

race are the Kumanes, or Comani, a remnant of the Petschene-gri, numbering about 70,000, and the Jazyges, whose numbers do not exceed 45,000. "The Magyar peasant," says Paget, "has a strong feeling of self-respect, at times bordering perhaps on foolish pride. It is very rarely he will consent to exhibit himself as an actor, and in consequence the country is filled with German players, Bohemian riders, and gipsy musicians; for, however much he may dislike amusing others, he has not the least objection that others should amuse him. To all this is united a sense of personal decency, and a fastidious delicacy in certain matters, scarcely to be found amongst any other people. The Magyar has a passionate love of country, united to his conviction that no one is so happy and prosperous as himself. The Swiss does not feel a more devoted attachment to his mountains than the Magyar to his plains. His language and his religion are two important points of nationality with the Magyar. They are Protestants; and their activity of mind has been kept alive by their religious separation from their Greek and Roman Catholic neighbours. The Magyar peasant holds the Wallacks in the most sovereign contempt." Joseph II. laboured to substitute the German language for the native Magyar, but in vain; and renewed exertions are now making to maintain the native Hungarian language; although, says Kohl, "the advantage of employing a language so far more cultivated than the Hungarian as the German is, appears on many occasions so obviously, that the most determined patriots find it hard to avoid doing so, and to feel half-ashamed of their native tongue. They are often compelled to interperse, in their conversation, German turns and expressions for ideas, which they cannot otherwise make intelligible. The Magyar language has not, like the German, struck deep root into the hearts of the people, but rather resembles those plants which float loosely in the air. It has been by law excluded from the legislative assemblies, from diplomacy, and in a great measure from the sciences and from the schools. Even as late as the preceding summer, the university lectures continued to be given in Latin, but the beginning of this year was to be the final term at which the Latin language was to expire."

Slavonians.] The Slovaks or Slavonians are the second in rank, and the most numerous tribe in this country. They amount to about 4,050,000, and consist of several tribes, of which each speaks its own dialect. They may be divided into the Slovaks, who are chiefly located in the N and W of H., and to whom belong the Kopanitzs, the coldest inhabitants of the Carpathians; the Croates, or Croations, and Illyrians, in Croatia Proper, and the SW of H., a rude and uncivilized, but industrious and harmless people, speaking the Illyro-Croatian dialect; and the Serbes and Raizes, mostly in Slavonia, the Banat, and the SE of H., speaking a Walakish dialect. Besides these tribes, there live on the Carpathians a considerable body of Rusniaks, with whom Schwartzner classes about 22,000 Vandals, located in the county of Eisenburg, though other geographers have classed them with the German.

Germans, &c.] The German denizens, whom Geysa received into the kingdom in 1143, now amount to about 900,000. They have preserved their language and national character in the midst of Slavonians and Magyars, and are, without doubt, the most industrious and civilized tribe in the whole kingdom.—These are the principal tribes; but besides these there are about 2,000,000 Wlaches or Wallachians, a remnant of the old Dacian inhabitants, dispersed over the whole country as herdsmen and wagoners; the Jews amount to about 300,000; and the Gipsies to 45,000.—The resident Armenians, who are the best farmers and cattle-merchants in H., the Greeks, or Macedonian merchants, the Lithuanian colonists in the Banat, and the Arnauts, occupying two villages, may all together amount to 8,000 souls.

In a conspectus of the recent Hungarian census just published at Vienna, we find the numbers and distribution of the nationalities now existing on the soil of H. thus stated: It should be premised that the figures refer, not to the great historical kingdom which, as administered by the palatine Stephen in 1848, included the countries of Transylvania, the Wodovina, the Banat, Croatia, Slavonia, and the Military border, but merely to the crown land of H. Proper, as stripped of its appanages by Schwarzenberg and Paskiewitch. The crown land of H., then, contains, according to this authority, 5 districts, 45 comitats, 95 cities, 703 towns, 8,335 villages, 1,214,229 houses, and 7,864,262 inhabitants. These are divided in respect of nationality in the following manner: 352,686 foreign residents, not being computed, viz., Magyars, 3,749,662; Slaves, 1,656,311; Germans, 834,359; Romanians, 538,373; Ruthenians, 347,734; Croats, 82,003; Wends, 49,116; Serbs, 20,990; Bohemians and Moravians, 1,539; Poles, 242; Illyrians, 6,982; Italians, 355; French, 81; Belgians, 2; Swiss, 13; English, 25; Armenians, 250; and Israelites, 333,564. In the five districts the nationalities are thus apportioned: Pest and Buda district, including 9 comitats with 1,999,819 inhabitants, there are 1,223,555 Magyars, and 163,709 Germans; the remainder various. The Presburg district contains 12 comitats, with 1,612,303 inhabitants, has 309,744 Magyars, 1,037,176 Slaves, 89,870 Germans, and the remainder of various races. The Kaschau district, comprehending 8 comitats, with 1,410,463 inhabitants, has Magyars 352,878, Slaves 464,998, Germans 77,426, Ruthenians 322,051, Romanians 54,835. The Oedenburg district, numbering 9 counties and 1,782,658 inhabitants, counts 1,051,393 Magyars, Germans 449,818, Slaves 18,846, and Croats 81,938. Finally, the Grosswarden district, including 7 comitats, with 1,549,119 inhabitants, has 752,292 Magyars, 73,596 Slaves, 53,609

Germans, 483,006 Romanians, and 17,055 Ruthenians. Of course any estimate of the component nationalities of a mixed people will be greatly affected by the standard chosen to determine a race. On this point, and with reference to the previous figures, a correspondent of the *Augsburg Universal Gazette* writes thus: "With respect to the classification and assignment of the pop. of H. in the late census returns, it must be admitted that a strict statistical analysis of national elements which have existed and been propagated in the same land for many hundred years, which have moved freely among one another, have been subject to common influences, and entered into a thousand close relations of reciprocity, is no easy task, but rather one whose complete and satisfactory solution borders on the impossible. There is scarcely anywhere a principle to be found upon which such a classification may with security be based. Perhaps the fairest way were to take the voluntary statements of the individuals numbered and classified as to their nation; but it cannot be denied that this practice would be attended with manifold inconvenience, since the nationality thus professed would be of a political rather than an ethnological character, and the census would reflect the opinions rather than register the races of the population. During the conscription this principle of accepting spontaneous profession of nationality made it appear that the national element of the Hungarian population was declining. On the other hand, nothing can be said as far as the Magyar element is concerned, against making descent, as evidenced by the Magyar sound of the name, the criterion of race. The race of pure-blooded Magyars is certainly not larger than a class formed on such a principle would comprise. But now, on the other hand, if all the inhabitants of H. not of pure Magyar descent, who, in the course of centuries, have become assimilated to that race—who, in speech, manners, and ideas, have been Magyarized—who feel with these and claim to be of them—were to be reallotted with them, then very different numbers would have figured in the census lists. The Magyar element had then, in all probability, one-half of the originally-German and Slovak, and a good part of the Romanic, Servian, and Ruthenian nationalities. But even taking the figures as they now stand in the government tables, it appears that in the crown land of Hungary the Magyars form nearly one half, the Slaves about a fifth, and the Germans one-ninth of the entire pop. Looking at the districts separately, we find that in three the Magyars have the majority, and indeed in the Pest district form three-fourths, in the district of Hedenburg two-thirds, and in Grosswarden more than one-half, of the pop. In the districts of Presburg and Kaschau, on the other hand, the Slavish element has the preponderance, forming in the first about two-thirds, and in the second, taking Slovaks and Ruthenians together, more than half of the whole. The German element is represented most powerfully in the Oedenburg district, where it figures as one-fourth; it is weakest in that of Grosswarden, where it contributes but one seven-and-twentieth part to the population." In the Pest district, the Germans are but 1 to every 10; in the Kaschau and Presburg districts, 1 to every 18 of other races.

Religion.] According to the letter of the law there is no established religion in H., although the majority of the inhabitants are Catholics; but the influence of the clergy, and the undefined expressions of the law, cause the other religious creeds to be virtually regarded as merely tolerated. According to Czaplóvicz, the number of Catholics, with the United Greeks who acknowledge the supremacy of the pope, and the Armenians, in 1820 was 5,392,595; the census of 1840 returned 8,897,500 Catholics; 919,400 United Greeks; and 1,302,100 Schismatic Greeks. The Calvinists in 1820 were 1,285,816; in 1840, 1,800,100. The Lutherans in 1820 were 822,989; in 1840, 858,300. The Jews in 1820 were 150,000; in 1840, 262,000. The recent census of the crownlands of H. represents the pop. of H. Proper, classified according to religious confessions, as follows: Catholics, 4,122,738; Helvetic confession, 1,415,192; Augsburg confession, 724,328; United Greek church, 676,598; Non-united Greeks, 396,931; Israelites, 333,564. The Catholic church in H. is very amply endowed, more so, we believe, than in any other country in Europe; and its prelates, by means of their wealth, possess great influence both in the diet and in the county congregations. It is under the direction of 3 archbishops and 16 bishops (besides 4 bishops of the United Greek church), whose united revenues, principally derived from landed property, have been computed at £200,000. There is, however, a very great disparity in the revenues of the different sees. The archbishop of Gran (Esztergom Strigoniun), who is also primate of H., with the title of prince, is in the enjoyment of £60,000 per annum

The other prelates have from £1,000 to £10,000. Besides these dignitaries, there are upwards of a hundred titular prelates, and a numerous body of canons, abbots, &c., some of them with very considerable incomes. The supreme head of the Greek church in H., as well as in the whole Austrian empire, is the archbishop of Carlowitz, who is elected by a national congress, comprised of 100 delegates, chosen by the clergy, military (of the frontiers), landed proprietors, and burgesses, twenty-five from each class.—The Evangelic-Reformed (Calvinist), and the Evangelic-Lutheran churches, as they are called, are under the direction of seniors, inspectors, and superintendents. Every Protestant church or parish chooses its own preacher, appoints his salary, dissolves connection with him when it chooses, and manages its own schools. Yet above it is a series of representative assemblies, which have even a legal power over its movements. First comes the 'Assembly of the seniorate,' composed of the preachers from several neighbouring churches, together with delegates from the congregations. This decides upon certain school and parish-affairs, and is presided over by two members, chosen from themselves, a senior and curator. Above this again is 'the Assembly of the superintendents,'—the highest church convention,—which decides upon all the most important matters before the National church. The superintendent is a kind of Protestant bishop, presiding over many seniorates. His duty is to visit the various parishes under his charge, to examine the candidates for the ministry, and to keep watch over the morals of the clergy. He is usually paid from 200 to 300 dollars a-year for travelling-expenses, but otherwise must be at the head of a congregation, and perform the usual duties of a clergyman. They are chosen almost directly from the people. The 'Assembly of the superintendents' is composed also of men sent directly by the congregations as delegates, and is presided over by two members, one a superintendent, and the other the 'upper curator.' In every church, assembly, and council, there should be certain men, appointed from the laity, to aid in guiding the proceedings, and especially to take charge of the monetary matters. In consequence, every assembly of the seniors, every convention of superintendents, every church-meeting, has its two presiding officers,—a clergyman and a layman,—the latter usually having the title of 'curator' or 'inspector.'

[*Hungarian language and literature.*] The language of the Magyars is a very remarkable one, and throws much light on the study of history. It is one of the youngest of the living languages which have come from Asia to Europe, and as such has preserved many traits of its oriental origin. The Magyars belonged originally to the Finns, an Uralian race, which extended in early ages from the SW of Asia on the Caspian sea, to the extreme NE of Europe; and their language is derived from the primitive tongue of this tribe. The Hungarian language is written with Roman characters, and the different pronunciation of the vowels is marked by accents. It is very harmonious, and has something magnificent in its sounds.—Among the numerous grammars of the Magyar language, the first was written by James Pannonius in the 15th cent., but was afterwards lost. The first which appeared in print was by John Sylvester, or Erdösi, in 1539. A society of learned men published one at Vienna in 1795. The most complete grammar, however, which seems to have been written with great philological skill, is one the publication of which was begun by Nicolas Révai at Pest in 1809.—The civilization of the Magyars made very early progress; and their literature deserves a much greater attention than has yet been

bestowed upon it by other nations. In the 11th cent. a number of schools were established in the convents; and in the 12th cent. it was customary for the young Hungarians, particularly those who were destined to be priests, to attend the newly formed university at Paris. In the beginning of the 13th cent., a college, or *studium generale*, was established at Wessprim in Hungary, in imitation of the university at Paris, in which chairs were founded for all the liberal arts, and for theology and law. In the 16th and 17th cents. schools and colleges increased in H. With the 14th cent. the Latin language began to exercise that sway in H. which it then did in all the civilized countries of Europe; but it has maintained its supremacy in H. almost to our own times.—Hungary and Transylvania have produced many excellent writers in this language, although from very ancient times chronicles and annals were kept in the native language. After the close of the 15th cent. there appeared as historians Tubero, Zermeagh, Istvanfi, and Tzentivangi. In medicine, natural philosophy, and natural history, Clusius, Koeleseri, Poda, Horvath, were distinguished names; in the philosophical and mathematical sciences, Petrus de Dacia, Berengi, and Mako; and in poetry and rhetoric, James Pannonius, Olahus, Bekengi, Revai, and Carlooszky. Under the kings of the house of Anjou, the language of the country and the national literature assumed a greater degree of importance. Deeds and letters now began to be written in the Hungarian language, and a translation of the Bible was also executed in the vernacular tongue. But it was not till the 16th cent., under the government of Ferdinand I., and Maximilian, that the fairest flowers of national literature blossomed. The religious disputes which with the Reformation had penetrated into H. accustomed the people to think in their own language, while the sacred poetry which was now introduced into religious services greatly enriched and refined the dialect. The study of national history was now excited and assisted by the chronicles of Szekely published in 1559, of Heltai in 1572, and of Bartha in 1664. Translations of the Bible by Komjáti, Telegyházi, and Kormáromi, now appeared; and many celebrated preachers were trained in this period, whose writings would suffer no loss from a comparison with those of the most celebrated theologians of their age, as Gaal, Kultsár, Telegdi, Delsi, Kaldi, and Alvintzy. Religious and popular poetry were now cultivated by Szekely, Batizi, Gelei, Tinódi, Balassa, and many others; Count Nicolas Zring, Christopher Pasko, and the talented Gyoengyoesi, produced epic poems; while Balassas, Beniczky, and others, devoted themselves to the lighter lyric. An encyclopædia was written in Hungarian, and published by John Tsere in 1653. This flourishing period of national literature was overcast by several circumstances, which we cannot here detail; and the Latin language came again into general use from 1700 to 1780. The first Hungarian newspaper appeared in Latin in 1721; and during this epoch, the works of Hidi, Kazy, Husgty, Bad, Celto, and Horanyi, rivalled in purity and elegance of diction those of our own Buchanan. During the last ten years of Maria Theresa's reign circumstances took another turn, and Faldi Báróli, Count Adam Téli, and many others distinguished themselves by works in the Hungarian language. In 1781 the first newspaper in the Hungarian language appeared at Presburg. The ordinances directing the Hungarian language to be taught in the schools, and adopted in judicial business, have greatly contributed to advance the national literature, and multiply the number of original works. National theatres have been formed at Buda and Pest; and poetry has been successfully cultivated by

Szabó, Arawka, Matyasi, and Bergsengi; while Viray, Bathory, Marton, and Endroedi, have attained distinguished eminence as prose writers.—The total number of works published in H. from 1817 to 1825 was 719, of which 310 were written in Hungarian, 259 in Latin, 127 in German, 11 in Slavonian, 6 in Greek, 5 in Esclavonian, and 1 in French.

Seminaries.] The Catholics, in 1830, had one university and several colleges, with about 2,689 parish-schools, and altogether 3,561 professors and teachers in H. The united Greeks and Armenians had 382 schools, with as many teachers. The Greeks possessed 2 gymnasia and 1,226 schools. The Calvinists had 3 colleges, and several gymnasia and schools, with about 1,600 teachers. The Lutherans had 1 lyceum, 1 college, several gymnasia and schools, and 629 teachers. The Jews had about 100 teachers. There were also agricultural schools, experimental farms, and schools-of-industry throughout the country. A writer in the *Athenæum*, already quoted, gives us the following account, from a native work, of the state of education in H.: "In a country in which education is under the control of the government, we may speak of an educational department of state as well as of any other branch of administration. This department in H. is under the immediate direction of the vice-regal council. In each of the 5 districts into which the kingdom is divided for this purpose, there is a chief director, under whom are district and local inspectors. There are few villages without a school of some description; in the towns there are generally larger schools, each with three or four masters. In Buda, Presburg, and seven other towns, there are normal schools of a higher description, in which teachers are also formed for the national schools. The next in order are the gymnasia, of which there are 59 in the kingdom, and 6 archi-gymnasia. The course in these schools lasts from 6 to 8 years, which are chiefly occupied in the study of the Latin classics. Still higher in rank are the lyceums, in which a course of philosophy is given, and above these are the academies in Presburg, Raab, Kaschau, Grossvardein, and Agram, and the archiepiscopal lyceums, each of which has 8 professors. There is also a seminary in each diocese for the education of young men for the church. The highest institution for education is the university of Pest, which has upwards of 100 teachers, 50 of whom are professors. Students of every religious creed are admitted without distinction: the actual number is about 1,500, among whom there are a good many Jews, and a few Mahommedans from the Turkish provinces. This university is one of the richest in Europe, possessing landed and other property which has been estimated at near £1,000,000 sterling. This enables it to pay the salaries of 3,560 schoolmasters, and to give stipends of £16 and £20 per annum to upwards of 300 poor students. Altogether there are about 1,500 Catholic students in H. (including those of the theological faculty), whose education costs their parents little or nothing. The Calvinists, Lutherans, and Orientals (as the members of the Greek church are designated), support their own schools, which are on much the same plan as the Catholic, though not so immediately under the control of government. They have also stipendiary students, though the stipends are not so high as those of the Catholics; we should think very little in England of 20 and 40 shilling stipends, which 40 Lutheran students in Oedenburg enjoy. The Calvinist schools are much more amply endowed than the Lutheran. In their colleges of Debreczin and Sáros-Patak, there are about 300 students who are supported from educational funds, besides several hundred who are furnished with lodgings gratis.—Among the institutions

for teaching a particular branch of knowledge, we must mention the military academy in Pest; the mining and forest academy in Schemnitz, which has a European reputation; the school of agriculture in Altenberg, founded by the late Archduke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen; and that founded and endowed with a princely liberality by Count Festetics, in Keszthely, on the borders of the lake of Balaton, under the name of Georgicon. It possesses 450 acres of land, and has 4 professors; the course lasts three years; it is an institution which is well worthy the attention of travellers."

Orders of the state.] The privileged orders are the prelates, magnates, nobles, the clergy, and the inhabitants of the free towns. These form what are called 'the Estates.'—The nobles, who have assumed the title of *populus*, have maintained the same privileges which they enjoyed in the time of the Crusades. They are free from all burdens of the state, on condition of serving the king in war, not, however, without the sanction of the diet; but on extraordinary contributions of late years, the nobles, whose numbers amount to 270,000, have assessed themselves for their share of the public burden. They alone can hold landed property. No peasant or citizen can obtain justice against a noble but through another noble, or the magistracy of a free town. Mr. Paget informs us that the word *noble* has a meaning altogether different in H. from its signification with us; that "it answers more to our *freeman*, and expresses a right to certain political and civil privileges not enjoyed by the rest of the population. If the law has made no distinction in the constitutional rights of the nobles, custom has established in their social position as marked gradations as are to be found in the various classes of society of any other country. The Hungarians maintain that the titled nobles date only from the accession of the house of Hapsburg to the throne; and that the magnates of former times were only so from their position as barons and counts of the kingdom—that is, great officers of the court and governors of counties. Even the very titles *grof* and *baro* are borrowed from the German *graf* and *baron*. Be this as it may, at present they are divided socially into three classes—the magnates, answering to our peers; the untitled nobles, a middle class, answering to our gentry; and the 'one-house nobles,' men possessing the hereditary rights of nobility, but in every other respect—in property, education, and manners—little above the peasant. Of these three grades of nobility, making a pop. of half-a-million, is formed the real constituency of H. The whole pop. of H. Proper may be reckoned at 10,000,000, so that the proportion of the represented is 1 in 20, if the number of adult males only be considered." A more recent writer on Hungary (Mr. Fényes) makes the number of nobles to be 617,521, and the whole pop. 12,033,399, the proportion being about the same. The same writer gives the whole number of titled or magnate families as 10 princely, 106 bearing the title of counts, and 98 that of barons. Of the latter, the chief is the palatine, who is chosen for life by the diet, from 4 candidates named by the king. He is regent during a minority, president of the upper chamber of the diet, and names the vice-palatine who commands the nobles when assembled for war. The viceroy, chief judge, *banat*, or governor of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Slavonia, and the *tavernicus*, or president of the court-of-appeal, are also of this class.—The higher clergy are distinguished under the head of the nobility, and do not form a distinct class.—The burghers, or inhabitants of the royal or free towns, have also great privileges, and are exempted from a great portion of the taxes; they are eligible to all offices,

and they elect their own magistrates, but cannot individually possess land unless they have a patent of nobility.—The condition of the peasants—who formerly were all bondsmen—has been considerably ameliorated by the Urbairial law. But the peasant of H. has scarcely any political rights, and there is no limit in point of fact to the services which he may be called upon to perform to the state, while he pays at least nearly ten-elevenths of the land-tax.

Government.] H., since 1687, has been an hereditary monarchy, limited by the representatives of the privileged orders assembled in the diet. The succession goes in the male and female line, and the right of election in the Estates can only be again exercised when the present dynasty is entirely extinct.—The fundamental laws of H. are the golden bull of Andreas II. of 1222, the *magna charta* of the Magyars; the privileges of the nobility as acknowledged by law in 1741; the treaty of Vienna in 1606, and that of Linz in 1647, by which the free exercise of religion is guaranteed to the Protestants; the act of the diet of Presburg in 1687; and the inaugural diplomas of 1790 and 1791.—The king has very extensive powers. He exercises the whole executive powers; he nominates the bishops and prelates, independently of the pope's confirmation, which only regards their spiritual functions; he has the control of all the establishments for education; he confers all civil and military dignities, except that of the palatine, and the two keepers of the crown; he is the president of all the tribunals of justice, and can order 'the Insurrection,' as it is called, or general levy of the nation; and he alone can grant patents of nobility. But in the legislation and taxation the states have an important vote, and laws and taxes can only be imposed with the consent of the diet. The king must swear to the constitution in presence of the people in the open air; when he receives from the hands of the primate the crown of St. Stephen. He is of age at 14.

The states consist of the prelates, to whom belong the Catholic and Greek archbishops, bishops, and abbots; the magnats, or higher nobility; the rest of the nobility, who are represented by two deputies from each *comitatus*; and the royal free towns. These states alone form what is called in the language of the constitution the *populus in dietum*; whilst the rest of the people are even in the laws styled the *miseræ plebs contribuens*, having no part in the business of the state, farther than bearing almost all its charges alone.

The diet, or *comitia regni*, is, according to law, summoned every three years. Three months after the summons is issued, they appear in two chambers: the first consisting of the magnats and prelates, under the presidency of the palatine; the second consisting of the deputies of the nobility. The king appears in person, or is represented by a commissioner. He announces, after the opening of the diet, his *postulata* to the states. When the king and states have agreed on a *postulatum*, it becomes a law, or *decretum regni*. The king assembles and prorogues the diet at pleasure.—The whole Hungarian constitution is imprinted with the stamp of the middle ages. Under the first successful movements of the Hungarian diet assembled in the early part of 1848, laws were passed providing reforms in the internal government of the country, by which the commutation of servile services and of the tithe were decreed; a fair representation guaranteed to the people in the diet, whose constitution was before that exclusively aristocratical; equality before the law proclaimed; the privilege of exemption from taxation abolished; freedom of the press pronounced; and, to stem the

torrent of abuses, trial by jury established, with other improvements.

Administration.] The administration of H. differs from that of the other Austrian states. The person of the king is represented by the palatine, who is assisted by a council-of-state, of which the members are named by the king; but the whole is subordinate to the Hungarian chancery at Vienna, through which the king decides every matter constitutionally depending on his will. Each *comitatus* is governed by a special council, of which the first officer is the *comes*, or *obergespan*, of whom thirteen are hereditary,—the rest are named by the king; below the *comes* is the *vice-comes ordinarius*, and the *vice-comes substitutus*, and two or four *judices nobilium*, besides several other officers. These administrative councils are also tribunals of justice, from which the last appeal is to 'the Septemviral board.'—We are not yet in possession of the details of the new system of administration which has been adopted by the authorities of Vienna in relation to H. It is understood, however, that the country will be divided into 5 administrative districts, the respective capitals of which are to be Pesth, Presburg, Oedenburg, Kaschau, and Grosswardein. The affairs of each district are to be administered by an *obergespan*, or district-director, assisted by a large staff of secretaries, clerks, &c. The *obergespan* ranks as next magnate to the statthalter in his ministerial capacity. The districts are, as now, to be further divided into *comitats* or counties whose concerns will be superintended by presidents assisted by a council and officers. The presidents rank next in authority to the district-*obergespan*. The lowest local administrative division will be that of a *stuhl-bezirke*, or commune, under the superintendence of a single officer. Political administration will belong exclusively to the imperial minister of the interior. Every administrator, whether of *comitats*, *gespanschaften*, or *stuhl-bezirke*, will be personally responsible for the execution of the orders sent to him by the central authorities at Vienna.—H. has its own code of civil and criminal law.—Politically considered, H. stands somewhat in the same relation to the arbitrary power of Austria, that Ireland did to Britain before the passing of the Catholic emancipation act. It was finally delivered from the Turkish yoke about the beginning of the 18th century; but though united to Austria, it still considers itself as an independent kingdom, having a constitution which the Hungarians regard with jealous attachment, and laws and privileges, the operation of which has been, and still continues, a source of great trouble and offence to the Austrian court. "In point of fact, H. and Transylvania, with all their possessions and dependencies, never were incorporated into the Austrian empire, but formed a separate independent kingdom, even after the adoption of the Pragmatic sanction, by which the same law of succession was adopted for H. which obtained in the other countries and provinces. The clearest proof of this legal fact is furnished by the law incorporated into the act of the Pragmatic sanction, and which stipulates that the territory of H. and its dependencies, as well as its independence, self-dependence, constitution, and privileges, shall remain inviolate and specially guaranteed." [*Hungarian Declaration of Independence, 1849.*]

Revenue.] We have no certain accounts of the revenue which Austria derived from H. It is believed to have been about £3,000,000 sterling. Of this £500,000 were levied as a direct tax upon the peasantry and free towns; the remainder was drawn from the crown-domains, the monopoly of salt, the mint, mines, excise, the income of vacant bishoprics, the post, and the tax paid by Jews for the right of

residence. A well-informed writer says: "Whilst the revenue arising from the German and Italian dominions of the emperor proceeds in a great measure from a direct tax under the form of an impost on land, H. has persevered in a system of indirect taxation, which has forced the Austrian government to surround that kingdom by a cordon of custom-houses and fiscal officers. These internal customs' duties have never been a source of considerable revenue to Austria, for her principal object has been to prevent the produce of the untaxed lands of H. from coming into the markets of Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, &c., in competition with the produce of the taxed lands of those provs. But the imperial government has never been able to obtain from the Hungarian diet the assent of the nobles to a system of taxation more conformable to the general system of the empire, more profitable to the state, and less onerous to the people. The consequence is, that the Austrian government, drawing no funds from H., does very little for Hungary. Capital is wanting, roads are wanting, and all the resources of the country, which might be amply sufficient to constitute the real independence of a rich, populous, and powerful state, are paralyzed by the absence of a good system of taxation. The chief obstacle to the reform of the finances of H. lies in the exemption of the secondary nobility from taxation; for although by the *urbanum* of 1835 a noble has now to pay taxes for such peasants' lands as may pass into his possession, the great bulk of the nobles and all their hereditary estates are untaxed. The *casa militaria* and *casa domestica* are subsidies exclusively levied on the peasants and the inhabitants of the free towns, and they are assessed at the county meetings by the nobles who do not directly contribute to them. To maintain this privilege, the Hungarian nobles submit to be excluded from the markets of Europe, and to hold the least improving properties in the world. Never were men more deluded by their own prejudices; all proprietors of the soil are taxed, whether such taxes are paid by themselves, or by their tenants, or levied in the shape of restrictions on the productions of the land; but the Hungarian noble pays no nominal taxes, and he is proud of this exemption, though it prevents industry and trade by shutting him out from his natural markets,—it prevents intercourse, from want of money to make roads or improve navigation,—and it makes the necessities of the state fall with the twofold weight of an unproductive burden on the whole community."

Military force. Under the old regime, H. contributed to the imperial army, 15 regiments of infantry, composing an effective force of 60,000 men; and 12 regiments of hussars, each of 1,800 horse. Transylvania contributed 5 regiments of infantry, among which were three Wallachian, and two regiments of Szeckler hussars, each 3,000 men strong. To these troops of the line must be added 16 regiments of border-infantry—or infantry of the Military confines—and one regiment of cavalry, together, with reserves, making 80,000 men strong. This large army was paid out of the Hungarian finances. Besides these regular corps, 'the insurrection,' as it was called—a word not borrowed from the French, but native to the country, where Latin is spoken—or the muster of nobles in times of war, formed an imposing force. It was the Hungarian 'insurrection' which saved Maria Theresa, and the army which drove Frederick the Great out of Moravia was wholly composed of noble 'insurgents.' The 'insurrection' which appeared under arms, in 1809, consisted of 18,000 hussars and 22,000 infantry. These nobles, according to the custom of feudal service, were obliged, when summoned to the field by their liege, to equip

and maintain themselves. Thus, when the late rising of the Hungarian nobility was termed officially among themselves 'insurrection,' and when, in their proclamations and orders of the day, they styled themselves 'insurgents,' an allusion is made to their own national history rather than to their present position in relation to Austria. In the late revolution of the regular old imperial troops from 20,000 to 25,000 went over to the Hungarians. These consisted of 28 battalions of the line, of the regiments Alexander, Miguel, Schwarzenberg, Turzli, Charles-Ferdinand, Vasa, which were complete; and of single battalions of the regiments of Este, Ernst, Michael, Prince of Prussia, Egulai, and Leiningen. These battalions, formed by the Austrian government out of Hungarians, were full of enthusiasm for the Magyar cause. In the beginning of the revolution, the soldiers of the regiment of the prince of Prussia were seen, in the streets of Pesth, to tear the black-yellow cord from their shakos, and replace it by the Hungarian white-red-green; and the grenadiers of Ofen rent the Austrian stripe out of their trousers to the cry of 'Eljar at Magyar!' Of the 12 hussar regiments, all that were stationed in H. placed themselves at the disposal of the Hungarian diet: these were 8 regiments, well broken in to the exercise, and each 2,000 men strong. Besides these, there were formed before the outbreak of the war three new regiments of cavalry, which bore the name of the Lehel, Matyas, and Hunyadi hussars. The last regiment was so swollen by volunteers that, towards the end of January 1849, it counted nearly 6,000 men, and was divided into three brigades, one of which was led by Bem into Transylvania. This and the Matyas regiment consisted almost wholly of nobles. In the months of January and February were formed 9 guerilla corps. In the middle of February there were only two Polish legions, which counted each 3,500 men; but latterly it is probable 28,000 Poles were serving in the Hungarian army. These Poles, with the exception of some 1,400 or 1,500 *émigrés*, come mostly from Galicia, where single noblemen raised whole companies and battalions, and led them over the Carpathians. Besides these, there were in the Hungarian army many Poles from the kingdom of Poland, from Podolia and Volhynia. These were mostly nobles, who, accompanied by their *jäger* and retainers, and richly equipped, under favour of night and fog slipped over the Russian frontier. The repeated descents of Bem on the Bukowina had for their chief aim to open a communication with Russian Poland in this direction, and to extricate and annex the isolated bands of Polish insurgents, that, having stuck fast in the Bukowina, were unable to cross the Transylvanian frontier.—In the late revolutionary war, the Magyar armies found able auxiliaries in the wild pop. scattered over the vast steppes and forests of the interior, particularly the horseherds, or tenders of the troops of wild horses of the plains, the swineherds, and fishermen. The first-named of these were especially dreaded by Austrian troops, on account of the extraordinary weapon they carried and used with deadly skill. It is simply the whip with which they select and catch any horse of the herd they wish to tame and dispose of. The application of it in war is quite a novelty. It has a handle not more than 2 ft. in length, while the thong measures from 15 to 20 ft.; a leaden ball is fixed to the end of it, with smaller ones at different distances from it, like shot on a fishing-line; and when thrown it acts like a lasso, curling round man or horse, or it strikes either to the earth with a crushing blow. The horseherds, or *chykosz*, are so skilful in the use of this weapon, that at full gallop they will strike an enemy with unerring certainty on any part of the

body they please. In skirmishes, any isolated foot-soldier, if he fires his musket and misses, is lost before he can attempt to reload: the wild horseman rushes past, and with the sweep of his ball-loaded thong stretches him lifeless on the earth by a blow on the head. The dress of the cavalry is peculiar, and is copied by our hussars. The term *hussar* is Hungarian, and signifies 'the twentieth,' because twenty peasants are bound to furnish one horseman to the cavalry. The Hungarian infantry are called *haiduckes*; the light infantry go under the name of *pandours*, a name which they derive from a mere Rascian village of that name, in the district of Baja, in Lower Hungary. A still rougher tribe of warriors are the Seressans, who inhabit the frontiers of Transylvania and Moldavia. Their arms consist of a carbine and two cutlasses; their dress is similar to that of the Uhlans; and their military service is like that of the Tyrolese chasseurs.

History.] Pannonia, or Hungary to the S and W of the Danube, was anciently inhabited by the *Scordisci* and *Taurisci*. When these tribes were subdued, and Pannonia was made a Roman prov., it was divided into Upper and Lower, by the conquerors, who made the Raab the boundary between these two divisions. It was invaded by the Huns, A. D. 377. These fierce invaders were overthrown in 489 by the Goths and Gepidae, who in their turn yielded to the Longobards, in 526. When the latter conquerors marched upon Italy, the Avarians invaded the country, and extended their dominion into Bavaria; but they were conquered by Charlemagne, who forced them to profess Christianity. Towards the end of the 9th cent., the *Magyares*—as they called themselves—or *Hungarians*—as they were called by their Slavonian neighbours—a Caucasian tribe, advanced from the Lower Ukraine and Moldavia, over the Carpathians or Carpathian mountains, into Pannonia. They were about 1,000,000 in number, and were divided into seven confederated tribes. These invaders subdued the country, and reduced the ancient inhabitants, viz. the Slavonians, Bulgarians, Vlaches, and Romans, to slavery. Their principal chief, Arpad, took half the country to himself; and each of the other chiefs received a portion of the newly acquired territory. Under Arpad's grandson, Duke Geysa, the devastating inroads of the Magyares on the countries towards the west and east, were put a stop to; and Geysa himself being baptized in 973, missionaries were received from the west, who spread the civilizing doctrines of Christianity throughout the country. Geysa's son, Saint Stephen, who, according to a custom of the times, had the hereditary royal dignity conferred upon him by the hands of the emperor Otto III. in the year 1000, gave a new form to the ecclesiastical and political institutions of the country. He divided the whole country into 72 *comitatus* or counties; and invested the highest public officer, viz. the *comes*, count, or *graf*, with the superior civil and military command. He also founded 10 bishoprics, and organized a kind of national representation; in which, however, only the higher officers of the state, and the immediate vassals of the king had a place. The trouble which ensued after Stephen's death in 1038, furnished the German emperors with a pretext for interfering in the internal policy of H.; and King Peter was forced in 1044 to accept of his inheritance as a fief of Germany. This yoke was however shaken off in 1063; and under Saint Wladislaw and his successor, Koloman, civil harmony was restored, and the countries of Croatia and Dalmatia were united with the kingdom. About A. D. 1155 several thousands of colonists from Lower Germany, and Flanders, came to Hungary and Transylvania; and Geysa III. permitted them to preserve among themselves their German constitution. Andreas II. gave in 1222, a kind of national charter, which was confirmed and enlarged in 1234. In 1301, the family of the Arpadians was extinguished with Andreas III. He was succeeded by several kings of different families, among whom Lewis the Great possessed also the Polish crown, which after his death devolved on his daughter, who married the duke Jagellon of Lithuania, and united Red Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, also with the crown of H. Sigismund, who was elevated to the throne in 1387, by election, was opposed by a powerful party, now the more dangerous since the Turks had begun to attack the kingdom. Red Russia, Podolia, and Wallachia, were seized at this juncture by the Poles, and Dalmatia by the Venetians; and Sigismund was further obliged to pledge 13 of his towns to the Poles. The Hungarian diet now consisted of prelates, barons, lower nobility, and deputies from the towns. The two first were called by way of eminence, *magnats*. Sigismund was succeeded in 1437 by his daughter Elizabeth, who married the emperor Albert II., with whom she shared the Hungarian crown. The governor of Transylvania, the gallant Johan Hunyad, a natural son of Sigismund, was regent during the minority of Ladislas, Albert's posthumous son. When Ladislas himself assumed the reins of government, Hunyad supported him by his counsels, and lent energy to all his measures by his great influence and personal bravery. But after the death of that noble-minded man in 1456, the ingrateful monarch, listening to the advice of evil counsellors, caused the eldest son of his friend to be

beheaded in 1457, and threw the younger into prison. The weak-minded Ladislas died a few months after this infamous transaction, and the gallant Matthias Corvin, then only 16 years of age, was called out of prison, and on the 24th of January 1458, elected king by the nation. Matthias was a hero of the noblest rank. He patronized the sciences, and promoted the welfare of his people by every means in his power, at the same time that he aggrandized the kingdom, and kept his dangerous neighbours in check. In the war with the emperor Frederic II. he entered Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, and at last Vienna itself. He founded a university, established a considerable library, and invited various learned men, artists, and printers, from Italy into his country. He died on the 6th of April 1490, without legitimate heirs, and Wladislas of Bohemia, after subscribing certain very humbling conditions, received the crown of H. from the hands of the nobles that same year. Austria, in 1491, resumed possession of Vienna and the other provinces conquered by Matthias. The prospects of succession to the Hungarian crown which now opened up to Austria were favoured by the nation at large, and the weak Wladislas beheld in silence the power of the magnats daily increasing. Moravia and Lusatia were now torn from the kingdom; Venice took possession of several towns in Dalmatia; and Moldavia came under Polish sovereignty. Wladislas was succeeded in 1516 by his son Lewis II., under whom the troubles excited by the magnats, or higher nobility, headed by John Zapolya, gathered fresh strength, while the country was at the same moment invaded by the Turks, against whom Lewis fell in the battle of Mohacz in 1526, when Sabacz, Belgrade, and the whole of Servia and H. as far as the Raab, were devastated by the conquerors. John Zapolya was thereupon elected king; while Stephen Bathory, another magnat, proclaimed Ferdinand I. of Austria, Lewis, brother-in-law, king of H. John nevertheless maintained himself on the throne, but was obliged to leave the best part of H. with Buda in the hands of the Turks, in whose possession they remained until the peace of Carlowitz in 1699, when Leopold I. again got possession of them. From this period H. has remained united with the Austrian empire; indeed, the authority of Austria was established in H. from the day of the victory at Mochos, in 1687, when its armies, assisted by those of Charles of Lorraine, overthrew the Turkish power. The ancient right of the States to elect their own monarch was indeed confirmed; but this every emperor of Austria contrived to evade by having his heir elected to the Hungarian throne in his lifetime, so that whether the supreme governing power was Turk or Christian proved indifferently to the Hungarians—both were oppressors; and accordingly, in 1711, we find the nation in open revolt, so manifold had been the encroachments of the Austrians in the brief period of their sway. This revolution is remarkable for having provoked the intercession of the British government, with whose interests it interfered by weakening the power of Austria, at that time allied with us in the prosecution of that war with France in which the duke of Marlborough gained so much renown. The British plenipotentiaries remonstrated with the house of Austria, and advised the recognition of the rights of H.; but the emperor obstinately resisted, and a six years' war was maintained with varying success, and terminated in a peace and general amnesty. H. gained nothing by this movement, and in a few years hostilities were renewed, which continued until the accession of Maria Theresa, who voluntarily restored to the Magyars their ancient constitution and liberties. A calm of nearly half-a-century succeeded, and was only broken by the emperor Joseph II., in his love of the despotic system of centralization, which prevailed at Vienna, attempting to incorporate H. with Austria. This nefarious proceeding was energetically and successfully resisted; and in 1790 the emperor was fain obliged solemnly to declare, in an express article of the constitution, "That H. is a free and independent nation in her entire system of legislation and administration, and not subject to any other state, or any other people; but that she shall always have her own separate existence and constitution, and shall consequently be governed by kings crowned according to her national laws and customs." The principle here established is that for which the Hungarians so energetically but vainly contended against the united force of Austria and Russia in 1848-9. H., they said, "has ever been independent of Austria. Ferdinand I., the first prince of the house of Austria that ever reigned in H., received the crown in 1526, in accordance with an election by the diet. He swore to maintain the constitution and the independence of H. All his successors took the same oath. The crown of H. first became hereditary in the house of Hapsburg in virtue of the Pragmatic sanction, passed by the Estates of H. in 1687. In 1723 this settlement was extended by the Hungarian diet to the female line of the house of Hapsburg (second Pragmatic sanction). But the independence of H. was maintained and guaranteed not less by these very acts than by the oaths of all the kings of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, even down to our own days. By article 10 of the year 1790, the Emperor-king Leopold II. recognised H. as a free and independent state in its whole legislative and administrative system. Hence the article 3 of the year 1848, by which a parliamentary government was settled in H., introduced no change in its relations to Austria. This law was no more than a development of all the foregoing laws. It was passed by an unanimous vote of the two houses in the Hungarian diet, and was formally sanctioned by the king, Ferdinand V."

The armies of Austria had suffered defeat in Italy in the revolutionary movements in that country in the beginning of 1848. Vienna, too, had risen against Metternich, and a constitution and

national guard had been created in that city. Advantage was taken of the crisis by the diet, and the intimidated emperor and his ministers readily granted all the demands it preferred in the name of the Hungarian nation. A responsible ministry was granted, and Count Louis Batthyany was appointed premier of H. on the same day, March 15, that Jellachich was named Ban of Croatia. Before March ended a deputation from both houses of the diet appeared in Vienna, carrying to the king their unanimous claim that he would consent to various bills. In these the greatest constitutional change was the restoration of the old union between the diets of Hungary and of Transylvania; but socially the most important laws were the equalizing of all classes and creeds, and the noble enactment which converted the peasants into freeholders of the soil, quit of all the old feudal burdens. This bill had passed both the houses on Feb. 4, 1848, before the French revolution had broken out; so little had that great event to do with the reforming efforts of the Hungarians. The Austrian cabinet, seeing their overwhelming unanimity, felt that resistance was impossible; and Ferdinand proceeded with the court to Presburg, and ratified the laws by oath on 11th April 1848. This is the reform which all patriotic Hungarians fondly looked upon as their charter of constitutional rights, opening to them the promise of a career in which they should emulate Great Britain, as a pattern of a united, legal, tolerant, free, and loyal country. Croatia is a prov. of the Hungarian crown; and there Jellachich, as ban or governor, openly organized revolt against H., by military terrorism, and by promising Slavonic supremacy. Dissensions between the Magyar and Slavonic races had existed for many years; and the provincial diet of Croatia had returned a flat refusal to the propositions despatched to it from Pest. On Batthyany's urgency, Ferdinand declared Jellachich a rebel, and exhorted the diet to raise an army against him, but always avoided finally to sanction their bills. Meanwhile Radetski defeated Charles Albert in Italy. Jellachich dropped the mask of Croatianism, and announced to Batthyany that there should be no peace until a ministry at Vienna ruled over H. In September, as the king would neither allow troops to be raised in H., nor the Hungarian regiments to be recalled from Italy for home defence, a Hungarian deputation was sent to the Austrian diet, but it was denied admittance by aid of the Slavonic party. On Sept. 4, a royal ordinance—officially published in Croatia only—reinstated Jellachich in all his dignities, who soon after crossed the Drave, and entered H. with a well-appointed army 65,000 strong. As he openly showed the king's commission, Batthyany resigned; no successor was appointed, and the Hungarian diet had no choice but to form a committee of safety. To embarrass them in this, the king reopened negotiation with Batthyany, but still eluded any practical result, by refusing to put down Jellachich. Masses of volunteers were now assembled by the eloquence of Kossuth, which, with the aid of only 3,000 regular troops, on 29th Sept. repulsed Jellachich at Sukoro, and chased him out of their country. A royal rescript of Oct. 3d now dissolved the Hungarian diet; forbade all municipal action; superseded the judicial tribunals; declared H. under martial law; and appointed Jellachich civil and military governor of that country, with discretionary power of life and death, and an expressly unlimited despotism. It likewise distinctly announced the determination of the Crown to incorporate H. into Austria. On the 6th of October, troops from Vienna were publicly ordered by Latour to march against the Hungarians. This order, coupled with alarm, inspired by the approach of Jellachich, led to the *emeute* in Vienna, in which Latour was murdered,—a murder which was made a pretext for bombarding Vienna, and destroying the newly sanctioned constitution. Windischgratz, the agent in this work, joined his forces to those of Auersperg, who meanwhile had sheltered Jellachich.

At all this the Hungarians were so infuriated, that after depositing the generals,—who were believed traitorously to have allowed Jellachich to escape,—with inferior artillery, and with forces not half of the Austrians, who were 75,000 strong besides their reserves, they fought and lost the battle of Schwechat, Oct. 30. This was the first and last battle fought by the Hungarians on Austrian soil, fought only against those who were protecting a ruthless enemy, who had desolated H. by countless outrages. On the 2d of November, Jellachich entered Vienna in triumph, and was intrusted with a great army in the course of the whole war that followed. It is then impossible to doubt that the Austrians had supplied him with arms, money, and authority from the beginning. Ferdinand V. at this juncture signed the act for his own abdication, and at once seated the youthful archduke Francis Joseph, son of Francis Charles—who had also abdicated his claim—on the throne of Austria. An Austrian army now marched into H., and in the course of January and February overran and occupied it as far as the Theiss eastward, and as high as the Maros northward. The Russians meanwhile penetrated into Transylvania. On March 4th, 1849, Count Stadion published his new constitution for fusing down H. into a part of the Austrian empire. If previously H. had been under Russian despotism, this constitution would have seemed highly liberal, and from an Austrian point of view such it was; but to the Hungarians it was an intolerable slavery. First, it virtually annihilated their municipalities, and subjected their police to Vienna. Next, it would have enabled the Austrian cabinet to put in Austrian civil and military officers everywhere in H.—an innovation odious to the Hungarians. Thirdly, it swamped their parliament among a host of foreigners, ignorant of H. and its wants, and incapable of legislating well for it. Fourthly, it was enacted without the pretence

of law, by the mere stroke of Count Stadion's pen. On reviewing the constitutional question, it was clear to the Hungarians, first, that Ferdinand had no legal power to abdicate without leave of the diet, which leave it was impossible to grant, since in the course of nature Ferdinand might yet have direct heirs; secondly, that if he became incapacitated, it was the right of the diet to appoint a regent; thirdly, that if Ferdinand had died, Francis Joseph was not the heir to the Hungarian crown, but his father, Ferdinand's brother; fourthly, that if Francis Joseph had been the true heir, and lawfully crowned, the ordinances would still be a breach of his oath, and equivalent to a renunciation of his compact with the people; sixthly, that even to Austria the ministry of Stadion,—or rather of the Archduchess Sophia, the mother of the young emperor,—was no better than that of a knot of intriguers. All H. therefore rose to resist,—Slavachs and Magyars,—Germans and Wallachs,—Catholics and Protestants,—Greeks and Jews,—nobles, traders, and peasants, rich and poor, progressionists and conservatives.

Between the Theiss and the Maros Kossuth had organized the means of fabricating arms and money; and in the course of March and April 1849, a series of tremendous battles took place, in which the Austrians were some fifteen times defeated, and without a single change of fortune, their armies, 120,000 strong, were swept out of H. with immense slaughter. Only certain fortresses remained in their power, and those were sure to fall by mere lapse of time. The Austrian cabinet was desperate at losing a game in which it had risked so much. Its more scrupulous members had retired, including Stadion himself. Bloodier generals were brought forward, and the intervention of Russia—granted, we have seen, as early as February in Transylvania—was publicly avowed. This act finally alienated from Austria every patriotic Hungarian. Upon the entrance of the Russians with the consent of Francis Joseph, the Hungarian parliament, on the 14th of April, after reciting the acts of perfidy and atrocity by which the house of Hapsburg had destroyed its compacts with the nation, solemnly pronounced that house to have forever forfeited the crown; and declared H., with Transylvania, to be legally united, and to constitute a free independent sovereign state, whose form of government should be fixed by the diet of the united nation. During the existing crisis, Kossuth, according to constitutional precedent, was made governor of the country. The Hungarian line of defence turned upon the strong fortress of Comorn on its centre, with its right upon Leopoldstadt. The chief Hungarian force 8 of the Danube was collected between that river and the Platten-see. Against the well-provided armies and artillery of Windischgratz on the one side, and of Radetski on the other, the Hungarians had indeed nearly equal numbers to oppose, but chiefly consisting of ill-equipped and undisciplined levies. Yet it may well be questioned whether the united Russo-Austrian forces could have succeeded in subjugating H. had they not found a traitor to aid them, in the person of Georgey, whom Kossuth had, with mistaken confidence, placed at the head of the patriotic forces, and whose surrender at Villagos was the crowning act of a long system of secret treachery.

HUNGARIAN LITTORALE, a small district of Hungary, stretching along the NE side of the gulf of Quarnero, between Croatia and Illyria, and comprising the cities of Fiume and Buccari, and the immediately adjacent districts. It is one continuous line of hard calcareous rocks; and the only soil capable of cultivation is to be found either in the valleys or artificially collected in ledges on the sides of the mountains. The woodlands and forests, principally beech and fir, which give some activity to the trade of Fiume, are distant 20 m. from the coast. Maize is the principal grain cultivated.

HUNGEN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, 10 m. ESE of Braunfels, on the Horloff. Pop. 1,033.

HUNGERFORD, a parish and market-town in the SW angle of Berks, and partly also in Wilts. Area of p. 6,940 acres. Pop. 3,072.—The town is situated on the river Kennet, which, with the Kennet and Avon canal, affords a navigable communication with the Thames on the E, and the Avon and Bristol channel on the W; while it is connected with the Great Western railway by a branch-line, by which it is 26½ m. WSW of Reading. It thus maintains a considerable traffic. It consists principally of one long street, near the centre of which is the market-house. The church is an ancient building.

HUNGERFORD, a township in the Victoria district of Upper Canada, between Sheffield and Huntingdon. Pop. in 1842, 880.

HUNGERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle of Schleiden. Pop. 168.

HUNGERTON, a parish of Leicestershire, 7 m. NE of Leicester. Area 2,910 acres. Pop. 289.

HUNGRUNG, a division of Kunawar, comprising the lower part of the course of the Spiti river. It is an arid mountain-valley about 20 m. in length, and elevated from 8,500 to 10,000 ft. above sea-level. Its area may be taken at 288 sq. m.; and it is divided into the districts of Nako, Chango, and Hango. The face of the country is arid; the only vegetable productions being a short brown grass, a few patches of juniper, and some prickly bushes and aromatic plants. Grain is cultivated in this region at an elevation of 13,000 ft. above sea-level. The fort of Shealkur, in about 32° N lat., is of some importance.

HUNGRY BAY, a bay on the N coast of Lake Ontario, which affords good anchorage and safe shelter among the islands, to ships of the largest size.

HUNGRY HILL, a mountain in co. Cork, 12½ m. WNW of Bantry. Alt. 2,249 ft. It rises up, first in rocky, rugged, and steep acclivities, and then in a soaring and alpine precipice; and is celebrated for a stupendous waterfall which it flings from a lake on its summit. The stream falls towards the ESE, so as to place its sublime cascade right in the view of Bantry; and it afterwards courses S to the head of Ardagh bay. The upper part of the mountain, down one-third of its entire descent, is so mural that the stream falls sheer over it without break.

HUNGRY POINT, a cape on the E coast of the island of St. Vincent, in N lat. 13° 28'.

HUNG-TANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, 18 m. NE of Ping-yang, on the l. bank of the Fuen-ho.

HUNGU. See HANGU.

HUNINGEN, or **HUNINGUE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haut Rhin, 2 m. NW of Basle. Pop. 1,422. It was formerly an important stronghold, constructed by Vauban in 1679-81, in the form of a regular pentagon. The barracks of the garrison were fitted to contain 4,000 men. In 1815, H. held out a long time against the Allies; and the destruction of its fortifications took place in consequence of a stipulation in the treaty of Paris in that year.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnberg, circle of Soest. Pop. 170.

HUNINGEN (KLEIN), a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 1 m. N of Basle, on the Rhine. Pop. 466.

HUNINGHAM, a parish of Warwickshire, 6 m. NNW of Southam. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. 319.

HUNISH, or **RU HUNISH**, the N promontory of the isle of Skye, in N lat. 57° 45'.

HUNMANBY, a town and parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, situated on a rising ground, 4 m. from the sea-shore, and 8 m. from Bridlington. Area of p. 8,882 acres. Pop. 1,346.

HUNNEBERG, a hilly mass in Sweden, near the Venner lake, above which it has an elevation of about 368 ft.; but the surrounding country is so level that it is seen quite distinctly from Kinnekulle, a distance of 36 m. It has a quadrangular form, and measures about 7 m. on each side, rising at once from the plain with very precipitous sides.

HUNNERWASSER, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. NNW of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,100.

HUNNINGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle of Malmédy. Pop. 296.

HUNSBORN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnberg, circle of Olpe. Pop. 440.

HUNSDON, a parish of Hertfordshire, 5 m. W of Sawbridgeworth. Area 1,928 acres. Pop. 481.

HUNSE, a river of Holland, rising in the central part of the prov. of Drenthe, and flowing N and NW through Groningen to the Lauwer-zee, into which it discharges itself after a course of about 50 m.

HUNSHELF, a township in the p. of Penistone, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SW of Barnsley. Pop. 729.

HUNSHOVEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Worm. Pop. 637.

HUNSINGORE, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. ESE of Knaresborough. Area 3,660 acres. Pop. in 1851, 586.

HUNSLET, a chapelry in the p. of Leeds, in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 19,466. It forms a suburb of the town of Leeds, with which it is connected by a bridge across the Aire.

HUNSTANTON, a parish, and pleasant watering village, on the coast of Norfolk, 9 m. W of Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,294 acres. Pop. 490. There is a lighthouse on a lofty cliff in this p., in N lat. 52° 56' 54", E long. 0° 29' 30".

HUNSTE, a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. of Dusseldorf, near Duisburg. Pop. 842.

HUNSTON, a parish in Suffolk, 8 m. NNW of Stowmarket. Area 957 acres. Pop. 142.—Also a parish in Sussex, 2 m. S of Chichester. Area 1,003 acres. Pop. in 1831, 185; in 1851, 219.

HUNSWORTH, a township in the p. of Birstall, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SE of Bradford. Pop. in 1831, 878; in 1851, 1,156.

HUNTAU, a small river in East Prussia, which falls into the Frische-haff, near Brandenburg.

HUNT BAY, an indentation of the S coast of Jamaica, between the parishes of St. Andrew and Catherine, and 3 m. NE of Kingston. It is defended on the SW by a neck of land, at the extremity of which is Fort Augustus. It is nearly circular in form, and has a diam. of about 1½ m.

HUNTE, a river of Hanover, which rises in the principality of Osnabruck; flows through the Dümmersee; after emerging from it, takes for some time the name of Lahne; passes Oldenburg, and runs into the Weser at Elsfleth, about 20 m. NE of that town.

HUNTEBURG, a small town of Hanover, in the principality of Osnabruck, on the Hunte, 21 m. NE of Verden.

HUNTER, a township of Green co., in the state of New York, U. S.; 18 m. W of Catskill, and 54 m. SW of Albany. It is situated on the principal range of the Catskill mountains, and contains the peak named Round-Top, which rises to the height of 3,804 ft. above the Hudson. It is drained by the head-branches of Schoharie creek, but possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 2,019. The village is on Schoharie creek, and contained at the same period 300 inhabitants.

HUNTER, a county in the middle district of New South Wales; bounded on the N by Brisbane co.; on the NE by Durham co.; on the E by Northumberland co.; on the SE by Cumberland co.; on the SW by Cook co.; and on the W by Roxburgh and Phillip counties. It is intersected from W to E by a range of mountains, and watered by numerous streams, affluents of the rivers which form its boundary lines, namely, on the N by the Goulburn and Hunter rivers, on the E by the Woloumbi and Macdonald, on the S by the Colo, and on the NW by Widden creek. Its live stock in 1849 amounted to 1,500 horses, 7,888 cattle, 10,878 sheep, and 1,311 pigs.

HUNTER, a river of Australia, which has a SSW course through a mountainous district, and falls into Prince Frederick's harbour, to the N of the estuary of Roe river, in S lat. 15°, E long. 125° 25'.—Also a river of New South Wales, which has its source in the NE extremity of Brisbane co., at the base of the dividing range; and runs first NE, and then SW, along the confines of Brisbane and Durham counties. On reaching the W point of the latter co., and being joined by the Goulburn from the W, it bends ESE; forms the line of separation between Durham and

Gloucester cos. on the N, and Hunter and Northumberland on the S; and after a total course of 120 m. falls into the port of the same name. It is navigable for about 35 m. from the coast.—Of its numerous affluents the principal are the Isis, Dart, Goulburn, and Woloumbi on the r.; and on the l. the Fall, Paterson, and William.—A considerable export of wine is now taking place from this river; but a vastly more important trade is that of coal, which is now exported from Newcastle, at the mouth of the river, in great quantities. The whole basin of the H. is reported to be one coal-field, extending from the sea at Newcastle to the dividing-range 100 m. inland. A seam 11 ft. thick and lying at the depth of only 20 or 30 fath. from the surface, is now working; and its produce is transported to Newcastle by a railway about 2 m. in length. A railroad from Newcastle to Maitland, and thence to Patrick's plains, is contemplated. The aborigines call this river the Coquun.

HUNTER (CAPE), a cape on the SW coast of New Georgia, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 42'$.

HUNTER (PORT), a port of New South Wales, on the E coast, at the mouth of the river of the same name, between the counties of Durham and Northumberland, 59 m. N and 22 m. E from Port Jackson, in S lat. $32^{\circ} 56'$, and E long. $151^{\circ} 43'$. Its entrance, which is under 1 m. in breadth, is formed by Pirate-point, a low sandy promontory, on the N, and by Coal-head on the S. Near the latter is the town of Newcastle, in S lat. $32^{\circ} 55' 50''$, E long. of Sydney $0^{\circ} 34' 45''$. Within the area of the port are several islands, the principal of which are Ash-Spit, Dempster, Mackellar, and Chapman. The arm which runs to the NE bears the name of Fullarton cove. In its vicinity are mines of coal.

HUNTER'S BROOK, a stream of Lower Canada, in the SW extremity of Drayton township, which joins the Connecticut between Hall's-creek and Indian stream.

HUNTER'S ISLAND, or **ONASEUSE**, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Friendly islands, and to the NW of the Fiji islands, placed by Horsburgh in S lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $176^{\circ} 15'$. It is said to be of considerable extent, to rise high, and to possess considerable fertility, producing fruit of different kinds in great abundance. Its existence has, however, been questioned by recent navigators.

HUNTER'S ISLANDS, a group of islands, in the western part of Bass' strait, and near the NW extremity of Van Diemen's land, consisting of two large islands named Barren and the Three Hummocks, and several smaller islands. They were discovered by Flinders in 1798, and were afterwards visited by Freycinet and Boulanger. The channel by which these islands are separated from King island on the NW is sometimes named Hunter's channel. It is about 36 m. in breadth, and in common with other parts of Bass' strait abounds with flying fish and seals.

HUNTER'S LAKE, a sheet of water in N. America, in N lat. $64^{\circ} 6'$, W long. $113^{\circ} 25'$. The surrounding country exhibits only a few stunted pines.

HUNTERDON, a county in the W part of the state of New Jersey, U. S., bounded on the SW by the Delaware, and watered in the W by several affluents of that river, and in the E by Raritan river. It is level towards the S, and generally mountainous. Pop. in 1840, 24,789. Its capital is Flemington.

HUNTERSTOWN, a village of Strabane township, Adam's co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 35 m. SW of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.—Also a township of Lower Canada, in the co. of St. Maurice, and rear of Riviere-du-Loup, Grandpré, and Dumontier. It is well-watered, but its soil is shallow, and towards the rear it rises into

broken and almost mountainous ridges. It abounds, however, with pine, cedar, spruce, and hemlock.

HUNTERSVILLE, a village in Pocahontas co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 190 m. WNW of Richmond, on Kapp's creek, 6 m. above its entrance into Greenbrier river, and at an alt. of 1,800 ft. above the Atlantic. Pop. in 1840, 130.

HUNTINGDON, a borough and market-town, the capital of the co. of the same name. It stands on the N side of the Ouse, on a gentle rising ground, and is connected by three bridges and a causeway with the town of Godmanchester, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the SSE, on the Cambridge road. Kimbolton is 10 m. distant W by S, and London $58\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSW. Pop. in 1801, 2,035; in 1831, 3,267; in 1851, of parl. burgh, 6,219. It consists principally of a long range of houses commencing at the bridge over the Ouse, and extending nearly 1 m. on each side of the N road from London, towards the N boundary of the borough. The market-place is tolerably spacious; on the S side stands the town-hall, with a sort of piazza in front and at the sides for the market people. The lower part of the latter building is divided for assize purposes into two courts; above is a spacious assembly-room. There are baths, and a small theatre, and in the vicinity of the town is a race-course. The new county-jail is situated to the W of the town. The burgh comprises the parishes of All Saints, St. Benedict, St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary. United area 1,230 acres. St. Mary's church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a handsome embattled tower.—Under the new municipal act, the boundaries of the borough, comprehending its 4 parishes, were left unaltered, and the borough was appointed to be governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors. The income of the borough for 1839 was £458, chiefly arising from borough rates. H. has returned 2 members to parliament ever since 23^d Edward I.: the old boundaries coincided with those of the municipal borough and the 4 parishes of H.; but the parish and borough of Godmanchester were united with it by the Reform act. In 1837, the number of electors registered for H. and Godmanchester was 389; in 1848, 374. H. is a polling-place, and the principal place of election for the co.-members.—Lying in the midst of an agricultural district, this town participates in the fluctuations of the agricultural interests; but trade is not carried on here to any degree of importance, and there are no manufactures, besides the produce of the ordinary trades carried on in all towns of any magnitude. The Ouse being navigable from Lynn, through H. and up to Bedford, it derives its supply of coals, wood, &c., from Lynn, by barges, and by the same route exports its corn and other agricultural produce. The agricultural trade here is principally in wool and corn.

HUNTINGDON, a central county in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., comprising an area of 1,276 sq. m., watered by Juniata river, and its tributary Rays-town branch. The level parts are fertile and well-cultivated. The mountains are well covered with timber, and contain iron in abundance, lead, bituminous coal, salt, and alum. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania canal, and in the W part is the railroad which crosses the Alleghany mountains. Pop. in 1840, 35,484; in 1850, only 24,789. Its capital, of the same name, is on the W side of the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, 50 m. from the mouth of the latter, and 92 m. WNW of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,145.—Also a county in the state of Indiana, comprising an area, generally level, of 384 sq. m., watered by Wabash river, and its tributaries Salamina and Little rivers, and intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal. Pop. in 1850, 7,850. Its cap., which bears the same name, is on the N bank of Wabash

river, and 105 m. NNE of Indianapolis.—Also a township of Luzerne co., in the same state, bordered on the N by North mountain, and in the SE by Knob mountain. Pop. 1,510.—Also a township of Adam's co., in the same state, 12 m. NE of Gettysburg. It has a level surface, bordered on the W by Bermudian creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam and gravel. Pop. 1,481.—Also a village in Carroll co., in the state of Tennessee, on the S fork of Obion river.—Also a township of Chittenden co., in the state of Vermont, 20 m. W of Montpelier. It contains one of the highest summits of the Green mountains, and is generally hilly, and destitute of fertility. The principal river by which it is watered is the Huntingdon, a branch of Onion river. Pop. 914.—Also a township of Upper Canada, in the Victoria district, to the W of the township of Hungerford. It has a small lake in the NE corner, and is to a considerable extent well-cultivated. Pop. in 1842, 1,099, chiefly Protestant Irish.—Also a village of Lower Canada, partly in the township of Hitchinbrook, and partly in that of Godmanchester, co. of Beauharnois. It lies on each side of the Chateauguay river, over which a strong bridge has been thrown to connect the two parts of the village. Pop. 125, chiefly Irish.

HUNTINGDON (EAST), a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania. U. S., drained by Jacob's creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,774.

HUNTINGDON (NORTH), a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,873.

HUNTINGDON (SOUTH), a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,793.

HUNTINGDON ISLAND, an island of British North America, off the E coast of Labrador, at the entrance of Sandwich bay, in N lat. 54°.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, or **HUNTS**, a small inland county of England; bounded on the N by Northamptonshire, from which it is divided by the river Nene; on the NE, E, and SE, by Cambridgeshire; on the SW by Bedfordshire; and on the NW by Northamptonshire. Its form is an irregular square, measuring about 18 m. from NE to SW and from NW to SE. It has an area of 345 sq. m., or 220,800 acres; or, according to parliamentary returns, 241,690 acres. Pop. in 1801, 37,568; in 1831, 53,100; the latter consisting of 11,278 families, of whom 6,231 were chiefly employed in agriculture; 2,940 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 2,107 otherwise occupied. Pop. in 1841, 55,565, or 24·6 to 100 statute acres, being 42·8 per cent. below the average for all England and Wales; in 1851, 64,188.—No part of this co. consists of hills of any great height; an elevated tract of land, however, runs W from Cambridgeshire towards the town of Huntingdon, whence it strikes NNW to the valley of the Nene at Wansford; N and NE of this ridge is the fen district of the co. Another elevated ridge enters the co. on the S near Potton in Bedfordshire, and runs N to the valley of the Ouse near Huntingdon, where it subsides. The district contiguous to the Ouse, which flows across the SE part, consists of beautiful and fertile meadows. The central and W parts, which are finely diversified in their surface, are fruitful in corn and sprinkled with woods. In ancient times the whole upland part of H. was a dense forest appropriated to the pleasures and excitements of the chase; hence, indeed,—from 'Hunter's down,'—the name of Huntingdon itself is derived. The fens of H. adjoin those of Ely, and consist of 44,000 acres, exclusive of about 5,000 acres of what are called 'skirty lands,' which are considered good pasture-grounds. These together constitute nearly a seventh part of what is called the Bed-

ford level. About 8,000 or 10,000 acres of the fens-lands are productive.

Rivers and meres.] Besides the Nene, which skirts the N borders, the Ouse—sometimes called the Lesser Ouse, to distinguish it from the Yorkshire Ouse—is the only river of magnitude connected with this co. It enters from Bedfordshire, between St. Neots and Little Paxton, whence it runs N 11 m. to Huntingdon, and then E to St. Ives, beyond which, near Holywell, 7 m. from Huntingdon, it skirts the co. for 5 m. on the E border, running NNE, and finally enters the Bedford level in the vicinity of Erith. This river is navigable along its whole course across the co. One of the tributaries to the Ouse rises near Thurning, on the NW border of the co., and flows SE into the Ouse at Huntingdon. Another tributary comes from the vicinity of Higham-Ferrers, and flowing by Kimbolton, joins the Ouse below St. Neots. The Nene rises in Northamptonshire, and flowing through a delightful vale, reaches Huntingdonshire, near Elton, where it becomes the boundary between both counties; meandering to the N, it passes Yarwell and Wansford and then winding E through a more level country, it pursues a devious course to Peterborough, below which it sinks into the fens. It is navigable throughout its course along the borders of this co.; but the old channel, whence the present navigable channel separates at Standground sluice, is not now continuously navigable. It is navigable for upwards of 1 m. from the sluice; and near Ramsey town again becomes navigable, and rejoins the present channel at Wisbeach. On the border of this co., and partly in the adjoining co. of Cambridge, is Whittlesea dyke, a navigable cut from the old channel, near Standground sluice, to the part navigable near Ramsey; and thence to the old Bedford river in Cambridgeshire. These cuts afford facilities for the export of agricultural produce, and the import of timber and general merchandise.—There are three large pools or lakes in the N quarter of the co., named Whittlesea mere, Ramsey mere, and Ugg mere. Whittlesea mere is the largest, covering an area of several miles in extent.

Roads.] The great North road enters this co. from Papworth St. Everard, and running along the line of the ancient Ermin-street, through Godmanchester and Huntingdon, traverses the co. in a NNE direction by Stilton, Norman-Cross, and Chesterton, to Wansford, near which it enters Northamptonshire. Another road from London passes through Barnet and Baldock, and joins the great North road at Alconbury hill, between Huntingdon and Stilton. The highway rates for 3 years, ending 1814, shew an average total expenditure of £7,924, on 139 m. of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 357 m. of other highways. The returns of turnpike trusts, for 1836, show a total expenditure of £11,282 13s. 2d., by 7 turnpike trusts in this co.; and the highway returns, for 1839, an expenditure of £6,226, on 378 m. of road.—The railways of this co. are noticed under the head **HERTFORDSHIRE**.

Subsoil, soil, &c.] Nearly the whole substratum of this co. is composed of one thick bed of the Oxford oolitic clay, nearly 700 ft. thick, and varied only on the surface by interspersions of gravel,—the debris of the neighbouring chalk range. The iron-sand occupies the SE part of the co., rising into low hills. Forest marble, or stonebrash, is found in the hills, bounding the valley of the Nene, on the confines, next Northamptonshire.—The general nature of the soil is either a strong deep clay with loam, or a deep gravelly soil with loam: it varies considerably, lying in patches of gravel and sand amongst the clay, and intermixed with vegetable earth, where-

ever the level is lowest. Peat is found in many places. The climate of H. is deemed rather mild, and more salubrious, especially to natives, than might be expected, where there is so much fen-land, and so deficient a supply of pure water. The most unhealthy parts are in the vicinity of the low marshy land near Ramsey, Huntingdon, and Yaxley in the neighbourhood of Whittlesea mere.—According to the 'Agricultural Survey,' the average produce of H. does not denote great fertility of soil. The agricultural produce of the co. consists of wheat, oats, barley, and hemp; rape is grown in the fens, and turnips on some of the drier soils; mustard-seed is produced in considerable quantities, and hops are occasionally grown.—The breed of sheep upon the enclosed pastures is of a mixed description, nearly approaching to the Leicester and Lincoln kinds. The breed of cows is not very select; and dairy farming is little followed. Of the so-called Stilton cheese, none is now produced in the H. dairies, the article now sold under that name being Leicester or Lincoln produce.

Manufactures, trade, &c. Agriculture occupying the chief attention of the inhabitants of this co., scarcely any manufactures are carried on, except wool-stapling and spinning yarn. The latter principally occupies the women and children in the winter-season, when they cannot find more profitable employment in agricultural pursuits.—H. comprises 4 hundreds; viz. Norman-Cross, Hurstingstone, Tose-land, and Leigh-onstone; 107 parishes; 1 county-town, and parliamentary borough, Huntingdon, including 2 municipal boroughs, Huntingdon, and Godmanchester; and 6 market-towns, Huntingdon, Godmanchester, Kimbolton, Ramsey, St. Ives, and St. Neots. This co. is ecclesiastically divided into the following deaneries: viz. Yaxley, St. Ives, Leigh-onstone, Huntingdon, St. Neots, all in the archd. of Huntingdon, and recently transferred from the dio. of Lincoln, to the dio. of Ely.—The number of friendly societies in the co., on 20th Nov., 1839, was 55; income, £6,063; in 1848, 54; income £6,498. The number of savings' banks, on 20th Nov., 1838, was 1; total number of depositors, 1,319; total amount deposited, £37,694; in 1848 the number of depositors was 1,982; the amount of deposits £54,630; average £28.—The poor-rate returns for 3 years to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £3,306 on the poor of this co.; in 1839, an expenditure of £25,100; in 1847, £29,608, being at the rate of 2s. in the pound on the property assessed to poor-rates, and 9s. 6d. per head on the pop., the average for England being 6s. 1½d.—The annual value of property assessed to income tax for the year ending 5th April, 1843, was £401,683, of which £312,082 was on lands.—Property rated to poor's rates in 1847, £296,868.—This co. returns 2 members to parliament, who are polled for at Huntingdon and Stilton, the principal place of election being Huntingdon. The number of electors registered for the co. in 1837, was 2,805; in 1846, 3,047. Besides the county-members, the borough of Huntingdon, with the corporate town and p. of Godmanchester, returns 2 members.—H. is comprehended in the Norfolk circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Huntingdon, where the county-jail is situated. Cambridgeshire is joined with this co. in the civil administration; there being but one high-sheriff for both of them. The average commitments between the years 1829 and 1833 was 50 in a pop. of 53,192 in 1831. Between 1845 and 1847 they were 187 per cent. below the average for all England and Wales. In 1848 the commitments were 104.

History. H., with the adjacent counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk, composed the extensive territory of the *icens*, a

powerful British tribe, included in the Roman division of the kingdom, in the district named *Flavia Caesariensis*. In the early Saxon times this co. formed part of the kingdom of East Anglia, and was then called Hunte-dunescyre or Huntandunescyre. It was afterwards subjugated by the Mercian sovereigns, and continued under their dominion till the union of the Saxon states into one monarchy. When the Normans became masters of England, the Conqueror, in 1068, gave the earldom of Huntingdon to Walthof, a noble Saxon, on whom he also bestowed the hand of his niece, Judith. David, prince of Scotland, having married the heiress of Walthof, was made earl of Huntingdon in 1108, and the honour continued in his family till 1219. In the wars occasioned by the rival claims of Bruce and Balliol to the Scottish crown, this earldom was seized by the kings of England; and Edward III., in his 11th year, created William Clinton earl of Huntingdon. Henry VIII., in his 21st year, bestowed it on George Hastings, grandson to the Lord Hastings, beheaded by the duke of Gloucester; and in his posterity it continued till the decease of Francis, 10th and last earl of this family, in 1789, when the title was supposed to have become extinct: but a satisfactory title having been produced by a new claimant of the Hastings' family, in 1819, the earldom was revived, and still exists.

HUNTINGFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. SW of Halesworth. Area 2,134 acres. Pop. in 1851, 411.

HUNTINGFORD, a settlement in the E part of the township of Zorra, Upper Canada, containing about 50 inhabitants.

HUNTINGTON, a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. SW of Kington, on the Arrow. Area 1,937 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1851, 260.—Also a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNE of York, on the Foss. Area of p. 4,607 acres. Pop. in 1831, 626; in 1851, 666. Area of township 2,557 acres. Pop. 539.—Also a township in the p. of St. Oswald, Cheshire, 3 m. SE of Chester. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1851, 129.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Holmer, Herefordshire. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 69; in 1851, 129.—Also a township in the p. and 2½ m. N of Cannock, Staffordshire. Pop. in 1831, 106; in 1851, 158.

HUNTINGTON, a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 17 m. W of New Haven, bordered on the E by Housatonic river, which is here crossed by two bridges. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Pop. 1,326.—Also a township of Suffolk co., in the state of New York, extending across the widest part of Long Island, and 189 m. SE of Albany. It is partly hilly, and possesses considerable diversity of soil. It is indented by several bays extending from Long Island sound, and is drained by several small streams which flow into Great South bay on the S. Pop. 6,562. The village is situated at the head of Huntington harbour, a branch of the bay of the same name. Pop. 400.—Also a township of Lorain co., in the state of Ohio, 20 m. SW of Elyria, watered by the W branch of Black river.—Also a township of Brown co., in the same state, bordered on the S by Ohio river. Pop. 2,362.—Also a township of Gallia co., in the same state, watered by Racoon river. Pop. 971.—Also a township of Ross co., in the same state. Its soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 1,169.

HUNTINGTON BAY, an indentation of Hempstead township, Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., extending from Long Island sound, between Eaton's and Lloyd's Neck. It affords good harbourage, and abounds with fish and sea-fowl.

HUNTISHAM, a township in the p. of Goodrich, Herefordshire, 4½ m. NE of Monmouth. Pop. 90.

HUNTLEY, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. S of Newent. Area 1,409 acres. Pop. in 1851, 555.

HUNTLEY, a township of Upper Canada, in the Dalhousie district, intersected by a branch of the Mississippi and Carp rivers. It has some good land, and is to a considerable extent cultivated. The timber is chiefly pine. Pop. in 1842, 1,771.

HUNTLEY, a parish and town in Aberdeenshire. The p. is intersected from W to E by the Deveron. Pop. in 1831, 3,545; in 1851, 4,061. The town

stands at the confluence of the Bogie and the Deveron, 34 m. NW of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1851, 3,131.

HUNTON, a parish in Kent, 4½ m. SSW of Maidstone, intersected by the Beult. Area 2,061 acres. Pop. in 1831, 765; in 1851, 810.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Crawley, Southamptonshire, 5 m. S of Whitechurch. Area 1,033 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1851, 104.—Also a township, partly in the p. of Brompton-Patrick, and partly in that of Hornby, N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. 544.

HUNTSBURG, a township of Geauga co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 175 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 911.

HUNTSHAM, a parish in Devonshire, 3½ m. SE of Bampton. Area 1,875 acres. Pop. in 1851, 170.

HUNTSHAW, a parish in Devonshire, 2½ m. NNE of Great Torrington. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 312; in 1851, 266.

HUNT'S-HOLLOW, a village of Portage township, Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 258 m. W of Albany. Pop. 200.

HUNTSPILL, a parish in Somerset, 5½ m. N of Bridgewater, on the Parret, and on the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 9,289 acres. Pop. 1,594.

HUNTSVILLE, a village of Surrey co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., 138 m. WNW of Raleigh, on the W side of Gadkin river.—Also a v. of Madison co., in the state of Alabama, 153 m. NNE of Tuscaloosa, and 10 m. N of the Tennessee river. Pop. in 1840, 2,496.—Also a v. of Randolph co., in the state of Missouri, 78 m. NNW of Jefferson city, on the E side of E. Chariton river.—Also a v. of Madison co., in the state of Arkansas, 175 m. NW of Little Rock, on the S side of the War Eagle branch of White river.

HUNTWICK WITH FOULBAY AND NOSTAL, a township in the p. of Wragby, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. in 1851, 138.

HUNWICK AND HELMINGTON, a township in the p. of St. Andrew Auckland, co. of Durham, 3½ m. NNW of Bishop-Auckland, on the Wear. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 164; in 1851, 486.

HUNWORTH, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ m. SSW of Holt, in the deep vale of the Glaven. Area 838 acres. Pop. in 1831, 285; in 1851, 207.

HUNYAD, a comitat or administrative province, of Austria, in Transylvania; bounded on the N by the comitat of Zarand; on the NE by that of Lower Weissenburg; on the E by the district of Szaszvaros and the comitat of Lower Weissenburg; on the SE and S by Wallachia; and on the SW and W by Hungary. It is 81 m. in length from NW to SE, and 54 m. in breadth, and contains a superficies of 97 Austrian sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 142,600. The comitat is generally mountainous, and in the S it is intersected by the Carpathian chain, and contains the lofty summit of the Retezat. It belongs in its entire extent to the basin of the Danube; and is divided, by a ridge of mountains running to the S, into two parts. The northern section belongs to the basin of the Maros, a large river which runs from E to W, and receives the Reu-mare-Sztrehl, Cserna, &c. The other forms part of the basin of the Chyl, which has its source in Mount Petra or Petru, and in its course through the comitat is joined by several streams of minor importance. The arable land was estimated in 1837 at 26,904 jochs. The principal productions of the soil are corn, maize, fruit, wine, and timber. Cattle in great numbers are pastured on the mountain herbage, and game is abundant. Gold, silver and copper are found in considerable quantities, and mineral springs exist in some of its localities.—The comitat is divided into three principal parts, the valley of Hotzing, and the circles on this side and beyond the river; and these are subdivided

into 18 *marches*. The chief town is Vaida-Hunyad, or Vajda-Hunyad.

HUNYAD (BANFI), a town of Transylvania, in the comitat and 30 m. WNW of Klausenburg, on the Sebes-Körös.

HUNYAD (VAJDA). See **VAJDA-HUNYAD**.

HUON RIVER, a river of Van Diemen's Land, which has its source in a chain of lakes between Wedge mount and Frankland hills, in the plains of the same name, to the E of Rockingham co.; runs with considerable sinuosities towards the E, dividing in its course the cos. of Buckingham and Kent; receives Mount river on the L.; bends S, and forming a considerable estuary, flows into D'Entrecasteaux channel, by an embouchure 3 m. in width, and opposite a small island of the same name. On the E side of H. river, and near its mouth, is Victoria port. Its lower banks are clothed with magnificent timber, some of the trees exceeding 180 ft. in height, and 28 ft. in circumf.

HUON'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S. Pacific, to the NW of the island of New Caledonia, in S lat. 18° 18', E long. 163°. They were discovered by D'Entrecasteaux in 1793.

HU-PIH, a province of China, lying between the parallels of 29° and 33°, and the meridians of 108° and 116°, nearly in the centre of the country. It has the prov. of Ho-nan on the N; of Ngan-Hoei on the E; Kiang-si and Hu-nan on the S; and Sechwen on the W. The Han-kiang intersects it from NW to SE; and the Yan-tse-kiang from W to E. Its cap. is Wu-chang-fu.—The area of the united provs. of Hu-nan and Hu-pih is estimated by Gutzlaff at 144,770 sq. m.

HUPARLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 5 m. ENE of St. Amans-des-Cots. Pop. 730. Cattle fairs are held here 4 times a-year.

HUPPAYE, a department and province of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant. Pop. of dep. 942; of com. 759.

HUPPY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. of Hallencourt, 8 m. SW of Abbeville. Pop. 900. It has an oil manufactory.

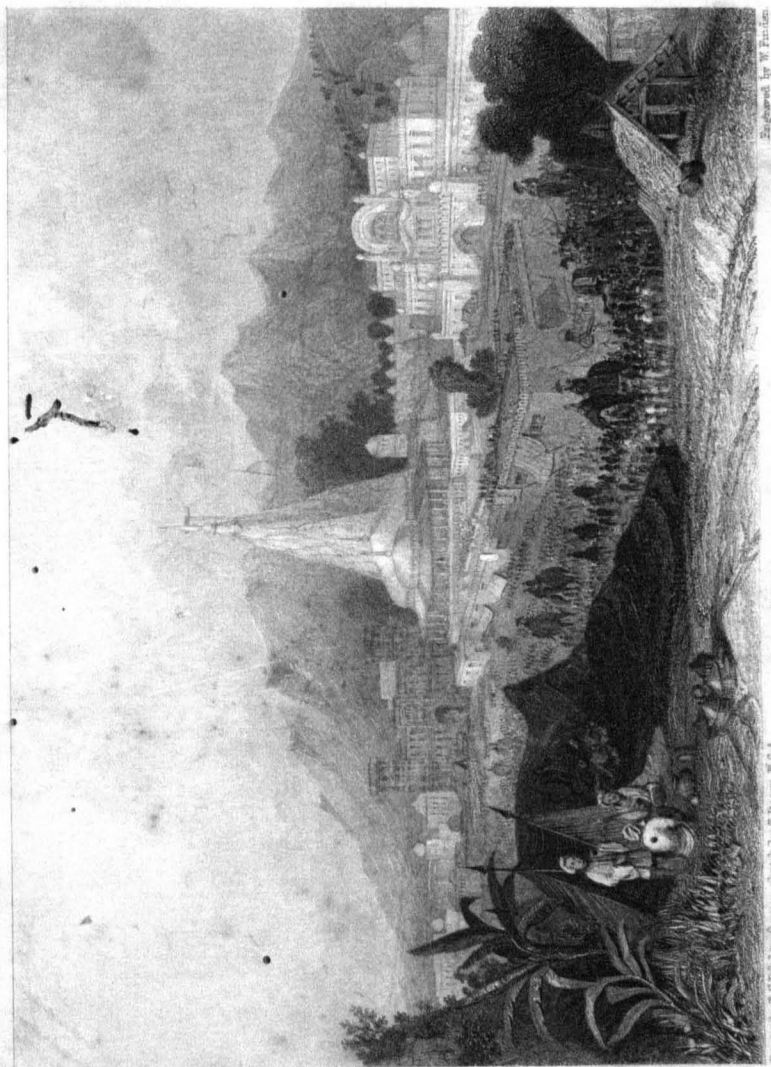
HURD (CAPE), the NW point of land between Lake Huron and Georgian bay, in Upper Canada. It is 121 m. from Goderich.

HURD (PORT), a harbour on the NW coast of Australia, at the bottom of Gordon bay, in S lat. 11° 39' 30", extending in a SE direction for 8 m.

HURDA, a town of Hindostan, 40 m. SSE of Mysore.

HURDSFIELD, a township in the p. of Prestbury, in Cheshire, 2 m. NE of Macclesfield. Pop. 4,016.

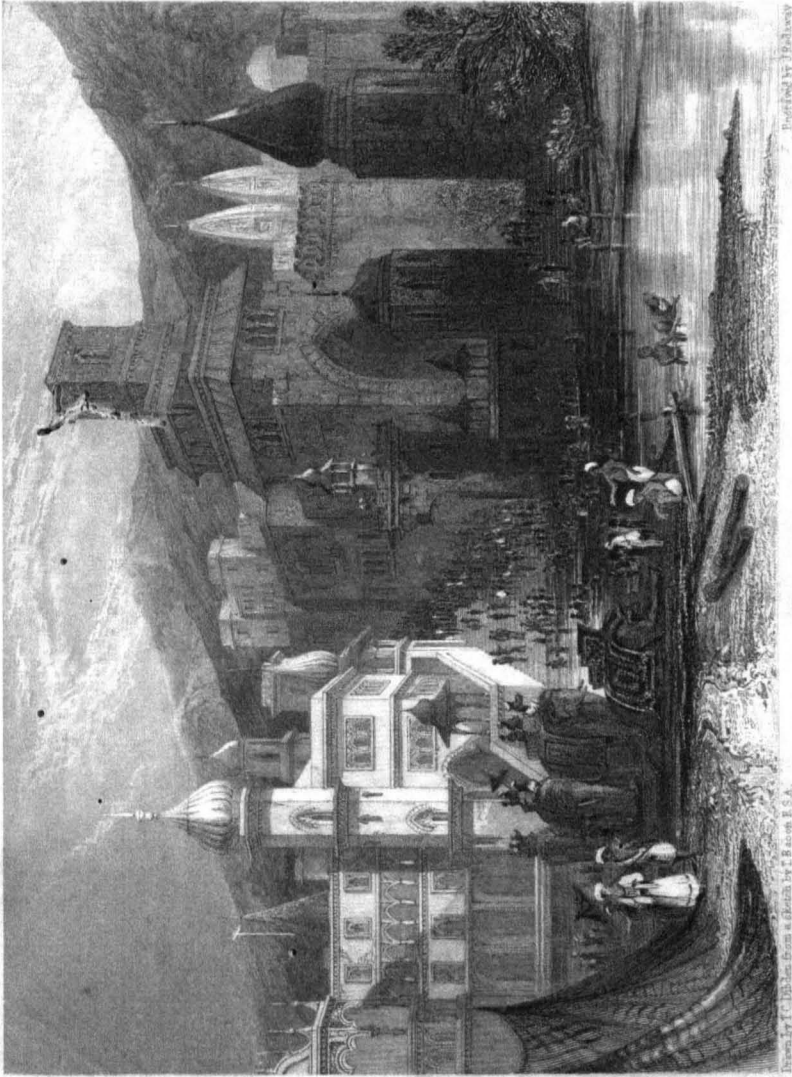
HURDWAR, HURRI-DURWASU, or HARIDWARA, [*i. e.*, 'the Gate of Hurri,' or Vishnu,] a town of Hindostan, prov. of Delhi, 36 m. E of Sharunpur, situated on the W bank of the Ganges, near to where that river issues through the Sivalic chain into the plains. The town itself is small and scattered; and in fact chiefly consists of *ghauts* or stairs for the greater facility of bathing, and of houses for wealthy pilgrims. A handsome range of buildings backs an esplanade which runs along the bank of the river; and deep and dense woods run down from the neighbouring forest to the W suburb, where they unite their verdant avenues to the arched gateways and pillared colonnades of the streets. Many of the temples are beautiful objects on account of their picturesque form and position, and all are fine specimens of ancient Hindu sculpture. The break in the chain of hills through which the river here bursts is about 1½ m. in breadth. It runs close to the town, and with a rapid current. It is one of the celebrated places of Hindu purification; and pilgrims



Engraved by W. F. Smith.

The Great Temple, Varanasi.

WITH PROCESSION OF HINDU PILGRIMS AT THE GRAND ANNUAL FESTIVAL ON THEIR WAY TO WASH IN THE GANGES.



Engraved by T. Agnew

Drawn by T. C. Dillane from a sketch by J. B. and H. S. A.

The Ghat, Hurdwar.

HINDUS BATHING IN THE GANGES.

A. Hall & Co. London & New York

from every part of India resort annually to its temples, and to obtain purification in the waters of the holy river at this particular spot. The month of April is the general time of assembly; on which occasion a number of merchants from all parts of India, China, Persia, Tartary, and Bokhara, also attend, and form one of the largest fairs held in Hindostan. The fair is held in the bed of the river, which at this season is confined within narrow limits. Every 6th year the fair has a larger assemblage; and every 12th year, the concourse to the *kum*, as it is termed, is still more prodigious. The usual estimate of the visitors at H., one year with another, viz. 2,000,000, is believed to be rather below than above the true average. The country round about is then formed into one vast camp of Arabs, Cingalese, Persians, Tartars, Sikhs, Chinese, and Europeans. The cattle and animal department at this fair is the best in India: horses, elephants, monkeys, the yak, the nyghau, bears, leopards, and cheetas, are brought hither for sale.

HURIEL, a small town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, on an eminence, 6 m. NW of Montluçon. Pop. 2,730.

HURIKI, a village of the Punjab, on the Sutledge, 33 m. S of Amritsar.

HURIN, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 30 m. NW of Zohab.

HURLEY, a parish of Berkshire, 5 m. NW of Maidenhead. Area 4,097 acres. Pop. 1,269.

HURLEY, a parish and village of Ulster co., New York, U. S., 68 m. S of Albany. Pop. 2,200.

HURON, a county in the N part of Ohio, U. S., watered by Black, Vermilion, and Huron rivers. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 23,933; in 1850, 26,202.—Also a co. in Michigan, being the point of land between Lake Huron and Saginaw bay.—Also a township in Wayne co., in New York, 183 m. W by N of Albany, skirted by Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1840, 1,943.—Also a township in Erie co., in Ohio, 111 m. N by E of Columbus, on Lake Erie. Pop. 1,488.—Also a township in Wayne co., in Michigan.

HURON, a district and county of Upper Canada, organized in 1842 from a section of London district. It contains the townships of Ashfield, Biddulph, Blanchard, Colborne, Dounie, Ellice, S. Easthope, N. Easthope, Fullarton, Goderich, Hubbert, Hay, Hullett, Logan, M'Killip, M'Gillivray, Stephen, Stanley, Tuckersmith, Usborne, and Wawanosh, all of which, with the exception of the first and last, are the property of the Canada company. A large portion of the land is good; but some parts are rather hilly and rugged; the land on the borders of the lake, and of the Maitland river, is generally poor.—The Maitland, Bayfield, and Thames rivers, which all take their rise in the H. swamp, water this district. Goderich is the chief town. Pop. in 1845, 13,500; in 1848, 20,450, of whom 2,060 were proprietors. Houses in 1848, 3,624. In the latter year this district possessed 17 grist-mills, 33 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, 10 distilleries whose produce amounted to 29,520 galls., 2 breweries, 7 tanneries, and 39 asheries whose produce amounted to 6,230 cwt. of ashes, 3 woollen factories, and 2 foundries. The number of acres under cultivation in 1844 was 30,816.

HURON, a lake of North America, and one of the largest in the world, "more oceanic and more solemnly grand" than either of the lakes Ontario or Erie. It lies between the parallels of 43° 10' and 47° 30' N lat., and between 80° 45' and 84° 45' W long.; and communicates with Lake Superior by the straits of St. Mary on the NW; with Lake Michigan on the W; and with Lake Erie on the S, by the river St. Clair, which is its outlet. It is also connected by means of the Severn river with Lake Simcoe,

which, however, is not navigable. Lake Huron, in point of extent, yields but little to Lake Superior; its greatest length is 250 m.; at its W extremity it is less than 100 m., and at about 100 m. from its E shore it is barely 60 m. broad; but near the centre it suddenly bends away SE to the breadth of 190 m. Measuring the circumf. through all its curvatures, it has an outline of about 1,200 m. It has an area of about 20,400 sq. m. Its banks vary in height, being in some parts low and sandy, and in others rising in high clay land 120 ft. In its N regions, and from its W side, an extensive series of islands, called the Manitoulin [*i. e.* Spirit] islands, stretches in an E direction for 160 m. These islands almost divide the great expanse called the Georgian bay from the body of the lake. Some of them measure from 20 to 30 m. in length, by 10, 12, and 15 m. in breadth; and one of them called the Great Manitoulin, is about 80 m. in length, and from 24 to 25 m. wide. This latter island is the only inhabited one. On some of these islands the land rises into elevations of considerable height; and besides this great chain, there are many others of inferior dimensions, grouped in various parts of the lake, rendering its navigation intricate, and in some places, particularly towards the W end, even dangerous. On this lake, also, the navigator is often assailed by violent storms attended with thunder and lightning. Tobermory, near Cape Hurd, is an excellent harbour; but with the exception of Goderich at the mouth of the Hartland, and the basin at the exit of the Riviere-au-Sable, there is not a single place of security for any kind of vessel between the river Sangame and the St. Clair. The lake has a depth of 860 ft.; its surface has an alt. of 590 ft., or, according to Capt. Lefroy's observations, of 551 ft. above the tide-waters of the Hudson; and, according to the latter observer, of 365 ft. above Lake Ontario. Messrs. Logan and Murray report that the level of Lake Superior has an alt. above sea-level of 21½ ft. above Lake H., of which rise 18½ ft. is at the Sault St. Maria. At the W angle of Lake H. is Lake Michigan, which, although distinguished by a separate name, may be considered as a part of the former, deepening into a bay 262 m. in length, by 55 m. in breadth; and whose entire circumf. is 731 m. Between it and Lake H. lies a peninsula, at the widest part 150 m. across; along which, and round the bottom of Michigan, runs, to the S, part of the chain forming the Land's Height, whence descend many large and numerous inferior streams, on one side to the St. Lawrence, and on the other to the Atlantic. One of these, called French river, communicates with Lake Nipissing; whence a succession of smaller ones, connected by short portages, opens a commercial route with the Ottawa, that strikes the St. Lawrence near Montreal. At the E extremity of the lake is the Matchedash river, which, through another succession of lakes, separated only by one short portage, establishes communication with Lake Simcoe, the level of which is 130 ft. above that of Lake H. Spanish river is navigable for 30 m. from the lake by vessels drawing 5 ft.; but in the next 30 m. presents 5 cataracts with a total rise of 127 ft. On the N shore of the lake are iron mines, and about 10 m. to the N of these are some mountain ranges in which the rocks correspond in character with the auriferous rocks in the Maccabius gold range of Brazil. Gypsum and hydraulic lime are stated to be plentiful around this lake. Very little is known of the interior in this direction. The land bordering on the W shore of the lake is greatly inferior in quality to that on Lake Erie. It is mixed with sand and small stones, and is principally covered with pines, birch, and some oaks; but at a little distance from the lake the soil is very luxuriant.

The waters of Lake H. are reputed to have been gradually rising during the last few years.—During Sir Francis Head's government, the Indian reservations on the S side of Lake Huron were ceded to the British government for a sum of money; and the Indians agreed to take up their future abode on the Manitoulin islands.

HURON, a river of the United States, which rises in the SE corner of Michigan, near the source of Grand river, with which there is a navigable communication for canoes, through a chain of ponds and marshes. It falls into Lake Erie, after a course of 90 m., a few m. below the Detroit.—Also a stream which falls into Lake Erie 11 m. E from Sandusky bay. It is about 50 yds. wide at its mouth; and is navigable about 18 m. to the forks. It has numerous head-branches, which water a fertile and healthy district.—Also a small river which falls into Lake St. Clair from the W. At its embouchure on the lake there are a few good settlements, distant about 35 m. from Detroit.

HURONS, a tribe of North American Indians, whose original seat was the peninsula enclosed between lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario. They are now reduced to a few families.

HURRIAL, **HURRYAL**, or **HARIALAYA** [*i. e.*, 'the abode of Hari' or Vishnu], a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 25 m. WSW of Belcuchy, and 70 m. NE of Murshedabad, to the E of the Attri river. It has long been an important market for silk and cotton merchandise. The environs are periodically inundated, and the town is then approachable only by means of boats.

HURRIANA, or **HURIANA**, a district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal and prov. of Delhi, bounded on the N by the Bhatti country and the territory of the Sikhs; on the E by the Delhi district; on the S by the Shekawutty country, the pergunnah of Karnoul and the assigned territories; and on the W by the Bhatti and Bikanir countries and the desert of Ajmere. Area 2,493 geog. sq. m., or 2,112,527 acres; of which only 993,846 acres were cultivated in 1845. Pop. in 1847, 225,086, of whom 176,020 were Hindus. Land revenue in 1846–7, 454,736 rs. Its surface is nearly flat, and its soil sandy, and remarkable for the depth to which it may be penetrated without any indications of water. The only stream by which it is intersected is the Chittongnullah. Two canals were cut in the 15th cent., one from the Sutledge, and the other from the Jumna, and uniting at Hissar, whence numerous ramifications were directed through the surrounding country. These canals have long since been choked up, so that the cultivation of the soil is now entirely dependent on the monsoon. Some of the villages are supplied by small lakes, in which a permanent supply is retained throughout the year. This district, during the flourishing period of the Mogul dynasty, was one of great value and importance. It afterwards became a prey to successive invaders, and the scene of incessant rapine and confusion. In 1812 it was taken by the British. It contains 10 pergunnahs, the towns of Hansi and Hissar, noted for their antiquity, and Rotnk and Bhowani.

HURRICHUNDERGHUR, or **HARI-CHANDRAGHAR**, a hill-fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, 70 m. ENE of Bombay, on a rock, in one of the passes of the Western Ghauts.

HURRIPUR, or **HARIPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, 80 m. ENE of Umritsir, on an affluent of the Beas. In 1810 it consisted of about 1,500 houses, and belonged to a petty chief, then tributary to Runjit-Singh of Lahore.

HURRUND, a district and town of Hindostan, in the SW angle of the Punjab, between the 29th and 30th degrees of N lat., and bounded on the E by the

Indus. It does not exceed 50 m. in diameter, and is generally hilly, but extremely fertile. The climate is more equable than in other parts of the prov. It has an active trade.—The chief town bears the same name, is situated on a small river 45 m. from the r. bank of the Scinde, and on the road from Dera Ghazee Khan to Catch GunGava. It is of considerable extent, and has a fort.

HURRUR. See **HARRAR**.

HURRUSH, a small Gujur village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, division of Ujjair, at the N base of Hurshnath, which rises to an alt. of 1,400 ft. above the surrounding plain.

HURRYHUR, or **HARI-HARA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 45 m. WNW of Chit-teldroog, 81 m. NE of Bednore, on the E side of the Tumbudra, and at an alt. of 1,831 ft. above the level of Madras. It is defended by a fortress in which is a celebrated temple of Vishnu. After the destruction of the Bisnagar empire this town passed through successive hands, until it was taken from Hyder Ali by the British.

HURSLEY, a parish in Southampton, 5 m. SW by S of Winchester. Area 10,493 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,418; in 1851, 1,532.

HURSORA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 3 m. E of Mow. In 1820 it contained about 500 houses.

HURST, a parochial chapelry, partly in Berkshire and partly in Wilts, 3 m. NNW of Wokingham. Area 6,845 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,169; in 1851, 2,465.

HURST, or **FALCONER'S-HURST**, a parish in Kent, 5 m. W of Hythe. Area 560 acres. Pop. in 1851, 52.

HURST-CASTLE, a fort in Southamptonshire, 3 m. SE of Milford, near the extremity of an extraordinary natural causeway, or point of land, running 2 m. into the sea, and approaching the Isle of Wight within the distance of 1 m. The causeway itself, at high water, scarcely exceeds 200 yds. in breadth, and is a sterile length of beach covered with loose gravel and pebbles. The side towards the Isle of Wight is a bold shore, beaten into ledges or terraces of pebbles by the violence of the waves; the other, which is sheltered, is undulating, marshy, and, when the tide flows, forms a smooth land-locked bay. The castle was erected by Henry VIII. to defend the entrance to the channel. On the beach, at the point of the ridge, are two light-houses, situated in 50° 42' 23" N lat., and 1° 32' 50" W long. The relative position of the lights is NE by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E, 755 ft.

HURST (LONG), or **LONGHURST**, a township in Bothall p., Northumberland, 4 m. ENE of Morpeth. Pop. in 1831, 216; in 1851, 293.

HURST (OLD), a parish in Huntingdonshire, 4 m. NNW of St. Ives. Area 1,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 166.

HURST (TEMPLE), a township in Birkin parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Snaith. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 135; in 1851, 112.

HURST-COURTNEY, a township in Birkin parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. NNW of Snaith. Area 605 acres. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1851, 137.

HURST-MONCEAUX, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. E of Harisham. Area 5,039 acres. Pop. 1,232.

HURST-PERPOINT, a parish and village in Sussex, 32 m. ENE of Chichester. Area 5,046 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,484; in 1851, 2,219.

HURSTBOURNE-PRIORS, a parish in Southamptonshire, 2 m. WSW of Whitechurch. Area 3,132 acres. Pop. in 1831, 490; in 1851, 468.

HURSTBOURNE-TARRANT, a parish in Southamptonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Andover. Area 5,036 acres. Pop. in 1831, 786; in 1851, 867.

HURWORTH, a parish, township, and village in

the co. of Durham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Darlington, on the S bank of the Tees. The village consists of a spacious well-built street, situated on the brow of a steep hill. Area 3,930 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,449.

HUSAVICK, a village and port of Iceland, on the N coast, 48 m. ENE of Holar.

HUSBY, a parish and village of Sweden, in the laen and 20 m. SW of Mariastadt.—Also a parish of Sweden, in the haerad of Næsgård, 15 m. N of Hedmora. There are powder-mills belonging to the government here, and several iron-works.—Also a v. of Sweden, in the haerad of Kinriewald, 12 m. SW of Wexio, between Lakes Salen and Asnen.—Also a v. of Denmark, in Sleswick, 6 m. SE of Flensburg.

HUSCH, **Hus**, or **Hussu**, a small town of Moldavia, on the Pruth, 70 m. SW of Bender. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. In 1711, the well-known treaty of the Pruth was concluded here between the Russians and the Turks.

HUSEN (UPPER and LOWER), two neighbouring villages of Baden, on the Rhine, 3 m. W of Cappel.

HUSILLOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. N of Palencia. Pop. 180.

HUSINECZ, or **HUSSINEZ**, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachen, on the l. bank of the Blanitz, 4 m. N of Prachätz, 72 m. SSW of Prague. It was the native place of the celebrated John Huss.

HUSQUARN, a village of Sweden, in the laen of Jänkoping, and haerad of Tyveta, 4 m. ESE of Jänkoping.

HUSENABAD, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Mulwah, situated on the S bank of the Nerbuddah river, 135 m. NW of Nagpur. It is an important military station, being the key to this quarter of the Deccan.

HUSSIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Longwy. Pop. 500.

HUSSIATYN, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, in the circle of Tarnopol, on the l. bank of the Podhorze, 22 m. E of Tremhowla.

HUSSUN. See **HOSSEIN**.

HUSTEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, circle and 3 m. NW of Arensburg, at the confluence of the Bohr and the Ruhr. Pop. 600.

HUSTHWAITE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SE of Thirsk. Area 2,431 acres. Pop. 613.

HUSTNAPUR, or **HUSTINAGARA**, one of the most ancient cities of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, and for ages the cap. of a powerful Hindu dynasty; but whose history is much involved in fable. It is situated on the W bank of the Ganges, about 50 m. NE of Delhi. The only remains of it is a solitary Hindu temple: the site of it may, however, be traced for miles.

HUSTOPETSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. ENE of Prerau, on the l. bank of the Betschwa. Pop. 600.

HUSUM, a small sea-port of Denmark, situated at the mouth of the small river Hever, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 28' 59''$, on the W coast of the duchy of Sleswick, and 20 m. W of Sleswick. It has a pop. of 4,000, who carry on a brisk trade in horses, fattened oxen, and beer, chiefly with Hamburg and Lubeck. The town contains a sugar-refinery and oil-mills; also several dyeing and bleaching establishments. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent; and oyster-fishing is a considerable branch of business along the coast. It is in contemplation to establish steam-communication between H. and the English coast.

HUSUM-ET-SCHWALSTEDT, a bailiwick of

Denmark, in the SW of the duchy of Sleswick, comprising the two districts whose name it bears, the district of Simonsburg, and the islands of Nördstrand and Pelworm. Area 155 sq. m. Pop. 12,700.

HUSZTH, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Marmaros, on the Theiss, 28 m. NW of Szigeth. Pop. 4,596.

HUTOFT, or **HIGHTOFT**, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. E of Alford. Area 3,310 acres. Pop. 586.

HUTSCHLAG, a village in the archd. of Austria, 18 m. SW of Rastadt. It has sulphur and copper-works.

HUTSU, a river of India, in the Deccan, which rises in the district of Sirgubah, in about N lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $82^{\circ} 30'$, and flows nearly direct S into the Mahanadda, after a course of about 110 m.

HUTTA, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Neograd, march of Kekko, 18 m. E of Bela-Banya.

HUTTANI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, 80 m. SE of Sattara. It is a populous and extensive place, and carries on considerable trade with Bombay and Surat. It possesses a small stone citadel, and is enclosed with a mud rampart and a ditch.

HUTTE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. of Darney, 15 m. S of Mirecourt. Pop. 1,200. It is celebrated for its steel and iron manufactures.

HUTTENBERG, a small town of Lower Carinthia, in the circle and 25 m. NE of Clagenfurt. Iron is extensively mined in the vicinity.

HUTTENGRUND, a village in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, bail. of Sonnenberg. Pop. 200.

HUTTENHEIM, a small town of Bavaria, in the principality of Schwarzenberg.—Also a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas Rhin. Pop. 2,084.

HUTTING, or **HUTTEIN**, a small town of Bavaria, 9 m. E of Passau.

HUTTON, a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Bilericay. Area 1,699 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1851, 367.—Also a township in Penwortham p., Lancashire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Preston. Pop. 500.—Also a township in Warton p., Lancashire, 2 m. S of Kirkham. Area 1,068 acres. Pop. 234.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Axbridge. Area 1,876 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1851, 395.—Also a township in Rudby p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. WSW of Stokesley, on the river Leaven. Pop. 911.—Also a parish of Berwickshire, lying along the Tweed, 7 m. WSW of Berwick. Pop. 1,102.

HUTTON, an island near the SW coast of the peninsula of Corea, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 10'$.

HUTTON-BONVILLE, a chapelry and township in Birkby p., N. R. of Yorkshire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Richmond. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1851, 108.

HUTTON-BUSHEL, or **BUSCEL**, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SW by W of Scarborough. Area 5,670 acres. Pop. 918.

HUTTON AND CORRIE, a united parish in the co. of Dumfries, about 12 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1801, 646; in 1851, 886.

HUTTON-CRANSWICK, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. S of Great Driffield. The p. comprises the townships of Rotsea, Sunderlandwich, and Hutton-Cranswick. Area 6,303 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,118; in 1851, 1,276.

HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish and township in Cumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Penrith. The p. comprises the townships of Thomas-Close and Hutton-in-the-Forest. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. 232.

HUTTON-HENRY, a township in Monk-Heslerton p., Durham, 7 m. NW of Hartlepool. Area 1,987 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1851, 1,067.

HUTTON-LE-HOLE, a township in Lasingham

p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNW of Kirkby-Moor-side. Area 2,860 acres. Pop. in 1851, 239.

HUTTON-MAGNA, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Richmond. The p. comprises the townships of H. with Lane-Head, and West Layton. Area 2,080 acres. Pop. 266.

HUTTON (New), a chapelry and township in Kirkby-Kendal, Westmoreland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Kirkby-Kendal. Pop. in 1831, 172; in 1851, 157.

HUTTON (Old) AND HOMESCALES, a chapelry and township in the p. of Kirkby-Kendal, Westmoreland, 4 m. SE of Kirkby-Kendal. Pop. in 1831, 429; in 1851, 411.

HUTTON-ROOF, a township in the p. of Greystock, Cumberland, 4 m. SE of Hesket-Newmarket. Pop. 209.—Also a chapelry and township in Kirkby-Lonsdale p., Westmoreland, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. W by S of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Pop. in 1831, 351; in 1851, 343.

HUTTON-SAND, a township in Bossal p., N. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Thirsk. Area 2,186 acres. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1851, 195.

HUTTON-SESSAY, a township in Sessay p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SE of Thirsk. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 129; in 1851, 131.

HUTTON-SHERIFF, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. NNE of York. The p. comprises the chapelry of Farlington, and the townships of Cornbrough, Lillings-Ambo, Stittenham, and H. Area 9,425 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,530.

HUTTON-SOIL, a township in Greystock p., Cumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Penrith. Pop. 355.

HUTTONS-AMBO, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SW of New Malton. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1851, 438.

HUTWYL, or **HUTTWEIL**, a small town of the Swiss cant. of Berne, 25 m. WNW of Lucerne, on the Langeten.

HUVEAUNE, a river of France, which takes its rise in the dep. of Var, to the SW of Nans; passes Auriol, Roquevaire, and Aubagne; and flows into the gulf of Lyons near Marseilles; after a course of 24 m. from ENE to WSW.

HUXHAM, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. NNE of Exeter. Area 761 acres. Pop. in 1851, 156.

HUXLEY, a township in Waverton p., in Cheshire, 4 m. W by S of Tarporley. Area 1,501 acres. Pop. in 1831, 153; in 1851, 267.

HUY, or **HOYE**, an ancient town of Belgium, in the dep. of Liege, pleasantly situated in a valley on the Meuse, 16 m. ENE of Namur. Paper, leather, glue, and hardware, are the principal articles of manufacture; and the town has a considerable trade by the river in wheat.

HU-YAN-HEEN, or **HO-YAN-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and dep. of Ching-keung-fu.

HU-YANG, or **HO-YANG**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, and dep. of Tung-chu-fu, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 35'$.

HUYASSE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 3 m. E of Cruish-antem. Pop. 3,750.

HUYTON, a parish of Lancashire, 2 m. SW of Prescott. Area 3,087 acres. Pop. 3,952. It is intersected by the Manchester and Liverpool railway, which has a station here. The p. comprises the townships of Knowsley, Roby, Tarbock, and H.

HU-YUEN, or **HO-YUEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, dep. and 60 m. NE of Hwuy-chu-fu, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 42'$.

HUZARA, or **HUZRU**, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. $72^{\circ} 45'$, 28 m. E of Attock, on the road from that place to Lahore. It is inhabited by Afghans, and possesses a considerable trade.

HUZAREH. See **HAZAREH**.

HUZRELWALA, a village in the Punjab, 23 m. NE of Multan, on the road from that place to Ferozepur, and 12 m. from the l. bank of the Indus.

HUZRUTIMAN, a district and town of Kunduz, on the l. bank of one of the headstreams of the Jihun, 60 m. NNW of Kunduz, and 110 m. NE of Balkh. The town is situated in a sandy plain, and is of considerable extent.

HUZUMLI, a village of Anatolia, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 44'$, E long. $29^{\circ} 18'$, 8 m. W of the river Xanthus, situated on an elevated plain, surrounded by peaks of splintery scaglia. Immediately above it, on the S, are the ruins of *Cadyanda*.

HVALOEN, or **QUALOEN**, an island of the Arctic ocean, off the NW coast of Norway, in the stift of Norland, and bail. of Finmark, 3 m. W of Tromsøe, in N lat. $69^{\circ} 55'$. It is separated from the continent by a channel 5 m. in breadth; and is 83 m. in length. In breadth it varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 15 m. It is very irregular in form, 3 deep bays penetrating its western coast, and several isolated peaks rising to a considerable height near its northern extremity.

HVAL-OER, a group of islands off the S coast of Norway, in the Skager-Rack, at the entrance of the bay of Christiania, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 3'$, and E long. $10^{\circ} 50'$. They belong to the stift of Aggerhuus and bail. of Smaalchnen.

HVEN, or **HVEEN**, an island of the Sound, off the SW coast of Sweden, in the laen of Malmöehus and haerad of Roenneberg, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the nearest point of the Swedish coast, 6 m. from that of Sieland, 17 m. NNE of Copenhagen, and 6 m. NW of Landskrona, in N lat. $55^{\circ} 54' 38''$. Pop. 300. It is about 6 m. in circumf., rises high, and has a sandy soil. Cattle are reared here in great numbers. The island of H. was ceded to Sweden by Denmark at the peace of Roeskilde in 1658. It is celebrated as having long been the residence of Tycho-Brahe, and the ruins of his observatory are still to be seen amid those of the castle of Stjernborg.

HVIDBERG, a parish and village of Denmark, in Jutland, to the W of the Skiwe.

HVIDDINGSOE, a small island of the North sea, off the W coast of Norway, in the stift of Christiansand, and bail. of Stavanger, at the entrance of the Bukke-fiord, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 5'$.

HVILSAGER, a parish and village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the bail. and 14 m. SE of Randers.

HVITA, a broad and deep river of Iceland, which takes its rise partly from the Hvitar-vatn lake, and flowing SSW falls into the Borgar-fiord.

HWA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$, E long. 114° .—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Kwang-choo-fu.

HWA-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Tung-choo-fu, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $109^{\circ} 41'$.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Kauchoo-fu.

HWA-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Ping-leang-fu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 18'$, and E long. $106^{\circ} 32'$.

HWA-TING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Sung-Keang-fu.

HWA-YIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Tung-choo-fu, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 35'$, and E long. 110° .

HWA-YUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hunan, div. of Yo-choo-fu, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $112^{\circ} 22'$.

HWAE-GAN-FU, a division and town of China in the prov. of Keang-su. The div. comprises 6 dis-

tricts. The town is 112 m. NNE of Nan-kin, on the Imperial canal, and on the r. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 32' 24''$. It is situated in a marshy district, the level of which is lower than that of the canal, and is consequently in constant danger of submersion. It covers a considerable space, and is surrounded by a triple wall. On one of the gates of the town is a strongly-built tower, and within it a pagoda 5 stories in height. A suburb extends a distance of 3 m. along both sides of the canal to the Hoang-ho on which it has a port. In the environs are extensive building-docks. This town is the residence of several mandarins, one of whom is the governor or superintendent of the rivers in Keang-nan. It contains a large pop., and carries on an active trade.

HWAE-HO, or **HOAI-HO**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-tung, dep. of Kwan-chu-fu. It is sometimes known as **FAN-YU**.

HWAE-JIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Tae-tung-fu, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 54'$.

HWAE-JOW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Shun-teen-fu and Pih-loo-ting, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 19'$.

HWAE-KING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 96 m. W of Kao-fung-fu, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 6' 34''$, and W long. of Peking $3^{\circ} 28' 30''$. The surrounding country is extremely fertile, and abounds with medicinal plants.

HWAE-LAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Seuen-hwa-fu, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 23'$, and E long. $115^{\circ} 38'$. It is of the greatest antiquity, and has been known under various names; that by which it is now distinguished was given it in 936. Its present fortifications bear the date of 1422. Its wall is 21 m. in circuit, and has 3 gates.

HWAE-NING-CHING, **BAYANDA**, or **BAINDA**, a town of Sungaria, in the div. and 12 m. NE of Eli, on the W bank of the Fargalington. Its inhabitants, who devote themselves to trade, and speak Chinese, consider themselves descendants of the army led thither by Tamerlane, but are generally believed to have derived their origin from the Chinese who expatriated themselves about the year 1125. The town contains a garrison of 1,200 men.

HWAE-NING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Gan-hing-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Chin-chu-fu.

HWAE-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Fung-yang-fu, in N lat. 33° .—Also a new district and town in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and SW of Yu-lin-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 54'$.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Lew-chu-fu, 6 m. W of Kevei-lin-fu, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 15' 56''$, and E long. $109^{\circ} 18'$.

HWAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. and 54 m. NW of King-yang-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 39'$.

HWAN-HO, or **HOEN-HO**, a river of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, formed by the union of the Yang-ho and San-kan-ho. It crosses a branch of the great wall, flows 9 m. W of Peking, receives Tse-ho and Ho-to-ho on the r., and joins the Pei-ho on the r. bank 75 m. SE of Peking, and after a total course, in a generally SE direction, of 180 m.

HWAN-YUEN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Tae-tung-fu, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 41'$.

HWANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 21 m. SW of Ting-chu-fu, near the Yellow river, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$, and E long. $120^{\circ} 50'$.

HWANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in

the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Nan-ning-fu, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$.

HWANG-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, 36 m. SE of Wu-chang-fu. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is in N lat. $30^{\circ} 26' 24''$, and long. W of Peking $1^{\circ} 39' 35''$, on the l. bank of the Yang-tze-kiang. It has a large pop. and an active trade. In the environs are numerous small lakes.

HWANG-HO. See **HOANG-HO**.

HWANG-HAI, a prov. in the N part of the Corea, extending E from the shore of the Hwang-hai or Yellow sea, from which it derives its name, and by which it is deeply indented. It is watered by the Ching-kiang and Chouong-kiang, Ping-yang, and Hi-ho, all of which flow into the Yellow sea. The surface is generally mountainous, but the coast is woody and well-cultivated. The capital is Hwang-chu.

HWANG-MEI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. and 90 m. SE of Hwang-chu-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 12''$. At the entrance to this town is a tower 7 stories in height, and in the interior are numerous shops. The environs are irrigated and well-cultivated.

HWANG-PING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kevei-chu, div. of Chin-yuen-fu, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$.

HWANG-PO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Han-yang-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 56''$.—Also an island in the bay and 18 m. SE of Canton, prov. of Quang-tung, at the mouth of the Tehu-kiang. It contains several pagodas and has a port.

HWANG-WANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Hwang-chu-fu.

HWANG-YANG-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, between Peking and Sivan-hoa. It is of granitic structure.

HWANG-YEN, a district and town of Chi-keang, div. of Fae-chu-fu, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$.

HWIEZDLITZ (**NEU**), or **NOWY-HWIEZLICE**, a town of Moravia, in the ldbg. circle and 15 m. E of Brünn. Pop. in 1834, 700.

HWITLISBOFIAERD, a town of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. and 96 m. NNW of Abo, and district of Nedre-Satakunda, on the gulf of Bothnia, 14 m. NNW of Biörneborg.

HWITTIS, a town of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. and 54 m. NNE of Abo, and district of Öfre-Satakunda-Nedredels.

HWO-KEA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 20'$.

HWO-LUH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Ching-ting-fu, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 8'$.

HWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. 114° .

HWUY-CHANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. and 66 m. ESE of Kan-chu-fu, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 32' 24''$, and E long. $115^{\circ} 43'$.

HWUY-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is 156 m. S of Nan-king, in a mountainous locality, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 58' 30''$, and W long. of Peking $2^{\circ} 3' 20''$. Ink and varnish are extensively manufactured here, and the engraving on copper is considered the best in China. It has an active trade. Tea is extensively cultivated in the environs, and gold, silver, and copper are found in the mountains.—Also a division and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 10 districts. The town is 90 m. E of Canton, on the l. bank of the Tung-kiang, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 2' 24''$. It

is well-built, and contains several handsome edifices. The Tung-kiang is here crossed by a fine bridge, and in the vicinity, over Lake Fon, is a similar structure to connect two fine islands, covered with gardens and pleasure-houses, with the mainland. H. is noted for its shell-work, and has an active trade.

HWUY-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. and 15 m. NE of Tseuen-chu-fu, near the shore of the channel of Formosa, in N lat. 25° 2'.

HWUY-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chê-keang, div. of Shaou-hing-fu.

HWUY-LAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 23° 10'.

HWUY-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Kung-chang-fu, in N lat. 35° 45'.

HWUY-TING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. and 60 m. SSW of Keun-che-fu, in the island of Hain-an, in N lat. 19° 20', and E long. 110° 38'. The town itself is not large, but the suburbs are extensive and very populous. The entire pop. of the place is estimated at upwards of 44,000. The walls by which the town is surrounded are lofty, and the streets are straight, and the houses well-built of red brick. To the E of the town is an extensive but shallow lake. —Also a district and town in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Tsing-chu, in N lat. 26° 50', and E long. 107° 7'.

HYACYNTH, a village of Lower Canada, in the district of Montreal, co. of Richelieu, on the Yamaska.

HYATNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, 10 m. SE of Hyderabad.

HYATPUR, a town of Bengal, 18 m. NW of Mauldah, in the district of Dinajpur.

HYCATU, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhao, 30 m. S of Norra-Senhora-del-Rosario, near the confluence of the Iguaru and the Mony.

HYCKHAM (NORTH), a parish of Lincolnshire, 4½ m. SSW of Lincoln. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. 443.—Adjoining it on the W is South H. Area 1,104 acres. Pop. 181.

HYCO-OTEE, a small river of the United States, which rises in N. Carolina; enters Virginia; and falls into the Dan, about 4 m. above the mouth of Staunton river, after a NE course of 50 m.

HYDE, a chapelry and township in Stockport p., Cheshire, 5 m. NE of Stockport. Area 889 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,063; in 1831, 7,144; in 1851, 11,569; chiefly employed in factories for spinning common yarns and weaving power-loom cloth; in coal-mining to supply fuel for working these mills; and in the ordinary retail business of a small market-town.

HYDE, a maritime county of N. Carolina, bordering on Pamlico sound. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1840 6,458; in 1850, 7,662. Its cap. is Lake Landing.

HYDE-PARK, the cap. of Lamoille co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 31 m. N of Montpelier, on the Lamoille river. Pop. in 1840, 1,080.—Also a township in Deutschen co., in New York, 66 m. S of Albany, skirted by the Hudson river on the W. Pop. in 1840, 2,364.

HYDERABAD, or HYDRABAD, an extensive prov. of Hindostan, formerly called Telingana, and afterwards Golconda. It is situated chiefly between the 16th and 19th parallels of N lat., and strictly speaking is confined to the country between the rivers Godaveri and Kistna; but the name is now applied to all the territories of the Nizam, which extend between the 15th and 21st parallels, and the

75th and 82d meridians, and embrace the provs. of H. Proper and Bidur, with part of Bejapur, Aurungabad, and Berar; and in this sense may be generally stated to be bounded by the territories of the Nagpore rajah, and the British possessions; being about 350 m. in extreme length, and about 300 m. in breadth, and having an area of 96,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 10,000,000. See DECCAN. This territory is principally rented to powerful zemindars, as the rajah of Sholapore and others; or granted in jaghires or fiefs to the officers of government. Thus the whole of the land, except some portions set aside for charitable purposes, and the estates of the Nizam and different branches of his family, are in the hands of a few individuals. The country is, however, fertile, and, properly managed, would yield abundantly. Its commerce also is confined, the diamond mines hardly paying the expense of working; and the only other article valuable to foreigners being cotton, some of which is carried to the Northern circars and Carnatic, and exchanged for salt and European commodities. The chief towns are H., Golconda, Warangole, Aurungabad, Bidur, and Ellichpore. Having been for a long period the seat of a Mahomedan government, a considerable portion of the inhabitants are Moslems; the majority, however, are Hindus, but the pop. is by no means equal to that of the British provs.

Revenue.] It is matter of notoriety that his highness the Nizam's financial affairs are in much disorder, and his expenditure above his income by some 30 lacs a-year; and this has been explained and proved by a set of accounts which, drawn up by the Nizam's *duftendars*, or state-officers, have recently appeared in the Indian papers, and are of special interest at the present juncture.

In the first place, the Nizam's total military expenditure is stated to be as follows:—

	Rupees.
For the subsidiary force, by transfer of ceded districts,	63,00,000 0 0
For the regular contingent, excluding payments on account of Appa Desage, chouth, &c., as arranged after the Mahratta war of 1818-1819,	32,00,000 0 0
For the government troops, viz.:—	
5,645 horse,	34,61,983 10 9
26,665 infantry,	32,51,867 12 3
33 310	67,13,851 7 0
Recent deductions of pay by his highness's order,	3,00,000 0 0
	64,13,851 7 0
His highness's Pargah, or force under Shumshooloomrah, Jaghirdars' quotas, &c. (estimated),	20,00,000 0 0
Private Jaghirdars' quotas, &c.,	12,00,000 0 0
	1,91,13,851 7 0

Which may be classed as follows:—

British troops, according to treaty, and pay provided by cession of territory,	63,00,000 0
Falling upon his highness's revenues, as at present collected,	1,28,13,851 7
Total,	1,91,13,851 7

The revenues of his highness, exclusive of the ceded districts, may be now taken at two crores and a quarter, or 2,25,00,000rs. = £2,250,000, which may be classed as follows:—

Revenue of the Dewanee for public purposes of government (gross),	1,41,00,000
His highness the Nizam's own revenues, exclusive of allowances from minister's department,	30,00,000
Shumshuluma's Pargah establishment, &c.,	22,00,000
Personal jaghires to nobility and dependents,	20,00,000
Military ditto,	12,00,000
	2,25,00,000

It thus appears that out of an income of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores, or £2,250,000 sterling, there is only one crore and 40 lacs applied to the ministerial disbursements of the state. The rest is alienated and inapplicable to the exigencies of the state.

The detailed account of the ministerial department is as follows:—

Gross revenue,	1,41,00,000
Deduct civil charges, management, &c.,	17,80,000
	1,23,00,000

Which is accounted for thus—

His highness the Nizam's stipends, servants, &c.,	28,00,000
Contingent, chouth, Appa Desage, &c.,	40,25,000
Government troops,	64,13,000
Mursabdar,	11,15,000
Moonriffs, &c.	1,05,000
Forts,	96,000
Charitable grants,	4,63,000
	1,50,17,000

Result:—Income	1,23,00,000 net.
Expenditure	1,50,00,000

Balance against income, 27,00,000rs. expenditure over income.

It thus appears that the Nizam holds the following amount of revenue apart from the state funds:—

Districts under his own management, the receipts of which are paid to his treasury,	30,00,000
Payment from the ministers' department,	28,00,000
	58,00,000

Fifty-eight lacs, or £580,000 as his own personal income, out of £2,250,000. His highness's personal treasury, therefore, is rich, while his state is bankrupt, has no public credit, and is spending, or would spend if every one were paid, 27 to 30 lacs above its income. A further classification of amount of expenditure, therefore, becomes necessary, and may be thus taken:—

His highness's the Nizam—personal and ministerial,	58,00,000
Pargah establishment,	22,00,000
Personal jaghires and nobility,	20,00,000
Military jaghires,	12,00,000
Ministerial departments, deducting allowance to Nizam,	113,00,000
	2,25,00,000

Viz. 95,20,000 net result
17,80,000 charges of collection and management.
1,13,00,000

The pith of which is that out of a revenue of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores there is at the public and ministerial service of government, for payment of military establishments, contingent, officials, public debts and interest, &c., only 95 lacs; or, in other words, that 1 crore and 30 lacs are permanent alienations out of a revenue of 2 crores and 25 lacs. This state of affairs may be better accounted for when it is understood that the minister is allowed to charge upon the whole gross revenue, $\frac{6}{10}$ per cent., or about 14 lacs per annum, or £140,000; the peshcar or deputy-minister, 3r. 2a. per cent., or near 7 lacs; the duffendars or accountants, 1r. 9a. per cent., or $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacs; the tulookdars or collectors take $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for expenses of collection, charging for the troops employed with them! There is a zemindar or chief at the head of some 1,000 or 1,500 rabble, who has beaten back one detachment especially selected, yet the minister's military budget shows a force of cavalry and infantry of 32,000 men, costing the state 64 lacs, and the budget shows an expense of 98 lacs!

History.] This country was formerly subject to the rajahs of Telangana and Bijanagar, but was conquered by the Mahomedans in the early part of the 15th cent., and in 1512 was formed into a separate kingdom, under the name of Golconda, by Mohammed Kuli, the founder of the Kutub Shahi dynasty. This person was originally a Turkish adventurer, but rose to the rank of general in the service of the last king of the Bhaunseni dynasty.

He reigned 39 years, and had for successors his two sons and two grandsons, the latter of whom were defeated by the Mogul emperor Shah Jehan, and compelled to pay tribute. Abdallah Kuttub Shah died in 1674, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abul Hussein, who in 1687 was taken prisoner by Aurangzebe, when Golconda was converted into one of the prows of the Mogul empire, and with the other five southern prows was formed into a viceroyalty, governed by an officer appointed by the court of Delhi, called the subahdar of the Deccan. About 1719, a Mogul officer, named Chien Khilij Khan, was appointed to this government, with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, i.e. 'Superintendent of the kingdom;' and as the Mahrattas were at that period rising fast into power, the new governor had a large army placed under his command to keep those freebooters in awe. This circumstance inspired him with the ambition of founding an independent kingdom. For several years he employed himself in extending his territories, and getting possession of the strongholds of the Deccan; and when summoned to overawe Mohammed Shah and his ministers. He is further accused of having encouraged the Persian usurper Nadir Shah to invade Hindostan in 1739. After that event, having been appointed vizier or prime minister, he left to Mohammed nothing but the name of king; and for two years he governed at Delhi with absolute sway, leaving his son Ghazy-ad-Deen his deputy in the Deccan. The Mahrattas having invaded the latter country, he marched from Delhi with a numerous army in 1741, and on his arrival at Arcot, found that country in such confusion and anarchy that not less than twenty petty chiefs had assumed the titles of nabob or rajah. The measures that he pursued soon tranquillized and brought into order that country; and he disposed of the different offices to his friends, without consulting the court of Delhi. He made Aurangabad his cap., but died at Burlanpore in 1748, at the great age of 104. Ghazy-ad-Deen was at the period of his father's decease one of the ministers at Delhi; and the second son, Nasir-Jung, having obtained possession of the treasury, and the goodwill of the army, was too powerful to be dispossessed; he was therefore confirmed by the emperor Ahmed Shah as subahdar of the Deccan. Nasir-Jung was assassinated in 1750, and succeeded by his nephew Muzaffer-Jung, who was likewise assassinated the following year. Salab-Jung, the cousin of Muzaffer, had held the government for 10 years, when he was seized and imprisoned by his brother Nizam Ali, who for nearly 20 years was engaged in wars with Hyderabad, the British, and the Mahrattas. During this period Ali's territories were much curtailed, and had it not been for his alliance with the British in 1800, the kingdom would have been annihilated. Nizam Ali transferred the seat of government from Aurangabad to Hyderabad, and dying in August 1803, was succeeded by his eldest son Mirza-Sekundur-Jah, who was supported in his authority by a British force of 8,000 men, called the subsidiary force, and by treaties of alliance offensive and defensive; and who was succeeded some years ago by his eldest son Nasar-oo-Doula. In 1802 the British government deprived the Nizam of his share of Tippi's dominions, which now forms what is known as the Ceded districts. In return, however, for this cession, the Nizam was in the following years relieved from the presence of the Mahrattas on his SW frontiers; and at a later period, when the Pindarrie war brought Lord Hastings into collision with the Peishwa, the greater Mahratta confederacy on the N was also destroyed. By the subjugation of this formidable people on either extremity of the Deccan, the Nizam ceased to have any foreign enemies to be protected against; and it is argued by some parties, the utility of the subsidiary force, which had taken its fair share in the transactions of both periods, was as far as he was concerned, at an end. Our resident at Hyderabad, however, induced the Nizam to accept and pay for another army called the Hyderabad contingent, which might be regarded as a contribution to the grand army of India in finding the officers and the Nizam the pay. The subsidiary force was to be used against external attacks only. At first it was composed of barely 3,000 men; but gradually it has grown to a strength equal to that of the other body; and, unlike it, is scattered through the Deccan in several cantonments. It is called the Nizam's army; though his highness cannot command even an escort from it. Its cost was an additional charge on the revenues of the Nizam of nearly £350,000 per ann.; and still remains so. There is thus altogether in the Deccan a British force of some 15,000 or 20,000 soldiers; much more highly officered by Europeans than the Company's troops; and its complete disposition is confided to the resident. The Nizam, although bound to pay for both, has no real power over either army; and it is represented that the pretence on which the contingent was raised and increased, and is still paid, has never been carried out; for it never did, and does not effectually assist in enabling the Nizam to carry on his government; while the presence of this immense foreign army has deprived him of the respect of his subjects, without supplying him with the means of collecting his revenue or insuring their obedience. Unable to carry on his government by means of the contingent, the Nizam has been obliged to take into his service bands of Arab, Sikh, Beluch, and Patan mercenaries; and thus he has no fewer than three armies to provide for, viz., the subsidiary force; the H. contingent, intended to enable him to conduct his internal administration; and the Arab troops. Can we then wonder, it is asked, "that his treasury is empty and his finances embarrassed; that he is £850,000 in arrears to the British government; that he is £1,000,000 sterling in debt to Parsi capitalists for money borrowed to keep up his payments to our government; that the

Arabs, being unpaid, are disorderly, audacious, and rebellious; and that the country is somewhat disorganized?" That the effects of our military connexion with the Deccan have been so disastrous to the Nizam, is by no means evident. Doubtless a perpetual exaction of some 33 per cent. of his annual revenue has been peculiarly burdensome to a government whose financial affairs are in such rapacious hands; on the other hand, it must be remembered that the Nizam owes to the protection thus purchased his very existence as a sovereign prince; and, if the Deccan were left in the Nizam's hands, by the withdrawal of the British forces, it would inevitably be parcelled out, after Eastern fashion, into a number of petty states, whose military rulers would rapidly consummate the ruin already begun of this fair and fertile territory. "The difficulties of the Nizam," it is argued by the supporters of the present governor-general's policy, "have not been produced by the contingent, but by his own wilfulness in maintaining an utterly useless army, which is a source of perpetual annoyance to himself, is utterly inefficient, continually mutinous, and has never been employed by his own government in any of those internal services which the contingent has performed for the last 50 years with advantage to the state. In 1829, the Nizam decided formally on the continuance of the contingent, when offered a good money-bargain, by Lord William Bentinck, if he chose to disband it. The governor-general proposed, in commutation of all future military demands, a money-payment of 20 lacs; but his highness deliberately resolved on its continuance. He knew, and his ministers knew, that if he had no regular troops to depend upon, the factions of his own irregular troops would become dominant, and that the maintenance of a regular army under discipline, which could be depended upon under any emergency, and always at his own personal service, was the best check upon them. He could not apply for the services of company's troops on every occasion for assistance. But his ministers well knew that without the presence of regular troops in stations in various parts of the country, the pop. could not be restrained from lawlessness; the revenue could not be collected, or powerful zemindars kept in check or restrained from active aggression; that the army of the state was utterly inefficient for these purposes, and could not be trusted from the capital in any numbers for fear of plundering the country. They knew also that the country has a very large military pop.; that every village teems with men accustomed to arms from youth, who hold the forces of the state in contempt, and whose partial risings for plunder or for resistance to payment of revenue could not be checked but by regular troops. Every district has its zemindar, and the armed pop. is in his interest; the country is full of strong castles and forts, which, if occupied by local insurgents, would defy every effort of the government and the government troops to reduce them; and the astute minister, Chandu-Lhall, well knew the utter weakness of his government in this particular. He could not dispense with the contingent; and he told his highness that in practical effect its disbandment or reduction would be the direct cause of the loss of his independence and the ruin of his finances. In the transactions of many years it would be impossible almost to point out a single instance of any importance in which the Nizam's government has employed its own troops, numerous as they are. The revolt or disobedience of the Nizam's brother, Mubarakzenla, was checked by the contingent in 1830; and more recently the outrages of the Rohillas. The affair of Appa-Sahib, which was causing the local military pop. to rise for purposes of plunder, was summarily put down; also disturbances in Berar during 1849. In short, the catalogue might be swelled by the mention of many events, which have shown that the Nizam's government have never even attempted to employ its own troops in any affair of moment, and where it has employed them they have been discomfited in a disgraceful manner; and more, that for these many years past they have been a source of perpetual annoyance, alarm and difficulty." On the 20th of June 1851, a demand was made by the British resident that territory should be ceded by the Nizam to an extent sufficient to yield a certain instalment for liquidating the debt in about three years. But this demand has been warded off by an immediate payment of 18 lacs of rupees, and an engagement to clear off the remaining 65 lacs within four months.

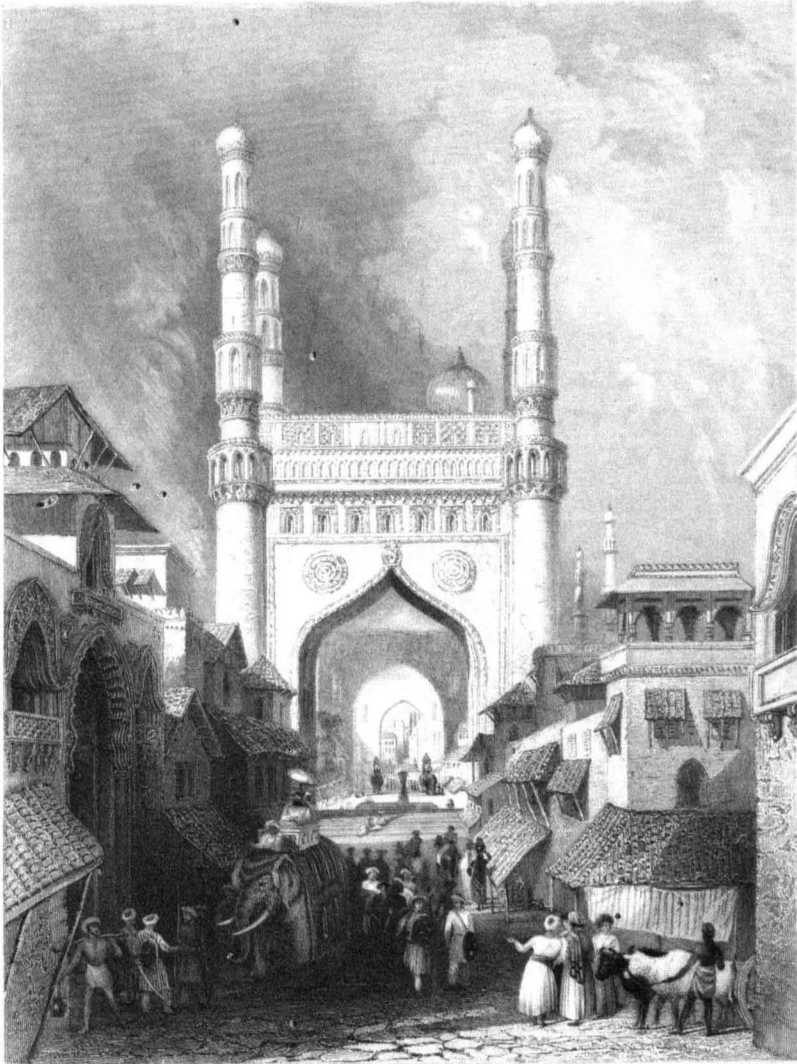
HYDERABAD, or **HYDRABAD**, the capital of the above kingdom, situated on the S bank of the river Musa, or Mussey, a tributary of the Kistnah, in N lat. 17° 20', E long. 78° 33', 480 m. from Bombay, about 6 m. SE of the strong fortress of Golconda. It is said to have been founded about the year 1585, by Mohammed Kuli Kutub Shah, who conceiving that the air of Golconda did not agree with his constitution, gave orders for building a new city on this spot, on which, according to Mir Abu Talib, he expended in the erection of public works a sum equal to £2,800,000. It continued to be the residence of the Kutub Shahi dynasty till 1687, when it was taken by Aurungzebe. The late Nizam Aly was the first of the nizams that made it his residence. The reason assigned for his doing so was, that owing to the curtailment of his territory, Aurungabad was too

near the Mahratta boundaries; he therefore conveyed all his wealth to the fortress of Golconda, and expended considerable sums of money in improving H. It is now a populous city, about 7 m. in circumference, and surrounded by a stone wall, with towers at the angles and gates, which, although incapable of sustaining a regular siege, is sufficient security against cavalry or sudden incursions. The streets are in general narrow and dirty, and the larger houses present little exteriorly except high dead walls. Its pop. has been estimated at 200,000, principally Mahomedans, amongst whom are Rohillas, Arabs, Afghans, and Putans, who are employed as soldiers by the local government, and are constantly fighting amongst themselves. It contains 4 palaces and some handsome mosques; and between it and Golconda there are a number of splendid tombs. The principal mosque is built upon the model of that of Mecca; but the most splendid of the religious edifices is the Char-Minar or 'Four Minarets,' a beautiful quadrangular mosque, raised upon 4 gateways, and standing in the centre of the city, so as to open upon each of the 4 principal streets by a gigantic archway. From the angles of the base shoot up 4 minarets, each 220 ft. in height. Above the arches are several apartments formerly employed as a kind of college, but now turned into warehouses. The Chudder-ghat, or residency, built for the accommodation of the British representative at the nizam's court, is one of the most magnificent buildings in India. It consists of a basement story of arches, and two others above it, with wings connected by a continuation of the basement, and finished with a balustrade. The principal front has an enormous Corinthian portico, the columns of which are of white chunam. A large and well-planned bridge, thrown over the Mussey, connects the residency with the city. In the neighbourhood of H. are several immense tanks, one of which a few miles to the S measures, when full, 20 m. in circumference. Sekunderabad, the head-quarters of the English subsidiary force, is 5½ m. N of H., and 394 m. NNW of Madras.

HYDERABAD, a city of Hindostan, cap. of the prov. of Sind, situated in N lat. 25° 22', E long. 68° 22'. The fortress of H. stands on a rock, the foot of which is washed by a branch of the river Indus, here named the Fulaili, which leaving the main stream about 12 m. above the town, regains it 15 m. below. Its shape is that of an irregular pentagon, suited to the natural form of the rock, and defended at the angles by round towers. The plateau of the hill is 1½ m. in length, and 700 yds. broad, and it rises about 80 ft. above the plain. The town is about 4 m. E from the main channel of the Indus, and is situated on a hill to the N of the fort. There are about 5,000 mud-houses in the pettah and fort together. There are a good bazaar and several handsome mosques inside the fort. H. was the residence of the Amirs or princes, who formed the aristocracy by which this prov. was governed until its recent annexation to the British territories. It was founded about the middle of the last cent. The principal manufactures of H. are matchlocks, swords, spears, and shields, ornamental silks, and cottons. A considerable trade is carried on, by means of the river, with Multan, Tatta, and ports at the mouths of the Indus.

HYDERGUR, a fortress of India, in the district of Bednore, at the top of the Western ghaat, 32 m. distant from the sea, and commanding the road from the port of Cundapore to the city of Bednore. It is 14 m. SW of Bednore.

HYDERKHAIL, a village of Afghanistan, on the route from Cabul to Ghuzni, in N lat. 33° 58'. Alt. above sea-level, 7,637 ft.



Drawn H. Warren from a sketch by Capt. Meadows Taylor.

Engraved by J. Rodaway.

THE CHAR MINAR, HYDRABAD.

A. Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh.

HYDERKHAN, a village of Afghanistan, on the route from Peshawur to Jellalabad, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. 800.

HYDRA, or **IDRA**, a small island in the Grecian archipelago, near the E coast of the Morea. It is about 10 m. long, and 2 m. broad. It is rocky and little cultivated, scarcely presenting on its whole surface a speck of verdure, but is very populous and commercial. The aspect of its town, called also H., which is situated in N lat. $37^{\circ} 30\frac{1}{2}'$, E long. $23^{\circ} 30'$, is very pleasant. It is built on the abrupt acclivity of a number of pyramidal rocks, rising in an amphitheatre around its port. The houses are almost all of stone; low, of a square form, and with few windows, but presenting an appearance of comfort, and sometimes even of elegance. Its pop. was estimated in 1825 at 40,000, almost exclusively Albanians, by Waddington; but in 1828 a census returned only 16,092 in the town of H., of whom 3,177 were strangers. The port is in the form of a crescent, and though not large is deep, but is not very secure. It is in fact a deep bay, situated on the W side of the island, and open to the W, having no nearer protection from that quarter than the opposite coast of the Morea, which is between 4 and 5 m. distant. There are besides two other ports on the same side of the island, the one to the N, the other to the S of the city, in which most of the ships-of-war are laid up during winter. The number of vessels belonging to H. in 1816 was 120, carrying from 100 to 600 tons each, and in general well equipped. To defend themselves from the Barbary pirates, they generally carried from 8 to 30 cannon, and were manned with from 35 to 70 men. The Hydriots trade not only to the ports of the Archipelago and Mediterranean, but to France, Spain, Italy, and other countries. The Hydriot sailors are generally large and muscular in person, and are considered the most intrepid navigators in the Archipelago; and bore a glorious part in the regeneration of Greece. The government of the island before the revolution was vested in six primates; but they were incapable of exercising any effective control over 5,000 or 6,000 sailors at the breaking out of the revolution in 1821, when the Hydriots equipped a squadron of 80 square-rigged vessels against the Turks.

HYDRAH, or **HEDRA**, a considerable town of Tunis, on the frontier of the Algerine territory, situated in a narrow valley with a rivulet running by it, an affluent of the Mejerdah, and distinguished by very extensive ruins. Here were to be seen in the middle of last cent. the walls of several houses, the pavement of a whole street entire, with a number of mausolea very well preserved, and built in a hexagonal or octagonal figure, supported by columns; or square, compact, and covered buildings. Dr. Shaw has some suspicion that this may be the *Tynidrum* or *Thunodromum* of the ancients.

HYDRON, or **THOKO**, an island of Greece, in the Archipelago, between the E coast of the Morea and the island of Hydra. It is 8 m. in length, and about 2 m. in breadth; and approaches within a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the Morea coast; while its SE end approaches Hydra within about 1 m. A few years ago only 3 families existed upon this island.

HYDURZIE, a village in Afghanistan, in the valley of Pisheen, 25 m. N of Shawl, on a stream, at an alt. of 5,253 ft. above sea-level. It is inhabited by Syuds, and is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated locality.

HYERES, or **HIERES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, arrond. of Toulon-sur-Mer.—The town is 11 m. E of Toulon, and about 3 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean, on the slope of a hill, the summit of which is crowned

with the ruins of an old castle, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 7' 2''$, E long. $6^{\circ} 7' 40''$. Pop. in 1841, 9,966. The streets are steep, narrow, and ill-paved, but the houses are built with considerable elegance. The town-hall is adorned with a column, erected in honour of Massillon, of whom H. was the birth-place. The trade of H. consists chiefly in olive-oil, wine, oranges, pomegranates, lemons, and salt, productions of the surrounding district. Fairs for cattle, salted provisions, essences, silk-twist, cloth, linen, &c., are held twice a-year. The environs are extremely fertile, and the climate delightful, although rendered unhealthy during the heat of summer by the vicinity of the marshy flats of Gapau. The town of H. was named by the Romans *Areæ*; in the Middle age it received the name of *Ahires*. In the 13th cent. it possessed a port, and was the place of embarkation to Palestine. It was long an appanage of the viscounts of Marseilles.—Also a group of islets in the Mediterranean, annexed to the cant. of the same name, in N lat. 43° . They are 4 in number,—Porquerolles, Portecross, Bagneaux, and Titan. The first, which is the largest of the group, is 6 m. in length, and about 2 m. in breadth. Titan or Levant, which lies to the E of Portecross, the central island of the group, is nearly equal in size to Porquerolles. The present sterility of these islands presents a striking contrast to the famed luxuriance which gave them the name of the Isles d'Or. Portecross possesses a good port. A few pines, and oaks, and aromatic plants, now form their only productions. They are remarkable, however, for the salubrity of their climate. In 1531, these islands were erected into a marquise. In consequence of the neglect of the condition, the defence of the roadstead, on which the tenure of seigniority was subsequently held by the houses of Ornans and Roquendoff, they were forfeited to, and garrisoned by, the French government.—The roadstead, which is enclosed by these islands, and which bears the same name, extends in a semicircular form from the peninsula of Giens on the W, to Cape Benat. It is 12 m. in length from E to W, and about 9 m. in breadth.

HYEVRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Baume-les-Dames, and 23 m. NE of Besançon. Pop. 345. Implements of war, cutlery, and agriculture, are extensively manufactured here.

HYKULZYE, a village of Afghanistan, in the district of Pisheen, 35 N of Shawl, and about 2 m. S of the Lora, from which it is well-supplied with water by means of a canal, and at an alt. of 5,063 ft. above sea-level. The inhabitants are principally Syuds. Two engagements took place here in 1842, between the British army under General England, and the Afghans, in the latter of which the enemy was completely routed, and the v. reduced to ashes.

HYLAIRE-DE-COURS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. of Lignières, 18 m. from Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond. Pop. 1,730.

HYLLEKROG, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, near the S coast of Laaland. It is 3 m. in length, and a little more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth.

HYLLUS, or **PHRYGIUS**. See **DEMIRI-CHAI**.

HYMETTUS, or **TRELO-VOUNO**, a celebrated mountain of Greece, 5 m. SE of Athens. Its summit, a naked crag of limestone, rises to the height of 2,680 ft. above sea-level, and commands a view of the straits of Negropont, and various of the Cyclades, the E coast of Attica with its numerous ports stretching to Cape Corona, the Saronic gulf with its islands, the rich plain of Messoia and Athens, the mountains of Pendeli and Parnes in Attica, and of Cithæron in Bœotia. H. is still noted, as in ancient times, for its honey. The wild thyme, or *Thymus*

serpyllum, and the *Salvia pomifera*, and *Salvia verbas-cum*, which grow abundantly on H., afford the bees a rich pasture, and fill the air with fragrance.

HYON, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, watered by the Trouille. Pop. 1,165.

HYPIAUGHUHI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, which has its source near that of the Araguaia, and falls into the Pequiri, an affluent of the São-Lourenço.

HYPOLITO-DE-GLEBA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona, partido and 5 m. N of Vich.

HYPPOLITE (SAINT), or **SANCT-BILD**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. of Ribeauville, 5 m. N of Colmar. Pop. in 1841, 2,239. It contains extensive coal-mines, and affords good wine. It was taken by the French in 1444, and ceded in 1718 to the duke of Lorraine.—Also a commune in the prov. of Aveyron, cant. of Entruygues. Pop. 2,034.

HYROULINE, a town of Madagascar, on the E coast, in the Betanismesnes territory, near Andevourante.

HYRYNSALMI, a parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland and E part of the gov. of Uleaborg. It forms the N part of the district of Kajana, and has a length and breadth of 90 m.

HYSSINGTON, a parish partly in Shropshire and partly in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, 3½ m. N of Bishop's-castle. Pop. in 1851, 335.

HYTHE, a parish and one of the Cinque-ports, locally situated in the hund. of Hythe, Kent, 14 m. S of Canterbury, and 33 m. SE by E of Maidstone, on the line of the Royal Military canal, and the London and Dover railway. Area of p., 882 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,365; in 1831, 2,287; in 1851, 2,675.—The town is situated about ¾ m. from the sea, in a valley enclosed on each side by high hills, and consists principally of one long street running parallel to the coast, with several smaller ones branching

from it. Some of the older houses exhibit curious specimens of domestic architecture. Near the middle of the town is the market-place and court-hall. At the E end are the barracks of the Royal Staff corps. The church of St. Leonards occupies a very elevated situation on the acclivity of the hill above the town. It is a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early style of English architecture, with a tower at the W end. The beach, which lies considerably higher than the town, is studded with martello towers and forts, built of brick upon one uniform plan. On the summit of each and in the centre of the platform, a twenty-four pounder is mounted on a traversing carriage. The military canal, formed to aid in defence of the coast, also facilitates the conveyance of goods and merchandise from H. to Appledore; but the commerce of H. is now little else than that of a domestic character. During the war a large military force, amounting to from 10,000 to 15,000 men, was quartered in this vicinity; but the removal of the military force, and the demolition of the barracks which formerly stood on the cliffs behind the town, checked its rising prosperity. There are a few fishing-boats belonging to the town. H., as a principal cinque-port, enjoys all the rights and privileges conferred by general charters upon these ancient communities. The burgh-revenue is about £300 per ann. The municipal boundaries laid down in the boundary report exclude all W. H. and Aldington, and include additional parts of Saltwood and Newington.—Previous to the passing of the reform act, H. returned 2 members to parliament. Under the reform act, the boundaries of the parl. borough have been extended so as to include Sandgate and Folkestone, with a narrow strip of intervening ground along the coast and through the ps. of Newington and Cheriton, and the borough now returns only one member. The electors registered in 1837 were 503; in 1848, 516.

HYTHE (WEST), a parish in Kent, 2 m. WSW of Hythe. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 239.

I

* * * Names not found under this letter, are to be sought for under J and Y.

IAKUTSK. See **YAKUTSK**.

IASSY. See **JASSY**.

IBA, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the bail. and 6 m. E of Rothenburg. Pop. 900. Copper is wrought in the vicinity.

IBABA, the capital of the prov. of Maitsha, in Abyssinia. It lies near the S bank of Lake Dembea, and in Bruce's time was little inferior in extent or importance to Gondar. The country round is remarkably pleasant and fertile.

IBABA, a river of Bolivia, in the dep. of Cochabamba, which joins the Guapey, on the l. bank, after a course from S to N of about 120 m.

IBABAO. See **SAMAR**.

IBACH, a scattered village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Schwytz, on the Muotta, at the mouth of

the valley, near which were formerly held the periodical assemblies of the canton.

IBAGUA, or **IBAGUE**, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, 70 m. W of Santa-Fede-Bogota, at the lower end of the passage of the mountain of Quindiu, and at an alt. of 4,900 ft. above sea-level. It was formerly of greater consequence, but was ruined in 1592 by the Indians. The rivers Chipala and Combeima run near it.

IBAR, a small town of European Turkey, in Servia, situated 10 m. N of Novibazar, on a river of the same name which, rising in Albania, falls into the Morava, 5 m. N of Kranovatz, after a course of 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Sidnetza on the r., and the Rashka on the l.

IBARRA, a district and town of Ecuador, in the

dep. and 50 m. NNE of Quito. Its soil is extremely fertile; and produces sugar-canes, cotton, and almost every kind of European and American fruit. It also produces excellent wheat. It is watered and fertilized by the Pisco, the Taguando, and the Blanco, all of which united form the Mira.—Its capital of the same name is situated in an extensive plain, watered on the E by the Taguando, and on the W by the Ajavi, at the N base of the volcano Imbabura, in N lat. $0^{\circ} 21'$, at an alt. of 7,570 ft. above sea-level. The streets are wide, straight, and convenient, and the buildings are of good construction. It has several convents and a monastery; and the suburbs of the town are inhabited by Indians. Pop. 10,000.—Also a settlement of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, consisting of some families of Spaniards, Mestizoes, and Indians, 118 m. NE of Guadalajara.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. WNW of Vittoria. Pop. 800.—Also a town in the prov. and 40 m. ENE of Lerida.

IBARRANGUELA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Vixcaya, or Biscay, and partido of Marquina, on the shore of the bay of Biscay. Pop. 1,400. It is of great antiquity, and contains 3 churches and several convents.

IBARS (SAINT), a small town of France, in the dep. of Ariège, 14 m. NW of Pamiers, on the r. bank of the Leze. Pop. 2,500.

IBBENBUREN, a small town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 20 m. NNE of Munster, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1837, 1,934. Linens are extensively woven here.

IBBETSON (CAPE), a cape on the NW coast of Pitt's archipelago, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 4'$.

IBDES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Calatayud, near the l. bank of the Mesa. Pop. 1,100.

IBETI. See **OBÉID**.

IBERA, or **CARACARAS**, a large lake of S. America, in the La Plata prov. of Corrientes. It lies between the Parana and the Uruguay, under the 28th and 29th parallels of S lat. It is of a very irregular figure, but is estimated to cover 1,000 sq. m. Two rivers issue from its E extremity; one, flowing in a meandering course SW to the Parana, under the name of the Corrientes; the other, under that of Mirinay, or Ibera, joins the Uruguay. The lake is studded with islands which are covered with wood and stocked with deer and other game; vast quantities of wild fowl are seen on its surface; and fish abound in its waters, which are remarkably sweet and fresh. It is supposed to derive its waters by some underground drainage from the Parana, for no stream runs into it. At present it is hardly possible to explore any part of it from the prodigious quantity of aquatic plants and shrubs by which it is for the most part covered. A number of presidencies—as the missions are called since the expulsion of the Jesuits—are established on its shores.

IBERIA, a village in Marion co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 54 m. N of Columbus.—Also a v. in Miller co., in Missouri.

IBERIA (NEW), a village of Louisiana, U. S., in the parish of St. Martin, beautifully situated on the W bank of the Teche, at the head of the schooner navigation, 170 m. W from New Orleans. Pop. 300.

IBERIAN MOUNTAINS, the name given to a presumed extensive mountain-chain of Spain, beginning in the NE of the kingdom, near the head-streams of the Ebro and the Pisuerga, and extending SSE to the sources of the Guadalquivir, and thence E to Cape St. Martin, on the SW. It separates the two Castiles from Aragon, and traverses, under different denominations the provinces of Valencia,

Granada, and Murcia. If the two chains which strike off between the Douro and the Guadiana are included in this mountain-system, its length from Cape Roca near Lisbon to Cape St. Martin will be upwards of 500 m. The Sierra-de-Oca [alt. 5,436 ft.], in the prov. of Burgos, forms part of this range. The highest point is the Cabeça-de-Maria, in the Sierra-de-Alcaraz, with an elevation of 6,270 ft. It seems doubtful, however, whether there actually exists a continuous chain of mountains along the water-shed betwixt the Atlantic and Mediterranean in Spain; and the geological formation of many of the chains comprised in the Iberian system is opposed to the idea of their belonging to one great formation.

IBERIUS (Sr.), a parish on the S coast of co. Wexford, at the head of Lough Ta. Area 891 acres. Pop. 522.

IBERVILLE, a river or canal of Louisiana, U. S., one of those numerous outlets through which the overflowing waters of the Mississippi make their way during seasons of inundation. It leaves the Mississippi 14 m. below Baton-Rouge, and 20 m. below joins the Amite which flows into Lake Maurepas. In the season of low water its bed is always dry near the Mississippi. It is about 40 or 50 yds. wide.—Also a parish of Louisiana, in the lower part of the state. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,495; in 1850, 12,214. Its cap. is Plaquemine.

IBI, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 7 m. NNW of Xixona. Pop. 3,000, partly employed in woollen manufactures, and partly in oil and wine making.

IBIAPABA, or **HEBIATPABA**, a cordillera of Brazil, running from W to E across the prov. of Ceara, and comprising the serras of Biapina, Boa-Vista, and Boritama. It contains iron and copper mines.

IBICUI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of San-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which runs W, and falls into the Uruguay, after receiving the Taquarembo, Jaguari, Ibicui-Mirim, and Içaica.

IBILCIETA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Pampeluna, on the l. bank of the Salazar. Pop. 120.

IBIO-Y-SIERRA, a village of Spain, of modern foundation, in the prov. of Santander and partido of Cabrierniga, in the valley of the Cabezon-de-la-Sal. Pop. 735. It has a parish church and a custom-house, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle.

IBIRAPUITA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of San-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which runs NNW, and enters the Ibicui on the l. bank.

IBITIPOCA, a settlement of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 32 m. S of Villa-Rica. Pop. 1,200.

IBIZA. See **IVIZA**.

IBN, or **IBEN**, a village of the archd. of Austria, in the circle of the Inn, 12 m. E of Dittmaning.

IBO, one of the Querimba isles, off the coast of Mozambique, 120 m. S of Cape Delgado. Pop. 150. See also **ABOH**.

IBOINA, a province of Madagascar, to the N of Ambongo, intersected by the Betsiboka, which runs into the sea near Mojanga. It is a level district, thickly clothed with wood, and abounding in marshes.

IBOIPITINHÍ, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, in S lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina.

IBOS, a town of France, dep. of the Hautes-Pyrenees, 3 m. W of Faibes, on the Sardaine. Pop. 1,950.

IBRAHIM (NAHR), a river of Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, which runs into the Mediterranean about 5 m. S of Djebnil, after a course of 15 m.

IBRAHIMLIK, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 80 m. N of Bagdad.

IBRAILA. See **BRANILOV**.

IBRAIM, a river of Persia, which runs into the Persian gulf, 6 m. SW of Mina, after a course of 75 m.

IBRIDJI, a town of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanj. and 18 m. N of Gallipoli.

IBRILLOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 35 m. WSW of Logrono. Pop. 300.

IBRIM, a town of Nubia, 12 m. SW of Dehr, and 120 m. S of Syene, supposed to be the ancient *Premnis*. Its citadel occupies the summit of a rock 300 ft. high, which shoots up from the edge of the river, and completely locks up the valley on the E bank. This place was destroyed by the Mamelukes on their retreat towards Dongola; but a new village has been built on the lower ground near the river.

IBROS-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 20 m. NNE of Jaen, and partido of Mancha Real. Pop. 1,038. It has a parish church, a bank, a custom-house, and an hospital. Mats and common cloth form the chief articles of local manufacture. Adjacent to this town is that of Ibros-del-Senorio, containing 354 inhabitants.

IBSLEY, a parish of Southamptonshire, 3 m. N of Ringwood. Area 1,748 acres. Pop. 316.

IBSTOCK, a parish of Leicestershire, 5 m. N of Market-Bosworth. Area 4,846 acres. Pop. 2,202.

IBU. See *ABOH*.

IBURG, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Osnabrück, on the river Colbeck, 10 m. SW of Osnabrück, and 30 m. NE of Munster. Pop. 841.

ICA. See *PTUMAYO*.

ICA, a district and town of Peru, skirting on the Pacific, under the parallel of 14° S. The soil is sandy, more especially towards the coast, where various desert tracks are found; but, in general, the district may be said to abound in every kind of fruit, grain, and pulse, and particularly in grapes. The wines and brandies manufactured here are carried to Lima, Panama, and Guayaquil, and to some of the mountainous provinces of the Sierra. Olive plantations are numerous; and corn and maize are abundantly raised.—The capital of the same name is situated in a valley watered by the Rio Ica, 25 m. SE of Pisco. It has several convents, and a college which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. It carries on a traffic in wine and brandy.

ICA (RIO-GRANDE-DE), a river of Peru, in the district of Ica, 40 m. S of the Ica river. It rises in the Cordillera-de-Huambo, and flows SW to Palpa, a little below which it falls into the ocean.

ICABAUQUA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of San-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which runs NW, and enters the Uruguay.

ICACOS (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of the island of Cuba, to the E of the bay of Matanzas.

ICANA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which flows into the Rio-Negro 30 leagues below San-Gabriel.

ICANNA, a river of Brazil, rising in the Serra-Tunhy, and flowing into the Rio-Negro near Nossa-Senhora-da-Guia.

ICAQUE (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of the island of Hayti, at the entrance of the great bay of Samana, in N lat. 19° 2'.

ICARATE, a river of Portuguese Guayana, which runs NNW, and enters the Utai.

ICATU, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhao, on the r. bank of the Monim, 30 m. ESE of San-Suez.

ICAZTEGUIETA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of San-Sebastian, on the Oria. Pop. 150.

ICCOMBE, a parish of Gloucestershire, 3 m. SSE of Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 970 acres. Pop. 140.

ICELAND, a large island belonging to Denmark, situated on the verge of the Arctic ocean, between

the parallels of 63° 24' and 66° 33' N, and the meridians of 13° 28' and 24° 31' W. It is distant from the colonized part of Greenland 166 m., but from the nearest point of land only 95 m. From the Faroe isles it is distant 320 m., and from Drontheim in Norway 630 m. Its length from E to W is 280 m.; its mean breadth from N to S, 210 m. Its superficial extent is not exactly ascertained, but has been calculated, after deduction of the area of its numerous fiords, at 37,500 sq. m., with a pop. in 1840 of 57,100. Its form would be compact but for a long and nearly insular projection on its NW angle.

A country less inviting to the enterprise of adventurers than Iceland can scarcely be imagined. Surrounded by stormy seas,—its mountains covered with eternal snow,—its barren plains devastated by volcanic fire,—this island seems not to have been framed by Nature for the habitation of man. Its surface in general is mountainous; but in some districts, particularly those extending from the SW to the NW coasts nearly through the centre of the island, there are extensive plains covered with herbage near the sea, or where morasses have been formed. The highest mountains, some of them reaching an elevation of 6,000 ft., are on the E and W sides of the island. They are in groups; and those called *jokuls*, which are covered with perpetual snow, are chiefly, if not all, volcanic. Between the ridges of the mountains, in the vicinity of the coasts, are many beautiful valleys, in which the inhabitants have erected their dwellings; and some of the lower mountains are covered with a coarse grass which affords summer-pasturage to the cattle. About one-seventh of the whole island is capable of culture, but the pop. is extended only over a narrow tract along the coast. The interior chiefly consists of a vast inhospitable desert, traversed in various directions by barren mountains, between which stretch immense tracts of lava and volcanic sand, with here and there a small spot scantily covered with vegetation.

Bays, Lakes, and Rivers.] The coast, except towards the S, is much indented by arms of the sea; but, with the exception of Havens-fiord on the SW, there is scarcely a safe winter-harbour. The Isafi-ordr on the NW, the Hanaflói and Skaga-fiordr on the N; the Vapna-fiordr on the E, and the Breida-fiordr on the W, are the principal bays.—There are a considerable number of lakes in different parts of the island, some of which are of great extent. The principal are the Thingvallvatn, Myvatn, and Fiskevatn: the first of these is about 10 m. long, and from 3 to 4 m. broad. The Myvatn is never known to freeze. The Dimpalon, on the peninsula of Snäflárnäs, has high and low tides.—Some large rivers are formed by the melting of the snow on the jokuls; they have all a turbid appearance; some of them being so white as to resemble milk diluted with water. Several emit a fœtid smell, particularly where they issue from the snow. Besides these large rivers, there are numerous smaller brooks, the water of which is very transparent. Along almost all the S coast, eastward from Eyarbakki, where the great river Hvita empties itself into the sea, there are extensive shoals, formed, no doubt, by the deposition of the rivers proceeding from the great range of jokuls to the E of Mount Hecla.

Mountains.] The following is a table of the position, and altitude in Danish feet, of the principal mountains in I. The Danish foot is = 12.36 inches. The longitude is calculated from the meridian of Copenhagen.

	N lat.	W long.	Feet.
Orkafjökul,	64° 00' 48"	29° 20' 16"	6,241
Snäfell,	64 48 00	28 11 43	5,808
Eyjaflajökul,	63 37 02	32 16 18	5,432

According to the Trigon¹ Survey of

drawn by
LAUGHS

Augustus Potermann F.R.G.S.

Engraved by G. H. Swanston

Scale $\frac{1}{3,000,000}$ (about 47 miles to 1 inch.)

10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
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English Miles.

NOTES.

The figures denote the height above the level of the sea in English feet

List of Mountains

[illegible]

with their elevation

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Herdubreid.	65	10	39	28	58	55	5,290
Hekulfjall or Hecla.	63	59	00	32	19	00	4,961
Snafljökul.	64	48	04	36	25	08	4,577
Storhöfði.	63	55	34	29	17	07	4,509
Birnadalstind.	64	14	54	28	34	00	4,300
Rimar.	65	52	45	31	07	33	4,020
Heljarfjall.	65	48	26	31	31	56	3,991
Snjórfjall.	65	36	40	27	24	06	3,859
Afrotartind.	64	31	04	27	33	54	3,842
Hvamsfell.	65	39	18	31	48	21	3,785
Stadarfjall.	63	57	55	29	12	57	3,782
Kaldbakr.	66	00	29	30	48	58	3,699

Geology.] The highest mountain the height of which has been ascertained is the Örúfjökul, in N lat. 64°, alt. 6,405 ft. It is probable that few of the jökuls exceed 6,000 ft. Many of them are very extensive, forming long ridges,—a shape which, were it not for their characteristic covering of perpetual snow, would tend to lessen their apparent elevation to the eye. The height of the curve of congelation may be taken for I. at 2,829 ft. as a mean; and thus a tolerable idea of the heights of the mountains may be had, when an opportunity occurs of observing the snow-line on the jökuls. It appears that all the jökuls are of volcanic formation; in other words, that they are either active or extinct volcanoes. The greatest height of the other mountains, which are not volcanic, does not much exceed 2,000 ft. They are all of trap formation; and this does not appear to reach a great height in the N hemisphere; in Faroe, its greatest elevation appears to be somewhat above 3,000 ft. As far as has yet been discovered, the formations in Iceland are limited to the floetz trap, volcanic, and alluvial; those of Faroe to the first and last. The floetz trap of Greenland, that of Iceland, and of Faroe, are probably connected; and the two last may be supposed to rest on primitive rocks, as the Greenland formation has been ascertained to do. The beds of trap are inclined for the most part at a small angle to the horizon, dipping to the E of the meridian; in this respect they agree with those of Faroe. The beds consist chiefly of amygdaloid, containing zeolite, chalcedony, opal, quartz, aragonite, and calcareous spar. Greenstone occurs in veins, and it is in this form only that basalt has been observed in I. and Faroe. It also occurs in a columnar form. In the island of Vidöe, there are columns forged of tables several inches in thickness, and from 3 to 5 ft. in diam.; and in some instances, from decomposition, easily separable from each other. Beds of tufa of large dimensions are frequent. They occur most frequently among a class of rocks which have been distinguished by Sir George Mackenzie by the name submarine lavas. A very remarkable kind of mineralized wood is found on the mountain of Drapuhlid. In external appearance it cannot be distinguished from a mass of charcoal; yet it is very heavy. Pitchstone occurs at Houls, and on the W side of the mountain called Baula. The surturbbrandt of I. has not been seen *in situ* by a mineralogist. It has a great resemblance to black oak found in lakes and rivers in many countries. The volcanic formation of I. is perhaps the most extensive in the world. Sir George Mackenzie distinguishes three formations which are ascribed to the action of internal heat. The oldest is that already described as submarine lavas, which resemble trap rocks more nearly both in position and structure than any other, and which he supposes to have flowed at the bottom of the sea. The next is a class of lavas to which he has given the name cavernous, from its containing numerous cavities, some of them very extensive: this is supposed to have been formed of rocks which have been subjected to subterranean heat, but not removed from their original place. The last is the ordinary erupted lava, including ejected substances.—M. Sartorius von Waltershausen, in his Physico-geographical sketch of this island, says, "In the history of the development of our planet, there has doubtless been a time in which I. did not exist. Where now volcanoes, covered with solid glaciers, and mountains composed of alternate beds of tufa and of trap, rise above the regions of the clouds, there formerly the ocean only existed. At the bottom of the sea lay horizontal beds, formation above formation, even up to the chalk and the tertiary formations, together with their organic remains. By a gradual but unequal act of consolidation of the interior of the earth, while still in a state of igneous fusion, by an irregular addition of new parts, in the act of solidification to the inner side of the already rigid crust of the earth, or by other circumstances lying altogether beyond our knowledge, there were caused in the bottom of the sea very slow secular movements, upheavings and depressions, which produced, as a first result, waved rock-formations. The reaction from within outwards gradually became greater; a part of the bottom of the sea rose up in the form of a plateau, preserving the horizontal character of its beds, whilst another part, on the contrary, remained behind; great flexures must consequently have taken place, and a bursting of the crust became inevitable. The submarine volcanic activity now first begins; masses of water are engulfed by larger or smaller rents, and in the deep become converted into steam, which, in confined spaces, exerts its immense elastic force. Thousands of eruptions produced thousands of different beds of trap, of palagonite, and of amygdaloidal tufa, and equally numerous instantaneous risings, and contributed, during immense intervals of time, towards the formation of the island. From this mode of explanation we may understand how the innumerable varieties of dissimilar trap and tufa have arisen, how the later formations can contain fragments of the former ones, and how the veins cross certain beds of palagonite, without our being constrained to the conclusion that a universal covering of

palagonite forms the base of the whole island, whilst we cannot comprehend how this palagonite has itself arisen, and whence its materials are derived. After the beds of tufa, together with the different trap formations, had assumed a certain extension, the trachytic rocks of the same kind broke out here and there into veins, through the already extensive volcanic covering of the bottom of the sea, in the very same way as the traps themselves had done. These trachytic veins passed through the traps and tafas with which they met, and caused in them new instantaneous risings. The trachytes were again followed by other trap injections, which passed through them, raised them up, and spread through them in vein-shaped lateral ramifications. Thus simple is the explanation of the phenomena which we have formerly described among traps and trachytes, and their mutual injections into each other. After this alternate process had continued for many thousand years, Iceland had again received a new and considerable increase, and it began to assume a greater size. Plants gradually covered the surface of the island, the valleys became covered with grass and moss, and there were also found extensive forests, which, as yet, had naught to fear from the stroke of the axe. The smaller hills were not yet covered with glaciers, and thus the climate, favoured by the superior influence of the ocean, was milder than in our days. Whole generations of trees arose and perished; they were the silent witnesses of countless new eruptions, which broke out either whilst under the sea, or after the mainland had been formed, accompanied by earthquakes, and by showers of scoria, ashes, and incandescent lavas. The forests sank under the might of the volcano, like Pompeii and Herculaneum, they were buried beneath showers of ashes, and sometimes sunk under the sea by secular movements, but they afterwards again rose up. At present their remains are frequently found covered by huge mountain masses, and appear as surturbbrandt in the masses of tufa, and enable geologists to discover a series of revolutions, in which one supplants the other, but all of which have more or less contributed their share towards the formation of the island. From the northerly situation of I. it could not happen otherwise than that the sea should begin to freeze on the shores of the very gradually increasing island, especially in the firds, which now lie dry, in the form of narrow valleys, and that next spring, during the breaking up and drifting of the ice, there should be formed those stria and polished surfaces which have been raised by succeeding risings to the height of 2,000 or 3,000 ft., and which are erroneously taken for glacial striae. At the time of the first formation of I. the formation of a glacier was quite impossible; this first occurred in more recent times, after not merely individual points, but whole ranges of mountains, had reached a height far above the snow-line."

Hot springs.] The Geysers of I. are noticed in a distinct article. The most curious of the springs in I. is that called Tunguhver, in the valley of Reckholt. Among a great number of boiling springs, are two cavities within a yard of each other, from which the water spouts alternately. While from one the water is thrown about ten feet high in a narrow jet, the other cavity is full of water boiling violently; this jet continues about 4 minutes, and then subsides, when the water from the other immediately rises in a thicker column to the height of 3 or 4 ft.; this continues about 3 minutes, when it sinks and the other rises; and so on alternately. It is difficult to imagine the structure of the cavities which occasion this irregular alteration, nor would it be easy to construct a piece of mechanism, of which steam is the prime mover, to imitate the phenomena. In the middle of the river, which runs through the valley of Reckholt, is a small rock, from the top of which hot springs issue. At Reckholt is a bath, which was constructed 600 years ago by the famous Snorro Sturleson. It is 14 ft. in diam., and 6 ft. deep, being supplied with hot water from a spring about 100 yds. distant, by means of a covered conduit. There was also a spring of cold water brought to it, so that any desired temp. might be obtained.

Climate.] Though this island occupies a more southerly latitude, and presents on the whole a much greater extent of vegetation than the adjacent continent, it has nevertheless been unfortunately doomed to bear the repulsive name of *Iceland*, while the other has been favoured with the pleasing and animating appellation of *Greenland*. The imposition of these names was wholly arbitrary, according to the accidental circumstances of the individuals with whom they originated. Flocke, the third adventurer to Iceland, happening to ascend one of the mountains in the western peninsula, discovered a bay completely

filled with Greenland ice, and therefore thought himself entitled to change the name given to the island by his predecessors, to that which it has ever since retained. The consequence has been, that the generality of those who inhabit more genial climes, have viewed it as equally inhospitable with the most rigid of the polar regions,—considering the natives as exposed to all the benumbing influence of relentless frosts, and perpetually immersed in ice or snow. This, however, is far from being the case. The climate is perhaps more unsettled, but it is very seldom that the cold is more intense than in the S of Scandinavia. “At first,” says Dr. Henderson, “I confess I shuddered at the idea of spending a winter in Iceland; but what was my surprise, when I found the temp. of the atmosphere not only greater than that of the preceding winter in Denmark, but equal to that of the mildest I have lived either in Denmark or Sweden. In the month of November, the mercury in Fahrenheit’s therm. did not sink lower than 20°, and it was nearly as often above the freezing point as below it. On the 6th of December, with clear weather and a light breeze from the ENE, it sunk to 8° 30’; after which, especially towards the end of the year, the weather became remarkably mild, and continued in this state till near the middle of Jan., the therm. for the most part between 34° and 40°. On the 12th of April it fell to 19°, but otherwise kept varying between 32° and 52°. About the middle of May the atmosphere grew colder, occasioned most probably by the approach of some masses of Greenland ice. It must at the same time be allowed, that the winter of 1814, [that which Dr. Henderson passed in Iceland,] as well as that which immediately preceded it, was considered by the Icelanders as uncommonly mild.” At Reikiavik, in N lat. 64° 9’, W long. of Copenhagen 34° 34’, the mean temp. from 1828 to 1834, in degrees of Reaumur’s scale, and compared with the temp. for the same period at Montreal, was as follows:

	Reikiavik.	Montreal.
January,	0°04	—7°69
February,	—1.55	—5.46
March,	—0.50	—0.29
April,	2.21	6.65
May,	5.34	12.83
June,	8.47	16.59
July,	10.08	18.48
August,	8.92	17.73
September,	6.28	13.02
October,	2.59	7.42
November,	—0.37	1.23
December,	—0.53	—4.96
	342	630

In the course of the last cent., the winters of 1717, 1742, 1784, and 1792, were excessively cold; and the sea itself was frozen to such an extent, that a communication was kept up for some time on the ice between the coasts on some of the principal bays, as also between the different islands in the Breidafjorden. The keenest frost ever experienced in I. was in 1848, when the ocean was congealed all round the island, so as to admit of the inhabitants riding on horseback from one promontory to another on the ice.—The longest day of summer, and the longest night of winter, last each of them a week in the extreme N.—The *auroræ boreales*, or northern lights, are here seen in all their brilliancy and grandeur.

Productions.] I. presents nothing remarkable to the zoologist. Of indigenous quadrupeds the number must be limited to the fox, of which there are two varieties. The rein-deer, the rat, and the mouse, have all been imported; as well as the dog, the cat, the goat, the sheep, the ox, and the horse. Polar bears are occasional visitors, coming from the ice which takes ground on the N and E coasts during

winter. The skins of the foxes, particularly those of the *Canis fuliginis*, or blue fox, furnish a valuable article of commerce. The rein-deer are wild, and are derived from an original stock of three, being all that survived of some that were sent from Norway in 1770. Instead of being serviceable, these animals often destroy the grass which is preserved for hay. Several species of seals frequent the shores in considerable numbers; but they are not much sought after. Whales are seldom seen on the coasts of I.; but that variety named in Orkney “the ca’ing whale,” appears frequently in large shoals.—The cinerous eagle, or crane, is very common. The I. falcon, formerly so much prized, is now seldom seen, though it has not for many years been molested. Ravens occur in great numbers near every habitation on the coast, where they watch for the offal of fish; they breed in the cliffs at a considerable distance from the shores. The snow-flake, wheat-ear, white wagtail, golden plover, snipe, and whimbrel, together with the ptarmigan, are the other principal land-birds of I. Every kind of water-fowl common to northern latitudes is found on the coasts of I. and on the lakes; swans frequent the lakes and swamps in great numbers. Of all the varieties of birds which breed in this country, the eider duck is, from its habits and usefulness, the most remarkable and valuable.—Mr. Hooker has furnished us with an extensive botanical catalogue, to which we refer such of our readers as desire particular information regarding the vegetable productions of this remote island. The birch is the only tree which withstands the rigour of an arctic winter; but its growth is limited, in the most favourable situations, to 5 or 6 feet. At Eyjaford, in Nordland, it is said to attain to 20 feet. The grasses for sheep and cattle are tolerably abundant, and keep both horses and horned cattle in good condition during the summer months. At Husavik potatoes, cabbages, and greens are reared, and a garden here presents beds of parsnips, turnips, carrots, beans, pease, parsley, salad, and onions.—Among the various mineral productions of this country, are zeolite and obsidian, malachite, crystals, agates, silturbrandt—a kind of petrified wood which supplies the place of coal—vitriol, and iron. At Krysvick in the S, and at Namafell in the N, are great natural chemical laboratories, in which we almost see Nature in the act of forming sulphur, alum, silica, lime, oxide of iron, iron-pyrites, gypsum, basalt, lava, and porphyry.

Population.] The pop. of I. was estimated in 1703 at 50,444; in 1770, at 46,201; in 1801, at 47,207; in 1804, at 46,349; in 1840, at 57,094, in 8387 families. Of this later pop. 25,280 were under 20 years of age; 22,890 from 20 to 50; and 8030 above 50 years of age. The average increase of the pop. in 5½ years, from February 2, 1835, to November 2, 1840, was 0.33 per cent. yearly. The pop. on 1st February 1847 was estimated at 58,300. The following table of the pop. in 1801 was taken from the register of the bishop:—

I. SOUTHERN AMT.				
Districts.	Farms.	Families.	Priests.	Total.
Oster-Skaptafell syssel,	53	126	7	911
Wester ditto,	133	248	8	1,539
Rangarvalle and Westmann isles,	374	664	14	4,187
Arnäs syssel,	418	709	21	4,625
Gullbringu and Kiosar syssels,	256	704	13	4,015
Borgarfjord syssel,	227	285	9	1,882
II. WESTERN AMT.				
Myra and Hnappadale syssels,	180	235	9	1,478
Snæfellsnäs syssel,	270	652	10	3,541
Dala syssel,	181	231	7	1,582
Bardastrand syssel,	203	374	10	2,493
Wester Isafjord syssel,	123	261	7	1,850
Norder Isafjord syssel,	170	305	7	2,037
Stranda syssel,	118	150	6	989

III. NORTHERN AND EASTERN AMTS.

Hunaváttn syssel	375	433	20	2,880
Skagaflói syssel	412	492	20	3,141
Eyafloíð syssel	448	535	17	3,453
Norðer syssel	387	451	23	3,002
Norðer-Múla syssel	217	267	11	1,762
Súðer-Múla syssel	211	279	12	1,837
Total	4,761	7,401	231	47,207

With respect to personal appearance, the Icelanders are tall, of a frank open countenance, a florid complexion, and yellow flaxen hair. The women are shorter in proportion and more inclined to corpulency than the men; but many of them would look handsome in a modern European dress. In some districts the men suffer the beard to grow. In youth, both sexes are generally of a weakly habit of body, the necessary consequence of want of proper exercise and poorness of living; yet it is surprising what hardships they are capable of enduring in after life. Owing to their want of personal cleanliness, they are generally exposed to cutaneous diseases; they are also frequently attacked with obstinate coughs and pulmonary complaints, by which, perhaps, more are carried off annually than by any other disease. An extraordinary proportion of children die before their tenth year. The predominant character of the Icelanders is that of unsuspecting frankness, pious contentment, and a steady liveliness of temperament, combined with a strength of intellect and acuteness of mind seldom met with in other parts of the world. They are also noted for the unconquerable attachment which they feel to their native island. With all their privations, and exposed as they are to numerous dangers from the operations of physical causes, they seem thoroughly to confide in one of their common proverbs—"Iceland is the best land on which the sun shines;" and the most popular entertainment of all classes consists in reciting poetical legends relating to the history of their country and the deeds of their ancestors. In the persons, habits, and customs of the present inhabitants of I., we are furnished with a faithful picture of those exhibited by their Scandinavian ancestors; they adhere rigidly to whatever has once been adopted as a national custom; and the few innovations that have been introduced by foreigners, are scarcely visible beyond the immediate vicinity of their factories.

Industry.] There are in fact only two seasons in I.—summer and winter; the former of which, short and precarious as it is, the natives must employ with assiduity, in order to make provision for the latter. When the snow leaves the ground, the females spread the manure which had lain on the *tun* in heaps all winter, and collect any stones that may have gathered on it; such of the men as are not employed in the fishery cut turf, both for fuel and a covering to their houses, and make charcoal for the use of the smithy. When the young cattle have been turned out on the mountains, the care of the cows and sheep is left to the female part of the family, who milk them twice a-day, make butter, cheese, &c., and repair in companies about the middle of summer, to collect the *Lichen Islandicus*, in the uninhabited parts of the country. They are generally accompanied by some of the men; and the few weeks they spend in this employment are regarded as the happiest of the whole year. They live in tents, which they remove from place to place, according to the greater or less abundance of the moss. At this time the body of the men are either out at the fresh water fishing, or proceeding in cavalcades to the factories, where they barter their home-productions against articles of necessary use for the winter. The most important branch of rural labour in I. is the haymaking. About the middle of July, the peasant

begins to cut down the grass of the *tun*, which is immediately gathered to dry, and after having been turned once or twice, is conveyed home on horseback to the yard, where it is made up into stacks. Hay-harvest being over, the sheep and cattle that had been out all summer on the mountains are collected; the houses are put in a state of repair for the winter; the wood needed for domestic purposes is brought home; the turf also is taken in; and the labours of the season conclude with the removal of the manure to different parts of the farm. The number of sheep on the island in 1839 was estimated at 500,000; of cattle, from 36,000 to 40,000; of horses, from 50,000 to 60,000. During the winter, the care of the cattle and sheep devolves entirely on the men. The domestic employments of this season are multiplied and various. The men are occupied in fabricating necessary implements of iron, copper, wood, &c. Some of them are wonderfully expert as silversmiths—their work, at times, in this branch being only distinguishable from that done in Copenhagen by the absence of the stamp. They also prepare hides for shoes; make ropes of hair or wool; and full or scour the woollen stuffs. In some parts of the island, the men spin and knit like the women, and a few of them weave. Besides preparing the food, the females employ their time in spinning, which is most commonly done with the spindle and distaff; knitting stockings, mittens, shirts, &c.; and embroidering bed-covers, saddle-cloths, and cushions, which they execute with much taste, interspersing flowers and figures of various colours. Upwards of 200,000 pairs of knitted stockings, and 300,000 mittens, are annually exported from this island.—The tenure of land is peculiar in I., and it is measured, as of old in England, by value, and not extent—the word *hundred* being used to signify any quantity which can support a horse, a cow, and 6 sheep. The ordinary size of estates are 20 hundreds, and are reckoned of the value of from 300 to 400 specie dollars. "The landlord's rights are very limited; for when once in possession, the tenant cannot be ejected, unless a farm of equal value be provided for him, as long as he continues regular in the payment of his rent; nor is the landlord allowed to raise the rent when he pleases, as on a dispute about the increased value of the land, the decision is referred to the *hreppstjóri*, and two other competent judges." The rent of the Crown lands is generally calculated at about 5 per cent. of the value of the estate, besides an annual payment for the cattle belonging to the estate. "On the other hand, a remnant of feudalism appears in the obligation of a tenant who holds land on the coast, to serve in his landlord's fishing-boat throughout the season. Though he receives his share of what is caught, the tenant is often injured thereby, particularly when in possession of a boat himself. This custom is so much at variance with all their others, that it can be only ascribed to the scantiness of population, which makes it a matter of difficulty to man all the vessels built for fishing."—[Dillon.] It is understood, however, that while tenancy is usually for life, provided the tenant does not injure the farm, yet he may quit whenever he pleases, on 6 months' notice. In 1695, the proportion of estates belonging to the Crown, the church, and freehold, was respectively 718, 640, and 1,847. The estimated number of farms was 4,058, they are now above 6,000. The wages of a man-servant are from 6 to 8 rix-dollars per annum in money, and 12 yards of wad or wadmal, besides their food.

Fisheries.] It is from the sea, however, that the Icelanders derive their chief subsistence and profit. Cod is very plentiful on the coast; and formerly fisheries off the coast of I. were prosecuted by the

British and French with great success. From the 3d of February to the 12th of May is what the Icelanders call *ver-tíma* or fishing-season; at which period vast numbers of the inhabitants flock to the S and W shores, from the districts on the N and E, where the fishing is generally impracticable at this time owing to the bays and creeks being filled with polar ice. They provide themselves with a complete sheep-skin dress, consisting of the *brok*, in the shape of small clothes and stockings all in one piece; the *stack*, or large jacket, which falls down, and is tied close over the *brok*, so as to prevent the water from getting in between them; and tight-fitting shoes of the same materials, below which are coarse warm woollen stockings for greater warmth. The principal fish they catch is cod, which is laid out on the cliffs, or on flat stones on the beach, dried in the sun, and afterwards stacked upon the beach. Sometimes the fish are hung up and dried in houses, called *hiallar*, which are so constructed that the wind has a free passage through them, while they are sufficiently covered to keep out the rain. The ling, skate, halibut, flounder, and the cat-fish, are common, and are dried for winter use. Herrings are taken on the N coast; but though vast shoals of them frequent the bays, this branch of the fishery is not much attended to. "The fishery is principally carried on in the W, and is sufficiently extensive to give employment to many farmers and labourers from Nordland and Osterland, independent of the regular *see-bondé*, or sea-peasants. Both Breidè and Faxè fiords swarm with fish, but altogether the N coast of Gulbringè syssell, from Havniford to Kieblivik, is the most productive part, and it is consequently crowded from March to May with boats from all parts. Immediately on their arrival at the fishing-places, the peasants engage to serve in the boats, and the owners select out of each crew a *formadr*, whose business it is to summon the men when the weather admits of their going out, and who commands at sea. It is usual for the peasants to bring but little provisions along with them, as, while they remain fishing, their principal food consists of the heads of the fish, which are separated from the bodies immediately on landing them. In places like Kieblivik, where the merchants are the chief owners of boats, they have built several houses capable of containing from 24 to 50 men each. They are long stone hovels, with berths along the walls, and the same distribution in the loft. Though the wind finds admission in every corner through the loose stones, the men, though drenched by remaining at sea the whole day, seem no way affected by the cold and wet, and are satisfied with a blanket and a little hay for bedding. The boats continue at sea 12 and 18 hours together when the weather is at all favourable, and, during that time, the crews do not taste a particle of food. They merely provide themselves with a small keg of *valle*,—a kind of fermented whey, which they find well-adapted for cutting the thirst."—[Dillon.]

Education and language. The three last centuries have produced many learned Icelanders; and at the present day, I. can boast of sons who have risen to eminence in the different departments of literature. Such young Icelanders as study at the university of Copenhagen are generally distinguished above their fellow-students by their quickness of apprehension, unwearied application, and insatiable thirst for knowledge. On inquiry into the state of mental cultivation in I., it is not so much the literary fame of a few select individuals, who have enjoyed superior advantages, which strikes our attention, as the universal diffusion of the general principles of knowledge among its inhabitants. Though there be only

one school in Iceland, and that solitary school exclusively designed for the education of such as are afterwards to fill offices in church or state; yet it is exceedingly rare to meet with a boy or girl, who has attained the age of 9 or 10 years, that cannot read and write with ease. It is even said that a priest may refuse to perform the marriage-ceremony if any of the parties cannot read. We frequently meet in I. with persons who both write and speak Latin. The better educated individuals speak Danish.—The Icelandic is properly the ancient unaltered language of the two principal Scandinavian dialects—the Danish and the Swedish. "One of the few cases where the phenomena of rate have been studied with due attention is in the evolution of the three languages of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, out of the Icelandic. What does this tell us? The last has altered so slowly that a modern Icander can read the oldest works of his language. In Sweden, however, the speech has altered. So it has in Denmark, whilst both these languages are unintelligible to the Icander, and *vice versa*. As to their respective changes, Petersen shows that the Danish was always about a hundred years forwarder than the Swedish, having attained that point at (say) 1200, which the Swedish did not reach till 1300. Both, however, changed, and that at a uniform rate, the Danish having, as it were, the start of a century. The Norwegian, however, comported itself differently. Until the Reformation it hardly changed at all, less than the stationary Icelandic itself. Fifty years, however, of sudden and rapid transformation brought it at once to the stage which the Danish had been three hundred years in reaching. How many times must the observation of such phenomena be multiplied before we can strike an average as to the rate of change in languages, creeds, and politics?" [Latham.]

Ecclesiastical establishment. The form and ceremonies of the Icelandic church are strictly Lutheran, though from the poverty of the people, their churches are less elegant, and a greater degree of simplicity pervades their worship, than in other Lutheran countries. The total number of parishes in I. amounts to 184; but as many of them are of vast extent, it has been found necessary in some parts to build two or three churches in a parish, which has increased the number of churches to 305. Some of the priests have chaplains to assist them in the performance of public duty. They are all natives of the island, and are maintained partly from glebe lands, partly from certain tithes raised among the peasants, according to the value of the land they occupy. The pastor can also claim a day's work yearly, and the privilege of having a lamb kept for him from October to the following April by each farmer. This, with a small offering at Christmas, and a few trifling fees for baptism, confirmation, marriage, and burial, constitute the whole of his stipend. As, however, their ecclesiastical dues alone would not suffice to support life, clergymen labour like their neighbours, and depend upon their cattle like other farmers. Although some few of the priesthood are relieved from absolutely labouring themselves, by holding the best livings, by far the greater part are rather below than above the peasantry in pecuniary circumstances; and were it by money that the respect for the clergy was kept up, they would long ago have sunk below the level of the people. It is, however, to their education that they owe the deference at all times shown them; and the priest, who has during the week-days been employed like a simple peasant, rises to his proper position on Sunday, and is as much respected, and probably more beloved by his parishioners than his brethren in countries where the church and wealth

go together. The provision made for their support is exceedingly scanty. The richest living on the island does not produce 200 rix-dollars = £42 sterling; 20 or 30 rix-dollars are the stipend annexed to many of the parishes; and there are some in which it is even as low as 5!

Government.] The circumstances of I. have undergone little or no alteration, either in the laws or in the form of government which was established 600 years ago. The supreme authority is intrusted to an officer who is appointed by his Danish majesty, with the title of *stiftamtman*, and who is bound to fill this office for the space of 5 years. Under the *stiftamtman*, each of the four provinces into which the island is divided is governed by an *amtman* or bailiff, whose duties are the same as those of his superior. Each province is divided into *sysseis* or shires, over which *sysseimenn* preside. These officers collect the taxes, and are paid by a rate out of the amount collected. They hold courts of law; and, on the whole, their duty is in almost every respect the same as that of sheriffs in Scotland. In each parish there is an officer called *hreppstjóri*, whose chief business is to attend to the concerns of the poor, and to assist the *sysseimann* in the preservation of the public peace. For the decision of petty disputes among the people, there is a certain number of persons in each parish, denominated *forlikunarmenn*, who may be called official arbiters. All cases, whether civil or criminal, are first brought before the *sysseimann*, who holds a court once a-year, or oftener if necessary. In criminal cases, and in public suits, the *amtman* orders the trial, after previous examination on behalf of the Crown. From the inferior court there is an appeal to the high court of justice, which sits six times in the year, at Reykjavik; and from this court there is an appeal to the superior courts at Copenhagen.—The punishment of petty offences is a fine and whipping. Sheep-stealing is the most common offence. Murder is exceedingly rare; and except in cases which subject the criminal to capital punishment, he is not confined before the time of trial. Those who are to be punished with hard labour are sent to Copenhagen.—With regard to property, no entail of land is allowed; and the law of descent excludes primogeniture. When a proprietor dies, his lands are valued and divided into shares, of which the eldest son has the choice. A daughter receives a share equivalent to half the portion of a son. A wife surviving her husband possesses half of his estate.—The public taxes are so inconsiderable that they are not sufficient to defray the expenses of the civil establishment. The taxes for the maintenance of the poor are much more severe on the inhabitants than those levied for the public.—Money-currency is very scarce in I.; accounts are paid in dried fish, butter, oil, tallow, or in very coarse woollen stuffs called *wadmal*. Twenty-eight fishes of 2 lbs. weight each, or 30 yds. of *wadmal*, are equal in value to one thaler or dollar.—Reykjavik, the capital of I., which about fifty years ago consisted merely of a few houses, has lately risen into some notice, having become the residence of the governor, the episcopal see, the seat of the supreme court of judicature, and the principal mercantile station on the island. It is situated on the S side of a considerable inlet of the Faxa-flóden, upon low marshy ground, between two eminences. It is rather a singular coincidence, that the capital of I. should, as it were by mere accident, happen to be built on the very spot where Ingolf, the first of the Norwegian emigrants that settled on the island, fixed his habitation. In conformity to a superstitious practice common in those days, that adventurer, on approaching the E coast, threw the wooden pillars of his former habitation into the sea, vowing he

would settle wherever they were cast on shore. After some time, his slaves, whom he sent in search of them, found them driven up at this place; and Ingolf, true to his vow, fixed his abode at Reykjavik, though reproached by his own people for preferring so rugged and barren a spot to the fine districts they had passed on their way from the east.

History.] Iceland was discovered about A.D. 860, by a Norwegian pirate, named Nadodr, who was accidentally driven upon the coast while on a voyage to the Faroe islands, and who gave to it the name of SNIOLAND. A few years after, Gardar, a Swede, succeeded in circumnavigating the island, and gave it the name of GARDARSHOLM. Its present name was given to it by Flocke, a famous pirate, who explored most of the S and W coasts of this island. The country was colonized in 870, by two Norwegian noblemen, Ingulf and Hiorleif. It is asserted in some of the Icelandic sagas, that there were actual settlements in the island before this period, and that as early as the 5th cent., I. had been colonized from Scotland and Ireland; but this seems improbable. In the *Landnæma Bok*—which is among the earliest of the Icelandic historical records—it is stated, however, that among other things, writings in the Irish language were found. The Norwegian colony settled on the SW part of the island, on the spot where Reykjavik now stands. In the course of half-a-century, the coasts of this remote country were well-peopled; and in the *Landnæma Bok*, which contains minute details of the spreading of the colonies, we find several names of Scotch and Irish families who came over and settled about this period. Frederick, a bishop from Saxony, began to preach the Christian doctrines in I. in 981; and Islief, the first bishop of Skalholt, was consecrated in 1057. In 1261, the whole of I., with the exception of the eastern prov., submitted to Haco VI., king of Norway. A few years afterwards the total subjection of the Icelanders was completed, but under conditions which still maintained their rights and their commerce. In 1280, Magnus, the successor of Haco, gave to the island a code of laws, well-known by the title of *Jónsbók*, which was no more than a revised copy of the ancient laws. The last political change which occurs in the history of I., was its transference from Norway to the Crown of Denmark in 1381. In 1482, a pestilence carried off nearly two-thirds of the population; and another broke out towards the close of that cent. In addition to these calamities, the Icelanders were at this period exposed to the incursions of pirates, who plundered their property, committing frequent murders, and carrying off the inhabitants. From the 11th to the middle of the 14th cent., the sciences were successfully and ardently cultivated in this obscure corner of Europe, and learned Icelanders were found in the service of foreign courts. The poetry of the Troubadours was introduced into I. in the 12th cent.; but towards the 14th cent. the arts and sciences fell into decay, with the further loss of national independence under the Danish dominion. The decline of literature, and of the national character of the Icelanders, however, may be traced to more remote causes. Europe had now begun to emerge from darkness and barbarity, and the continental nations were gradually advancing in learning; the poets and historians of I. were therefore received with less distinction. The reformation of religion, and the introduction of printing, about 1530, was the dawn of renewed life to I.; and in 1537, the Protestant doctrines were universally embraced. The schools were now re-established; but so great had been the depression of learning, that it was found difficult at first to procure men of sufficient knowledge to superintend them.

The annals of I. during the 17th cent. are destitute of any important events. In the early part of this period, piratical incursions of the French, British, and even Algerines, were not unfrequent. Of the latter, a large body landed on various parts of the southern coast, and on the Westmann islands, and carried 400 of the natives into captivity. This century also disgraces I. by the superstitious enormities which were practised. A belief in necromancy was so prevalent, and held in such horror, that, within the period of 60 years, 20 persons perished in the flames. The commencement of the 18th cent. was marked by the destruction of 16,000 persons by the small-pox. From 1753 to 1759, the seasons were so inclement, that famine carried off 10,000 people, besides vast numbers of cattle. In 1783, the most terrible volcanic eruption on record broke out from the neighbourhood of the mountain Skaptaa, which for more than a year showered ashes on the island: cattle, sheep, and horses were destroyed, and a famine ensued. The small-pox again appeared, and in a few years 11,000 people perished. On the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and Denmark, in 1807, the Icelanders were greatly apprehensive of absolute starvation, from the want of those necessary supplies which they were accustomed to receive from the mother-country. On considering the case, however, licenses were humanely granted by the British government to Danish vessels to proceed to I. under the condition of their touching at the port of Leith, both when outward-bound and on their passage home. By this arrangement the inhabitants were regularly supplied; and though the act of piracy committed by a Captain Gillin in 1808, who robbed the treasury of at least 30,000 rix-dollars, as well as the usurpation of Jorgensen the following year, necessarily tended to excite fresh alarms in their minds, yet they were soon relieved by an order issued by the British cabinet, prohibiting all acts of hostility against I. and the rest of the Danish colonies in the Arctic seas, and taking the inhabitants and their pro-

erty under the special protection of Great Britain. Since 1815, a new regulation, issued by the court of Denmark, allows British ships to proceed to L., on condition of their procuring a special license from Copenhagen.

Authorities. We have abundance of fabulous accounts of this island. The best sources of information we possess regarding it are the *Letters of Sir Joseph Banks*; *Dr. Hooker's Tour*, published in 1818; *Dr. Henderson's Journal*; and *Dr. Glemanni's Account*, published in Treuttel and Wurtz's *Cabinet of Modern Foreign Voyages and Travels*, vol. ii., 1826. We may also mention M. Stepmen's *Island i del attende Aarhundrede, &c.* Copenhagen, 1808; *Barrow's Visit to Iceland in 1834*. London, 1835, 8vo; and the Hon. Arthur Dillon's *Winter in Iceland and Lapland*. London, 1840.—A very magnificent map of Iceland, in 4 sheets, has been recently published, under the authority of the Danish government.

ICHABOE, a small island off the SE coast of Africa, in S lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, E long. $14^{\circ} 50'$, about 4 days' sail from the Cape. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the mainland; and when approached by sea, has the appearance of a promontory. It is in the form of an egg, and measures only 1,200 yds. in circumf. An American trader having observed the interest which the importation of Peruvian guano was creating in Britain, as well as the high prices which it readily commanded in the market, was reminded of the circumstance that he had seen large deposits of a similar substance on the coast of Africa, and published a short narrative of his observations in an American journal. This account fell under the notice of an English captain, who transmitted it to his friends in Liverpool, and by them an expedition of, we believe, 5 ships, was fitted out in the close of 1842, for the purpose of being loaded with African guano for the British market. The instructions, however, which were given to the masters of these ships must have been of an imperfect kind, for 4 of them returned without having succeeded in the object of their search; the fifth, viz., the *Ann of Bristol*, was nearly in the same position, when accident revealed the *El Dorado* which was destined to exert such a potent influence in fertilizing our soil. The island, and two reefs which join the continent, form a bay of about 1,000 acres in area, the entrance into which is through a break in the reefs. The whole has probably once formed part of the continent. The guano has been formed by the dung and decomposition of the seal, the penguin, and the gannet, and must have been thousands of years accumulating. When first discovered, the deposit commenced about 6 ft. above high water, and gradually rose to 40 ft. towards the centre of the islet. At the depth of 40 ft. there were abundance of eggs and skins of gannets and penguins, in a state of great preservation; there were no stones, sand, or sea-weeds, but from the rocks upward an entire bed of guano about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stronger than the Peruvian. When the guano was dug and bagged, it was taken to the beach, where stages were erected over the rocks to the boats, at the outer edge of the surf, by means of which it was taken to the ships. These stages were upwards of 300 ft. in length, and formed by erecting shears, and connecting the shears with anchors and cables; a platform was formed by spars and planks, and upon this the men carried the guano on their backs when the weather permitted, which was not above 4 days a-week. The guano was so firmly imbedded that it required to be dug out by the pick-axe. Ten men could lift about 15 tons per day, but the operation was a very laborious one, and the sun was so powerful that few of the crews escaped without having their faces and hands blistered. The trip to or from the island extended to from 55 to 70 days, or including the time necessary to take in a cargo, the voyage out and home extended to from 6 to 7 months. Captain Farr, who first visited L., estimated the guano deposit to extend 1,000 ft. in length, by 500 ft. in breadth, with an average depth of 35 ft.; and to contain, perhaps, from 700,000 to 800,000 tons.

We believe this supply, and that on Halifax, Penguin, Seal, and Possession islands, in this quarter, have been exhausted in fertilizing the soil of Great Britain and her dependencies; but it is to be hoped that vast stores of guano yet exist, which have hitherto never been disturbed by man. On this subject the *South African Commercial Advertiser* says: "On the rocky headlands, or on the rocky and unmolested islands on the W coast, both within and beyond the boundary of this colony, where the sea-fowl, from a vast expanse of open ocean, come to breed, enormous masses of this manure have recently been discovered; and it seems probable that all the way up the coast into the gulf of Guinea, and beyond it, similar treasures await the agriculture of the world, by which means the sea will render back to the land much more matter fitted to form organized,—that is, vegetable and animal substances,—than the rivers carry down into its depths, or the fleets of the nations deposit in their course over its surface." We do not know that these expectations have yet been realized.

ICHALCHA, an island of Russian America, in Prince William's sound, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 30'$, and containing the harbour of Helena and Constantine.

ICHAWUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 32 m. SW of Bhopal.

ICHENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, 6 m. SSE of Gunzburg, and 30 m. W of Augsburg, on the r. bank of the Gunz. Pop. 2,090. It has a castle.

ICHENHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 6 m. WSW of Offenburg, and 9 m. SSE of Strasburg, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Rhine. Pop. 1,056. It has a church.

ICHLIM, or ISKIM, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak of Elbassan, 15 m. NNW of Croya, and 30 m. SSE of Scutari. It is situated half-way up a mountain, in the midst of olive plantations. Its inhabitants are Albanian Mussulmans. In the vicinity is a valley, watered by a sulphureous stream.

ICHIM, or ISHIM, a river of Russia in Asia, which has its source in a mountainous district near the central part of the gov. of Omsk, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 35'$, and E long. 74° . It runs first WNW, then makes a considerable circuit, and pursuing its course in a NNE direction into the gov. of Tobolsk, joins the Irtysh on the l. bank, 130 m. ESE of Tobolsk, and after a total course of 1,200 m. Its principal affluents are the Kaluton, Akbasar, Kulai-Agir-Barluk, and Nova Barluk on the r.; and on the l. the Nura, which conveys to it the waters of Lake Kurgaldjin, and forms the principal head-stream of the I. and the Terscan. Alexandrovskaja, Petropavlosk, and Ichim are the only towns of importance on its banks. In the lower part of its course it is skirted by several villages and numerous ancient tombs. This river flows in nearly its entire extent through the vast plain named the steppe of Ichim. This plain is studded with numerous lakes, but presents complete sterility. A line of military posts, bearing the name of Ichim, extends along the S part of the gov. of Omsk, from fort Stanovoi to the fortress of Omsk, at the confluence of the Om and Irtysh, erected in the reign of the Empress Anne for the defence of the gov. of Tobolsk from the incursions of the Kirghiz.—Also a town, capital of a district in the gov. and 170 m. SSE of Tobolsk, on the l. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 3,100. The environs are fertile in wheat.

ICHOLNO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 47 m. E of Grodno, district and 24 m. SW of Lida.

ICHOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Parentes-en-Born,

on a small river which flows into the Biscarosse marshes. Pop. 703. It has some iron-works.

ICHSTADT, a village of the duchy of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, to the W of Artern.

ICHTEGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. and 14 m. SW of Bruges. Pop. 3,907. It has a considerable trade in wood.

ICHTERSHAUSEN, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, capital of a bail., in the principality and 14 m. ESE of Gotha, on the l. bank of the Gera. Pop. 790. It has an ancient fort, and a castle; and possesses manufactories of linen, hosiery, and paper. Pop. of bail. 8,237.

ICHTIMAN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanjak and 35 m. ESE of Sophia, on the l. bank and near the source of the Urak or Vid.

ICKBOROUGH, a parish in Norfolk, 8 m. ESE of Stoke-Ferry, on the Wissey or Stoke. Area 1,599 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 245.

ICKENHAM, a parish in Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Uxbridge. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1851, 364.

ICKFORD, a parish partly in Buckinghamshire and partly in Oxfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Thame. Area 1,249 acres. Pop. in 1831, 368; in 1861, 409.

ICKHAM AND WELL, a parish in Kent, 4 m. E of Canterbury, on the Stour. Area 2,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 567; in 1851, 481.

ICKLEFORD, a parish and village in Hertfordshire, 2 m. N of Hitchin, and W of the Wilburg hills, and intersected by the ancient Icknield-street. Area 1,007 acres. Pop. in 1831, 502; in 1851, 574.

ICKLESHAM, a parish in Sussex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Winchelsea. Area 5,700 acres. Pop. in 1851, 728.

ICKLETON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 5 m. WSW of Linton, on the Northern and Eastern railway. Area 2,672 acres. Pop. in 1851, 813.

ICKLINGHAM, a parish in Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Mildenhall. Area 6,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 473; in 1851, 662.

ICKWELL, a hamlet in the p. of Northill, Bedfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Biggleswade.

ICKWORTH, a parish in Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,259 acres. Pop. in 1831, 43; in 1851, 71.

ICO, an important mercantile town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, in a plain on the E of the Rio-Jaguaripe, here called Rio-Salgado, 200 m. S of Fortaleza, and 70 m. NNE of Crato. It consists of three principal streets, bordered with white-washed brick houses; has 4 handsome churches, a substantial jail, and a well-supplied market, although the whole vicinity is dry and arid except during the wet season. Pop. 6,000. The trade of the place consists in supplying the interior with articles of European manufacture, receiving produce in return, and sending it down to the coast.

ICOD, or **FED-DE-LOS-VINOS**, a town of the island of Teneriffe, and partido of Ortova, in a beautiful valley near the W coast. Pop. 5,479. It has a parish-church, 3 convents, an hospital, and several hermitages. The surrounding district is extremely fertile, producing silk and wine in great abundance. Handkerchiefs, ribbons, and stuffs, form the chief articles of local manufacture.

ICOLM-KILL. See **IONA**.

ICOLO, a district of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Angola, between the Bengo and Coanza, to the N of the district of Golungo, and NW of that of Ilamba.

ICONONZO, two natural bridges in New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, on the road from Santa-Fé-de-Bogota to Ibaque, to the SE of the village of Pandi. They consist of solid rock, and arch across a deep narrow valley, watered by the Somma-Paz—

the one rising above the other at the height of 300 ft. above the river, and about 2,930 ft. above sea-level. The most elevated is about 40 ft. in breadth and 50 ft. in length, and its thickness at the centre about 8 ft. The lower appears to have been formed by a portion of rock severed from the upper.

ICY BAY, an indentation of the S coast of Russian America, formed on the E by Point Rion, in N lat. 60°, and W long. 140° 56'.

ICY CAPE, a headland of Russian America, on the NW coast, in N lat. 70° 20', and W long. 161° 46'. It is low, and has a large lake at the back of it, which receives a considerable river. The mainland on both sides, from Wainwright inlet on one side, to Cape Beaufort on the other, is flat and covered with swampy moss.

ICY CAPE, or **LEDIANOI NOS**, a headland of Nova Zembla, on the N coast, in N lat. 77° 30', and E long. 72° 30'.

IDA, **KAS-DAGHI**, or **KAZ-TAGH**, a chain of mountains in Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in the sanjak of Biga. It runs NNW and SSE from the sources of the Burgas-chai and Ustvola, to those of the Tuzla-chai, where it terminates in N lat. 39° 40', in Mount Gargarus or Gargara, its highest summit, alt. 4,955 ft. Its entire length is about 36 m. The principal rivers to which it gives rise are the Mendere, the river of the Dardanelles, and the Musbu-chai, all of which descend from its W side, and discharge themselves into the strait of the Dardanelles. From the E side descend the Ustgala and the Boklu or Sataldere, both of which flow into the sea of Marmora. Clarke, describing the view from the highest summit of this chain, says, "It seemed as if all European Turkey and the whole of Asia Minor were really modelled before him on a vast surface of glass. The great objects drew his attention first; afterwards he examined each particular place with minute observation. The eye, roaming to Constantinople, beheld all the sea of Marmora, the mountains of Prusa, with Asiatic Olympus, and all the surrounding territory: comprehending in one survey, all Propontis and the Hellespont, with the shores of Thrace and Chersonesus, all the north of the Ægean, Mount Athos, the islands of Imbrus, Samothrace, Lemnos, Tenedos, and all beyond, even to Eubœa; the entrance to the gulf of Smyrna, almost all Mysia, and Bithynia, with part of Lydia and Ionia. Looking down upon Troas, it appeared to spread as a lawn before him. He distinctly saw the course of the Scamander through the Trojan plain to the sea. This visible appearance of the river, like a silver thread, offered a clue to other objects. He could now discern the tomb of Æsyetes, and even Bonarbashy. At the base of the mountain, and immediately below his eyes, stood the conical hill of Kâshûnlû Têpe, upon whose sides and summits are the ruins before described. The Adramyttian gulph is so close to the mountain, that it may be said to skirt its base; inclining towards the NE, and bearing so much round upon the NE side, that the extremity of it is concealed by that part of the Idaean chain. Thus it would seem impossible for any one to pass in a direct line from the end of the gulph to the Dardanelles, without leaving not only the chain of Ida, but even Gargarus, upon the left hand. There is yet another singular appearance from the summit of this mountain; and as this is pointedly alluded to by Homer, it seems to offer a strong reason for believing that the poet had himself beheld it from the same place. Looking towards Lectum, the tops of all the Idaean chain diminish in altitude by a regular gradation, so as to resemble a series of steps, leading to Gargarus, as to the highest point of the whole. Nothing can therefore more forcibly illustrate the powers of

Homer as a painter, in the display he has given of the country, and the fidelity with which he delineates every feature in its geography, than his description of the ascent of Juno from Lectum to Gargarus, by a series of natural eminences, unattainable indeed by mortal tread, but presenting, to the great conceptions of poetical fancy, a scale adequate to the power and dignity of superior beings."

IDA (MOUNT). See PSILORATI.

IDA (NAGY), a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Abaujvar, 11 m. SSW of Kaschau, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 1732. A great congress of European Jews took place here in 1650.

IDALGASHINA, a mountain ridge in Ceylon, under the parallel of 6° 43' N, across which, at an alt. of about 2,350 ft. above the military post of Kalupahane, a pass leads across to the military station of Welangahena, 2½ m. NE of the summit of the pass.

IDANHA-NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 20 m. E of Castello-branco, and 93 m. SSE of Coimbra, in an elevated situation, near the Ponsul, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 2,200. It has an alms-house, an hospital, and a convent.

IDANHA-VELHA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. E of Castello-branco, and 5 m. NE of Idanha-Nova. It is of great antiquity, and was formerly a place of importance. It contains a parish church, a Gothic church, and is noted as the birthplace of king Wamba. The insalubrity of the climate has reduced the number of the inhabitants to 150. In 1704 this town was taken after a vigorous defence by the Duke of Anjou. The environs are extremely fertile.

IDAR-WALD, a mountain-ridge on the SE boundary of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, in the principality of Birkenfeld, between the Hunsrück and the Hochwald.

IDAULIT, a town of Morocco, in the prov. of Susa, 60 m. NNW of Akka, and 200 m. SSW of Morocco.

IDAUTENAN, the name borne by the W extremity of the main chain of the Atlas, extending from Cape Ghir to Agadir, and rising, at 9 m. E of Agadir, to 4,408 ft. above sea-level.

IDBURY, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5½ m. NNW of Burford. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1851, 222.

IDDAH, or ADDAH, a town on the l. bank of the Niger, in N lat. 7° 7', 42 m. below the junction of the Chadda, the cap. of the kingdom of Attah or Eggarah. It has a pop. of about 5,000, chiefly Pagans, but the higher classes profess Mahomedanism. They collect palm-oil, indigo, and cam-wood, which they dispose of to the Ibu and Bonny traders; and conduct a home-trade in salt, grass bags, dried meat and fish, yams, onions, cocoa and goora nuts. The banks of the river in the vicinity of I. rise into cliffs 150 ft. high; the opposite shore is low and swampy, and inhabited by a different people who are subjects of the king of Benin.

IDDESLEIGH, a parish in Devon, 4 m. NNE of Hatherleigh, and E of the Torridge river. Area 2,952 acres. Pop. in 1831, 573; in 1851, 518.

IDE, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. SSW of Exeter. Area 1,435 acres. Pop. in 1851, 694.

IDEFORD, a parish in Devonshire, 2 m. SE of Chudleigh. Area 1,471 acres. Pop. in 1851, 319.

IDEGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Dendre. Pop. 1,203.

IDE-HILL, a chapelry in the p. of Sunridge, Kent, 4 m. SW of Seven-Oaks.

IDEN, a parish in Sussex, 2½ m. N of Rye. Area 2,947 acres. Pop. in 1831, 517; in 1851, 626.

IDERSTRUP, a village of Denmark, in the island

of Falster, diocese of Laaland, 5 m. SE of Nyköbing. Pop. 1,042.

IDI, a fortress of Russian Armenia, in the pash. and 24 m. NNE of Erzerum, on the r. bank and near the source of the Teheskari.

IDIAZABAE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, and partido of Tolosa, in a plain. Pop. 1,087. It is of modern foundation, and has a parish church, several convents, and numerous public fountains. It has considerable manufactories of iron-ware and cutlery, and several mills. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs. This town possesses the privilege of representation in the provincial assemblies of the province.

IDICE, a river of the States of the Church, in the deleg. of Bologna, which has its source in the Apennines, on the confines of Tuscany; flows N; inosculates with the Savena; bends thence ENE, and joins the Primario a little above Argenta.

IDIDJ, or AIDEJ, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistan, 50 m. SE of Shuster, on the S side of the mountains of Louristan.

IDINSK, or IDINSKOI-OSTROG, a town and fortress of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district and 87 m. NW of Irkutsk, on the r. bank of the Angara.

IDLE, a chapelry and large village in the p. of Calverley, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNE of Bradford. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,416; in 1851, 7,118, mostly employed in the manufacture of woollens.—Also a small stream in Nottinghamshire, rising in Ramworth, water, and flowing into the Trent, a few miles below the influx of the Ouse.

IDLER, a town of Syria, in the parish and 80 m. WSW of Aleppo.

IDLICOTE, a parish of Warwickshire, 3 m. NNE of Shipston-on-Stour. Area 1,408 acres. Pop. in 1831, 82; in 1851, 91.

IDLIP. See EDLIP.

IDMISTON, a parish in Wilts, 5 m. NNE of Salisbury. Area 5,520 acres. Pop. in 1851, 550.

IDRA, a small mining town of Sweden, in the district of Stora-Kopparberg, on the Dala-elf, 136 m. NNW of Fahlun.

IDRA. See HYDRA.

IDRIA, a town of Illyria, in the circle of Adelsberg, situated in a narrow deep valley, on a small river to which it gives name, 35 m. WSW of Laybach, and 32 m. NNE of Trieste, in N lat. 46° 0' 48". The pop. is only 4,400; and the town is remarkable chiefly for its mines, which were discovered in 1497. The minerals are marble, jasper, freestone, sulphuretted iron, with some indications of coal; but the most valuable and most abundant is rich hepatic mercurial ore found in a formation of slate-clay forming an extensive bed in compact limestone. These minerals seem as if thrown together by some convulsion of nature, and do not afford the facility of working by veins. They form a stratum which has been wrought to the depth of 130 klafters, or about 1,055 ft. The excavations consist of horizontal galleries, which are entered from descending shafts, besides a descent partly by a staircase and partly by a ladder from the interior of a large building in the town. All the galleries are arched, except those which are hewn through the solid rock; and precautions are used to ventilate them, yet the temp. is very high, exceeding 80° in some of the galleries. An account of the present mode of working these mines is given in the 1st vol. of Mr. Turnbull's *Travels in Austria*. The number of hands employed is from 600 to 700. The annual produce of quicksilver is from 3,200 to 3,500 quintals. It was formerly sent to Amsterdam, and sold to the Spanish Americans, to be used in separating the gold and silver of their mines from the baser metals;

but Vienna is at present the great market for this article, which is used partly for plating mirrors, but principally in the gold and silver mines of Hungary and Transylvania. The houses are small, and straggle along on very unequal ground between two hills; but the general appearance is not unpleasant. The principal public buildings are two churches, an ancient castle the residence of the *bergrath* or director of the mines, and some large buildings connected with the public administration, among which are an hospital and a dispensary. There are a few silk manufactories in the town.—The district of Idria comprises the NW corner of the circle of Adelsberg, and contains nearly 5,000 inhabitants, partly miners, partly foresters.

IDRIA, a river of Illyria, which rises in the NW extremity of the circle of Adelsberg; runs E and then N, at the base of the Julian Alps; then turns W and enters the circle of Goriza, and joins the Isonzo, on the l. bank, after a course of 45 m.

IDRIDGEHAY, a township in Wirksworth p., in Derbyshire, 4 m. W by N of Belper. Pop. 222

IDRO (ALTO), a town in the N of Austrian-Lombardy, on the E side of a lake of the same name, 16 m. NNE of Brescia. Pop. 1,745.—The lake is about 6 m. in length from N to S, and is traversed by the Chiesa, an affluent of the Po.

IDRON, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 3 m. E of Pau. Pop. 400.

IDSTEDT, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 5 m. N by W of Sleswick, and 13 m. S by E of Flensburg, to the f. of the high road from Sleswick to Flensburg, and near the NW end of a small lake called the Lang-see. On the 25th of July, 1850, the Danish forces under General Krogh, decisively defeated the Sleswick-Holstein army under General Willison, at this place. The battle lasted 11 hours; and of 37,983 men on the field, the Danes lost 3,797; while their opponents, whose numbers amounted to about 30,000, left 4,000 dead on the field, and 1,704 prisoners, but retired in good order, through Sleswick and Missunde to Schestadt.

IDSTEIN, a town of the duchy of Nassau, 13 m. SE of Coblenz. Pop. 2,000. It is walled; and contains a fine church, and a well-endowed provincial school. It has several tanneries, and manufactories of stockings and woollen stuffs.—It was formerly the chief place of a lordship in the Wetterau, belonging to a distinct branch of the house of Nassau, which becoming extinct in 1721, the lordship went to the head of that house. The territory contains several forests, and has a number of ironworks.

IDSUME, a province of Japan, on the S coast of the island of Nifon, occupying the peninsula between the bay of Jedo on the E, and that of Totomina on the W. It is divided into the districts of Takato, Naka, and Kamo.

IDSUME, or **IDSU-SIMA**, a town of Japan, cap. of the above prov., at the entrance of the bay of Jedo.

DSWORTH, a township in Chackston p., in Southamptonshire, 7 m. S of Petersfield. Pop. 402.

IEKATERINBOURG. See **YEKATERINBURG**.

IF, a small island of France, on the coast of Provence, 3 m. SW of Marseilles. It has a strong castle, which serves for the protection of the harbour of Marseilles, and was used by Bonaparte as a state prison.

IFFENDIC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. W of Montfort. Pop. 4,299.

IFFEZHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, SW of Rastadt. Pop. 1,252.

IFFROS, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, 12 m. ESE of Taas.

IFFS (LES), a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Becherel. Pop. 520.

IFIELD, a parish in Sussex, 7 m. NE of Horsa-ham. Area 4,116 acres. Pop. in 1831, 916; in 1851, 1,112.—Also a p. in Kent, 3 m. S of Gravesend. Area 312 acres. Pop. in 1831, 72; in 1851, 91.

IFLANI, an elevated plateau in Asia Minor, to the SE of Amaserah, the mean elevation of which is reckoned at 2,500 ft. above sea-level.

IFLEY, a parish and village in Oxfordshire, 2 m. SE by S of Oxford. Area 1,769 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,081; in 1851, 969. It has an interesting old church.

IOE-SIGEN, a lake of Sweden, in the E part of the prov. of Christianstadt, 9 m. in length from N to S.

IFORD, a parish of Sussex, 2 m. S by W of Lewes. Area 2,173 acres. Pop. in 1851, 182.

IFS-SUR-LAIZON, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 10 m. E of Brettville-sur-Laize. Pop. 145.

IFSHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 23° 24'.

IFTA, a village of Saxe-Weimar, in the circle of Eisenach, W of Kreuzburg. Pop. 754.

IFTON, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. SW of Chepstow. Area 1,155 acres. Pop. in 1851, 34.

IFTON-RHYN, a township in St. Martin p., in Shropshire, 5 m. W of Ellesmere. Pop. in 1831, 1,016; in 1851, 967.

IGA, a district and seaport of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 85 m. SE of Meaco.

IGAL, a small town of Hungary, pleasantly situated at the foot of mountains, to the N of Berki, in the com. of Schümeg.—Also a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Pampeluna. Pop. 147.

IGARASSU, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which runs N, and enters the Atlantic close to the Paraguay.

IGARIPE, a river of Portuguese Guayana, which runs SSE and enters the Amazon.

IGAU, a small river of Paraguay, which runs SSE and enters the Uruguay.

IGE, a village of France, in the dep. of l'Orne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Belleme. Pop. 1,150.

IGEA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 35 m. SE of Logrono. Pop. 1,910.

IGELALIN, or **IGHELLIN**, a small island in the strait between Russia and America, in N lat. 65° 40'. Pop. 150.

IGEL, or **AGLE**, a large village of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Moselle and Sarre, 6 m. SW of Treves.

IGELDI, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Orenburg, 30 m. ESE of Cheliabinsk.

IGELHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Pfalz, SE of Dürkheim. Pop. 1,150.

IGELSHEIB, a village of Saxe-Meinengen, on the N side of the Steinsheide. Pop. 257.

IGG, a small town in Lower Carinthia, on the river Igge, 6 m. S by W of Laybach.

IGHTFIELD, a parish in Shropshire, 4 m. SE of Whitechurch. Area 1,568 acres. Pop. in 1851, 347.

IGHTHAM, a parish and village in Kent, 2 m. SSW of Wrotham. Area 2,540 acres. Pop. 1,121.

IGHTERMURROUGH, a parish in co. Cork, 2½ m. ESE of Castle-Martyr. Area 5,556 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,627; in 1851, 2,192.

IGIGUINSK. See **JIGGHINSK**.

IGIRIPA, a small island of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhao.

IGLAU, or **IGLAWA**, a river of Austria, which has its source in Bohemia, in the circle of Tabor, near Ober-Czerekwe; runs NE along the confines of Moravia to Iglau, where it bends SE; crosses the circles of Iglau and Znaym, passing in its course Trebitsch and Eybenschtz; enters the circle of Brünn, and

after a total course of 105 m. unites with the Schwarza, on the r. bank, near Tracht. Its principal affluents are the Oslawa on the l., and the Rokitna on the r.

IGLAU, a circle and town of Austria, in Moravia. The circle is bounded on the N by Bohemia; on the E by the circle of Brünn; on the SE by that of Znaim; and on the S by the archduchy of Austria. It comprises an area of 50 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 181,957. It is separated from Bohemia by the main ridge of the Moravian mountains, which running along its N frontier throws its ramifications over the entire surface of the circle. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Iglau and its affluents. Numerous lakes, chiefly formed by these rivers, are scattered over its entire surface. Several valleys remarkable for their beauty and fertility intersect this circle. In these corn, barley, potatoes, fruit, and lint, are raised in considerable quantities. Wood is abundant; and the mountains afford good pasturage, on which large numbers of cattle are annually reared. Game is not scarce, and the lakes abound with fish.—The manufacturing industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen and cloth.—The town, called also Gjhlawa and Gislawa, is 51 m. WNW of Brünn, on an affluent of the Iglau. Pop. 14,000. It is well built, and strongly fortified; and has 3 suburbs, several churches, a convent, a well-endowed hospital, a gymnasium, and a school for the education of the children of the military. It possesses extensive manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, several spinning-mills and dye-works, extensive tanneries, paper-mills, manufactories of glass, vinegar, colours, and potash; and a flourishing trade in corn, hops, and articles of local manufacture. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1742; and in 1805 by the French. In the environs are mines of silver and lead.

IGLESIAS, a prov. and town of Sardinia, in the div. of Cagliari. The prov. is bounded on the N by that of Oristano; on the E by that of Cagliari; and on the S and W is bathed by the Mediterranean. Its length from N to S is 60 m., and its breadth about 21 m. It is divided into three districts, viz. Guspini, Iglesias, and Villacidro, and contains 14 com. Pop. 36,685. The town of I., or Villecclesia—so called from the number of its churches in the middle ages—the capital of the prov., is situated on a fine and salubrious elevation, above the plain of Segerio, and NE of Monte Ponì [alt. 1,116 ft.], 33 m. WNW of Cagliari, and 8 m. from the W coast of the island. Pop. 4,591. Its ancient fortifications are extensive, but now greatly dilapidated. Its trade consists chiefly in wine, brandy, oil, corn, forage, and cheese. This town was the first taken by the Aragonese in 1323. The environs are fertile in fruit and grain, and well watered, yet a large extent of land remains uncultivated. Between I. and Monte-Ferro are extensive mines of pure galena. White-lead and calamine are also found in the locality.—Also a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Burgos and partido of Castrojeriz, in a valley. Pop. 474.

IGLESUELA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 62 m. WNW of Toledo and partido of Talavera-de-la-Reina, in the valley of Ádrada. Pop. 743. It has a parish church and a chapel.

IGLESUELA-DEL-CID, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Ternel and partido of Castellote-y-su-Barrio-Montijo, in a fertile valley. Pop. 768. It has a parish church, a hermitage, from which it takes the name of the Cid, and an hospital, and possesses manufactories of common woollen fabrics.

IGLI, a village of Morocco, in the prov. of Susa, 160 m. SSW of Morocco, on the W side of the

Great Atlas mountains. It contains about 300 houses.

IGLO. See **NEUDORF**.

IGLOOLIK (ISLAND), an island of British North America, near the N coast of Melville peninsula, and the E entrance to Fury and Hecla strait, in N lat. 69° 21', and W long. 81° 53'.

IGNACE (SAINT), an island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, at the head of Lake St. Peter, and to the S of Dupas isle. It is low and marshy, but affords good timber and excellent pasturage. It abounds with wild fowl.—Also a parish in the co. of Isles, fronted by the St. Lawrence, and comprising the fief of the same name and Crane and Goose islands. Pop. 1,805.—Also a seignory in the co. of Quebec, bounded in front by the river St. Charles. The lower part is fertile and well-cultivated, and the banks of the St. Charles are clothed with the most luxuriant verdure.

IGNACIO (SANTO), a river of México, in the NW of the prov. of Sonora, which issues from a small lake in the Tontos district, makes a considerable circuit to the S, and terminates in a lake at Caborca.—Also a headland in the prov. of Smaloa, 15 m. W of the embouchure of the river of that name, in N lat. 25° 26', and W long. 107° 7' 30'.—Also an island in the gulf of California, 5 m. SSW of Cape I.—Also a missionary establishment in Bolivia, in the Chiquitos territory, on the l. bank of the Paraguay, 30 m. NW of Santa Anna, and 180 m. NE of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra.—Also a village in the Moxos territory, on the r. bank of the Rio-S. Xavier, 300 m. NW of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra.

IGNACIO (SANTO), or **MONTAGUE ISLAND**, an island in the gulf of California, near the mouth of the Colorado. It is 39 m. in length, and about 12 m. in breadth.

IGNACIO-DE-LOS-PEVAS (SANTO), a missionary establishment in Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, at the confluence of the Chiquita with the Marañon, and 300 m. ENE of La Laguna.

IGNACIO-DE-ZAMNEOS (SANTO), a missionary establishment in Bolivia, in the dep. and 320 m. SE of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra.

IGNAT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Ennezat, 9 m. ENE of Riom. Pop. 2,010.

IGNAZIO-DE-AGANA (SAO), or **YGNACIO-DE-AGANA (S.)**. See **AGANA**.

IGNERANDE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Semur-en-Brionnais. Pop. 1,250.

IGNEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Réchicourt-le-Château, at the source of a stream of the same name. Pop. 200.

IGNY-DE-VERS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. of Monsol, 24 m. NW of Villefranche-sur-Saône. Pop. 2,835. Fairs for cattle, planks, timber, and thread are held here 7 times a-year.

IGOS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. of Arjuzanx. Pop. 1,464.

IGOUMEN, or **IHMEN**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 42 m. ESE of Minsk, on a stream of the same name. The district, which is situated in the central part of the gov., is to a great extent covered with wood, but in some parts it is fertile and well-cultivated, and affords also excellent pasture to the numerous herds of cattle which are reared in the locality.

IGRANDE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Bourbon-l'Archambaud. Pop. 1,665. It has several annual fairs, and possesses a considerable trade in cattle.

IGRAPIUNA, a town and port of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and comarca of Ilheos, at the mouth of a river of the same name, between Santarem and Cagru. It has a parish church. The town is small, but is of considerable antiquity. The district produces rice in great abundance. Pop. 1,000.

IGUA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the district of Itaboraí, on a small stream of the same name.

IGUABE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, comarca of Cabo-Frio, on the N bank of Lake Araruama.

IGUACU, **IGUASSU**, or **YGUAZU**, one of the great affluents of the Parana, which has its two head-streams, the Curitaba and the São-José, in the SE part of the prov. of San Paulo, on the W flanks of the Sierra-do-Mar; and flows W, forming the S boundary of the prov. of San Paulo, which it separates from the prov. of Rio-Grande-de-San-Pedro, and the Missões de Corrientes; and falls into the Parana, on the l. bank, opposite the mouth of the Rio-Monday. —Also a small river in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the Cordilheira-dos-Órgãos; passes the town of the same name, and flows into the bay of Niterói, on the N of Ilha-do-Governador. It is navigable for *lanchas* of the largest size up to the town. —Also a town in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the r. bank of the river of the same name. The planters now unload their coffee, beans, mandioca, toucinho, and cotton at I., whence they are sent to market by the river at a cheaper rate than by land; and they have formed at this place deposits of salt, dry and manufactured goods, and wines, to accommodate the planters in exchange. The town, therefore, is flourishing. With the annexed district it has a pop. of about 4,000. —The name—which is borne by several streams and villages in Brazil—is a compound of the Indian *ig* or *hi*, signifying 'water,' and *acu* or *guaçu*, signifying 'great,' and appears to be synonymous with *Higuacu* and *Iguaraçu* or *Higuaraçu*.

IGUALA, a town of Mexico, in the state of La Puebla, 105 m. SE of Mexico, the chief town of a district of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a deep and craggy defile, and contains about 90 families of Mexican Indians.

IGUALADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. WNW of Barcelona, on the l. bank of the Noya. It is situated in a large and fertile plain, and is surrounded by a spacious suburb of houses and gardens. Its pop., 10,095 in number in 1845, possess the characteristic industry of the Catalans. Their principal manufactures are printed calicoes, hats, and fire-arms. In the environs are a number of paper-mills, the produce of which is exported in considerable quantities.

IGUALAPA, a small town of Mexico, in the state and 180 m. SSW of La Puebla, situated on a plain 6 m. from the sea, and watered by two rivers which unite before they fall into the ocean. It contains about 500 families of Spaniards, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Mexican Indians.

IGUALEJA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. WSW of Malaga. Pop. 1,431.

IGUAPE, a river and town of Brazil, in the prov. of San Paulo. The river rises in the auriferous district of Apiáhi; runs NE; and spreads out into a lake; and, after a course of 150 m., falls into the ocean in S lat. 24° 35'. The town stands on the S bank, and near the mouth of the river. It has a good harbour, and exports rice and timber. —Also a village in the prov. of Bahia, in the district of Cachoeira.

IGUARA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which rises near the sources of the Monim; runs N; passes Manga, and joins the Monim on the

l. bank, 6 leagues above the confluence of the Rio Preto.

IGUARAÇU, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and 18 m. NNW of the city of that name. It stands at the distance of 2 leagues from the sea, on the banks of a creek which flows into the Upper Parnahiba. Pop. 5,000. It is partly situated upon a hill, and partly in the plain below. Many of the houses are of two stories, but some are in decay and ruin. The streets are paved, but much out of repair, and grass grows in many of them. The town contains several churches, a convent, 4 hermitages, a town-hall, and a prison. Its affluence proceeded formerly from a weekly cattle fair which was held upon a plain in the vicinity, but this has been removed. —Also a river which rises in the Serra Hiapiapaba, in the prov. of Ceara; runs from SW to NE; and flows into the ocean in S lat. 2° 52'. —There are several other streams of the same name in Brazil.

IGUARIHI-ACU, a river of Brazil, which rises to the W of Igatimi; receives the Ignarahi-Mirim and the Chechuchi; and, with the latter river, serves to define the boundaries between the Spanish states and Brazil.

IGUATIMY, or **IGATIMI**, a river of Brazil, which takes its rise in the ridge of mountains which runs between the Paraguay and Parana; runs N; receives the Bogos and the Escopil; and falls into the Parana in S lat. 23° 47'. On the N side, 20 leagues from its mouth, the Portuguese had formerly a fortress called Prazeres, which was abandoned in 1777.

IGUERANDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. of Semur-en-Brionnais. Pop. 1,532.

IHALAM-VIA, a river of Russia, in the grand duchy of Finland, gov. of Viborg, and district of Kexholm-Midledels. It has its source near a village of the same name; runs E, and throws itself into Lake Ladoga, 30 m. N of Kexholm, and after a course of about 15 m. It was formerly noted for its pearl-fisheries, which are now, however, comparatively unproductive.

IHAROS-BERENY, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Schmegh, 20 m. NE of Koprinitz, and 30 m. W of Kaposvar. It has a castle.

IHLIMAN, or **ICHLIMAN**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romelia, in the sandjak and 36 m. SE of Sophia, on the N flank of the Balkan, and near the l. bank of the Vid.

IHNA, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania and regency of Stepin, which has its source in a small lake near Kremmin, in the circle of Saazig; runs first S along the confines of the prov. of Brandeburg; then turns NW, passes Stargard and Golnow, and after a total course of 66 m. throws itself into the Damsche sea, opposite the junction of the Oder.

IHOLDY, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, 8 m. SW of Saint Palais. Pop. 850.

IHRINGEN, a village of Baden, 3 m. ENE of Alt-Brisach. Pop. 1,600.

IIDENSALINI, a town of Russia, in Finland, 45 m. NNW of Kuopio.

IIEMSK, a town and district of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, district of Mezen, on the l. bank of the Petshora.

IIGANOK, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 330 m. NNW of Jakutsk, on the l. bank of the Lena.

IIGAT, a small island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 7° 11', E long. 150° 35'.

IJI, or **Izy**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Viatka, 26 m. SW of Votka. There are large manufactories here for making muskets for the army; and the town is said to contain 18,000 inhabitants.

IJIGHINSK BAY, or **GOUBA IJIGHINSKAIA**, a bay on the coast of the sea of Okhotsk, in Asiatic Russia, to the W of Penjinsk bay. At the head of the bay, near the r. bank of the embouchure of a small stream called the Ijiga, is the town of Ijighinsk, which has an active trade in furs and fish. Pop. 6,000.

IJMA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Vologda, runs N, and enters the gov. of Archangel, in the district of Mezen, and flows into the Petshora, on the l. bank, after a course of 240 m.

IJO, a town of Japan, in the island of Xicoco.—Also a town of Russia, in the duchy of Finland, 21 m. NNW of Uleaborg.

IJORKA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of St. Petersburg, which rises to the W of Gatchina, runs E and then N, and flows into the Neva, on the l. bank, at Oust-Ijora, after a course of 45 m.

IJUL, a small river in the prov. of San-Pedro-de-Rio-Grande, rising in the Serra-Herval, and falling into the Uruguai, after being joined by the Ijuimirim.

IK, a river of European Russia, which rises in the gov. of Orenburg, flows SSW, and joins the Sakmara, on the r. bank, 6 m. E of Nikitinsk, after a course of 100 m.—Also another river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Orenburg, 20 m. SSW of Belebei, flows NNW, and falls into the Kama, on the l. bank, after a course of 240 m.

IKALIS, a town of Russia, in Finland, in the gov. and 104 m. NE of Avo, on the W bank of the Kyroes-Jeroi lake.

IKARMA, or **EKARMA**, one of the Kurile islands, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $153^{\circ} 20'$. It is about 6 m. in length, and presents several elevated peaks.

IKAZNI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 120 m. NNW of Minsk.

IKBAR, an oasis in the Sahara, on the route from Fezzan to Bornu, 430 m. S of Murzuk.

IKE-ARAL-NOOR, a lake in the Khalkha, territory, near the E frontier of Sungaria, at the foot of the Great Altai, between the parallels of 47° and 49° , and the meridians of 89° and 91° E. It is 56 m. in length from N to S, and 40 m. in greatest breadth. The Zabkan flows into it on the N, and the Buyentu on the W.

IKEN, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. N of Oxford. Area 2,597 acres. Pop. in 1831, 382; in 1851, 321.

IKERI, or **ECHAIPI**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, subah of Nagara, 21 m. NNW of Bidnur. It was long the residence of a dynasty of Hindu princes; and is said to have at one time contained 100,000 houses.

IKERVAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, march and 12 m. E of Steinamanger, near the l. bank of the Raab. Pop. 800.

IKI, or **YI-KI**, an island of Japan, in the strait of Corea, to the NW of the island of Kiu-Siu, in N lat. 34° , E long. $129^{\circ} 40'$. It is 18 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth.

IKIM. See **ICHIM**.

IKORETZ, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, rising 35 m. N of Bobrov, and flowing into the Don, on the l. bank, after a course of 66 m., 15 m. SW of Bobrov.

IKOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 210 m. SSW of Tobolsk, on the l. bank of the Tobol.

IKROPA, a river of Madagascar, which rises near the centre of the island, receiving its head-streams from the Ankaratra and Angavo mountains, and flows N to the NW coast, falling into the sea by a large estuary, in $15^{\circ} 45'$ S lat., between Majambo and Boyana bays. It is known on the coast as the Bombetoc, and is navigable as far as Marao-be.

IKSAR, a village of Egypt, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of El-Wuddi, situated in a noble grove of date-trees, and inhabited by a Bedouin tribe.

IKUFA, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiu-Siu, 60 m. NNE of Nagasaki.

ILADI, or **ISLADI**, a town of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanj. and 42 m. E of Sophia, near the r. bank of the Vid.

ILAM, a parish and village in Staffordshire, 9 m. N by E of Cheadle. Area of p. 2,939 acres. Pop. in 1831, 210; in 1851, 233.—The v. is picturesquely situated in the vale of the Manyfold, a tributary of the Dove.

ILAMBA, a province of Angola, in Lower Guinea, bounded on the S by the Coanza, and divided into two parts, Upper and Lower, the former of which is inland, and the latter upon the coast.

ILAMIKIPANG, a mountain-summit in the Canuku chain, in British Guayana, under the parallel of $3^{\circ} 15'$ N, and $0^{\circ} 15'$ W long. It has an alt. of about 2,500 ft. above the savannahs which lie between it and the river Takutu.

ILANMORE, a small island in Clew bay, on the W coast of Ireland.—Also one of the smaller Hebrides, about 1 m. in circuit, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Coll.

ILANROAN, a small island of the Hebrides, lying to the S of the island of Oronsay.

ILANTERACH, one of the Hebrides, lying to the E of Oronsay.

ILANTZINSKOL, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 10 m. NNW of Vershni-Udinsk.

ILANZ, or **ILANTZ**, an old but small town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, in the valley of Grubch, 20 m. SW of Coire, at the influx of the Glenner into the Rhine. Pop. 550. It is said to be the only town where the Rhaetic language is spoken. It was in this direction that Suwarrow retreated before Massena in the autumn of 1799. In 1801 it suffered severely from fire.

ILARIO (SANTO), a village of Tuscany, in the island of Elba, 7 m. SW of Porto-Ferraio.

ILAT, a small island of the Eastern seas, off the E coast of the island of Bouru, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 35'$.

ILATL, a river of New Granada, which rises in the mountains of the interior; runs W; and enters the river Chucunaqui.

ILAY, the port of Arequipa in Peru, in S lat. $17^{\circ} 00'$, W long. $72^{\circ} 10'$. The port is formed by a few straggling islets, and by Flat-rock point; and is capable of containing 20 or 25 sail. The town is built on the W side of a hill sloping towards the anchorage, and contains about 1,500 inhabitants.—Ilay point lies SE by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E 14 m. from Cornejo point, the coast between rising in irregular black cliffs to from 50 to 200 ft.

ILBENSTADT, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 6 m. SE of Freidberg, on the l. bank of the Nidda. Pop. 450.

ILCHESTER, a market-town and parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. SSE of Somerton, pleasantly situated in a rich vale, on the S bank of the river Yeo or Ivel. Area 653 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,095; in 1851, 889. The county business is transacted here, alternately with Wells, Taunton, and Bridgewater. There is a commodious court-house in the town, and a common jail for the county, built and arranged on Howard's plan. I. is chiefly remarkable as being the birth-place of the celebrated Roger Bacon, in 1214. At the time of the Norman conquest, and even much later, I. was a city of considerable importance. Latterly, however, it fell into decay, and since the passing of the reform act, which deprived it of its right to return 2 members, it has further declined. Thread-lace and silk were at one time manufactured here to some

extent; but there are now no particular branches of manufacture.

ILDEFONSO (SAN), a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Oaxaca, 60 m. NE of Oaxaca.—Also a small island in the gulf of California, situated near the coast, between Point San Miguel and the island of Carmen.—There are various inconsiderable Indian settlements of this name in South America.

ILDEFONSO (SAN), or **LA GRANJA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. SE of Segovia, 24 m. N of the Escorial, on the N slope of the Sierra-Guadarrama, at an alt. of 3,840 ft. above sea-level, celebrated for its fine palace. Pop. 3,879. There is a royal manufactory of mirrors here.

ILDEFONSO (CAPE SAN), a headland on the E coast of Luzon, in the Philippines, in N lat. 15° 15', E long. 121° 56'.

ILDEFONSOS, a group of islands and rocks above water, which lie off the S coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, 35 m. S, 41° E of York-Minster. They extend 5 m. in a NW and SE direction, are very narrow, and rise 100 ft. above sea-level.

ILDERTON, a parish in Northumberland, 4½ m. SSE of Wooler. Area 9,670 acres. Pop. 641.

ILDINSKOI-ZAVOD, a mining village of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, 75 m. NW of Birsik, near the l. bank of the Kama.

ILE (L'), or **L'ILE-D'ALBY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, arrond. and 6 m. SW of Gaillac, on the r. bank of the Tarn. Pop. of cant., comprising 3 coms., 6,533; of com. 4,951. It has important cattle-fairs, and a considerable traffic in wine and corn.

ILE (L'), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, arrond. and 12 m. E of Avignon.—The cant., comprising 9 coms., had a pop. of 15,461 in 1841; the com. of 6,262.—The town is on an island formed by the Sorgues. It has woollen spinning and weaving factories, silk-organisine factories, oil-mills, and tanneries.—Also a v. in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 1 m. N of Limoges. Pop. 1,170.—Also a v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 4 m. W of Cossonay.

ILE-ADAM (L'), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, arrond. of Pontoise.—The cant., comprising 23 coms., had a pop. of 12,554 in 1841; the com. and town of 1,615. The town is situated on the l. bank of the Oise, 21 m. NNW of Paris. It has a porcelain manufactory.

ILE-A-LA-CROSSE. See **CROSS-LAKE**.

ILE-AUX-MOINES, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. SW of Vannes, on an island 4 m. long, and 1½ m. in breadth. Pop. 1,000.

ILE-BARBE (L'), an island formed by the Saone, in the French dep. of Rhone, 1½ m. below Lyons. A celebrated Benedictine abbey once existed here.

ILE-BAISE, or **L'ILE-DE-NOE'**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. of Montesquieu, on the r. bank of the Baise or Bayse, 9 m. WSW of Auch. Pop. 1,007.

ILE-BOUCHARD (L'), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, arrond. of Chinon.—Pop. of cant., comprising 16 coms., 9,181; of com. 1,708.—The town is situated on an island in the Vienne, 9 m. ESE of Chinon. It has a trade in wine, brandy, nut-oil, dried fruits, wax, and skins.

ILE-D'AIX. See **AIX**.

ILE-DIEU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vendee, arrond. and 80 m. NW of Les Sables. Pop. 492.

ILE-D'ELLE (L'), a village of France, in the dep. of Vendee, arrond. and 12 m. SW of Fontenay-le-Comte, on the l. bank of the Vendee, near the confluence of that river and the Sevre Niortaise. Pop.

1,200. Pottery is largely made here for the Nantes and Bordeaux markets.

ILE-EN-DODON (L'), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, arrond. of Saint Gaudens, 36 m. SW of Toulouse. Pop. of cant., comprising 24 coms., 11,810 in 1841; of com. 1,841. The town stands on a small island formed by the Save, 20 m. NNE of Saint Gaudens.

ILE-SUR-LE-DOUBS (L'), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, arrond. of Beaume-les-Dames. The cant., comprising 24 coms., had a pop. of 10,007 in 1841; the com. of 1,101. The village is 12 m. E of Beaume-les-Dames.

ILE-DE-FRANCE, an ancient prov. of France, originally comprised between the Seine, the Marne, the Ourcq, the Aisne, and the Oise; and bounded on the N by Picardy; on the E by Champagne; on the S by the Orleansais, and the Nivernais; and on the W by Normandy. It had a total area of 1,408,458 hectares; and was subdivided into the Ile-de-France proper, of which the area embraced 1,051,864 hect., and the small districts of the Brie-Francaise, the Gatinais-Francais, the Hurepoix, the Mantois, the Vexin-Francais, the Beauvoisis, the Valois, the Soissonnais, the Laonnois, the Drouais, and the Thimerais. It now forms the dep. of the Seine; the greater part of the deps. of the Seine-et-Oise, the Seine-et-Marne, Oise, and Aisne; and a small portion of the deps. of Loiret and the Nievre.

ILE-DE-FRANCE. See **MAURITIUS**.

ILE-JOURDAIN (L'), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Vienne, arrond. of Montmorillon. The cant., comprising 10 coms., had a pop. in 1841 of 9,538; the com. of 662. The village is on the r. bank of the Vienne, 18 m. SW of Montmorillon.

ILE-EN-JOURDAIN (L'), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Gers, arrond. of Lombez. The cant., comprising 16 coms., had a pop. of 12,628 in 1841; the com. of 4,933. The town is situated on the r. bank of the Save, 13 m. NE of Lombez.

ILE-ROUSSE (L'), or **ISOLA ROSSA**, a canton and town of Corsica, in the arrond. and 10 m. ENE of Calvi. The cant. comprises 6 coms., and had a pop. of 5,310 in 1841; the com. and town of 1,466. The town is situated on the NW coast of the island, in N lat. 42° 38' 39", E. long. 8° 55' 28". Its port is bad, but considerable exports of wax, citrons, oranges, and oil are made from it. The district for many miles round is marshy, and covered in part with jungle, and forms the haunt of lawless banditti, who so recently as 1851 were levying a kind of black mail on the surrounding districts.

ILE-SUR-LE-SEREIN (L'), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Yonne, arrond. and 8 m. NE of Avallon. Pop. of cant., comprising 14 coms., in 1841, 7,103; of com. 915.

ILE-TRIANON (L'), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 1½ m. SW of Limoges. Pop. 1,500.

ILEK, a river of Asia, formed by the union of several streams in the Kirghiz territory, in about N lat. 50° 20', E long. 57° 10'. It runs WNW, and skirting the gov. of Orenburg, on the S, joins the Ural on the l. bank, at Ilekskoi-Gorodok, after a course of 30 m. Rock-salt abounds in the district through which this stream flows, and is extracted to the extent of 2,000,000 pounds annually.

ILEKSAIA-ZACHTCHITA, a fort of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, near the r. bank of the Ile, and 45 m. S of Orenburg.

ILEKSKOI-GORODOK, or **ILETSKI**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, at the confluence of the Ile and Ural. Convicts condemned to hard

about are employed here in extensive salt manufactories and forges.

ILETTES (LES GRANDES), a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 4 m. W of Clermont-en-Argonne, on the Hautebas. Pop. 1,296. It has manufactories of glass and earthenware.

ILEVSK, a mining village in Russia in Europe, in the SW part of the gov. of Nijni-Novgorod, district and 24 m. SSW of Ardatov, on the W bank of a small lake.

ILFELD, **ILEFELD**, or **ILHFELD**, a town of Hannover, in the landr. and 63 m. SE of Hildesheim, to the SE of the Hartz mountains, on the Bäre, at an alt. of 906 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 650. A boarding establishment was founded here in 1560 by the Lutheran abbot Neander. In the environs is a mine of manganese.

ILFIS, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in the cant. of Bern, in the immediate vicinity of Schangnau; traverses the SW corner of the cant. of Luzern; thence re-enters Bern, and after receiving two small streams which descend to it on the r. from the Napp mountains, discharges itself into the Emmen.

ILFORD (GREAT), a chapelry in the p. of Barking, Essex, 4 m. SW of Romford, on the Roding, and intersected by the Eastern Counties' railway. Pop. in 1831, 3,512; in 1851, 3,745.

ILFORD (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, 7 m. NNE of London, on the Roding. Area 763 acres. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1851, 187.

ILFOW, a district of Turkey in Europe, in the SW part of Lower Wallachia, bounded on the N by the district of Prahova, on the E by that of Jalomnita, on the W by the districts of Dimbovitza and Vlasca. On the S it is separated by the Danube from the sanjaks of Rustchuk and Silistria in Bulgaria. It is 75 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 42 m. in breadth. It is generally fertile, but towards the S, numerous lakes and marshes are formed by the waters of the Danube. Its capital is Bucharest.

ILFRACOMBE, or **ILFORDCOMBE**, a parish, seaport, and market-town, in Devonshire, 48 m. NW by N of Exeter. Area of p. 5,583 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,201; in 1851, 3,677. The town is chiefly important as a haven for wind-bound vessels, which can put in here when it is dangerous for them to enter the mouth of the Taw. Nature and art seem to have jointly combined in forming the harbour, which, appearing like a natural basin, is almost surrounded by craggy heights, overspread with foliage. On three sides the rocks rise in a semicircular sweep; on the fourth, a bold mass of rock stretches nearly half-way across the mouth of the recess; affording protection to the little cove from the northern tempests. This rock, which is called the Lantern-hill, and is situated on the N side of the harbour, rises nearly to a point, and bears on its summit a light-house, in 51° 13' N lat., and 4° 7' W long. A number of good houses, chiefly for the accommodation of strangers in the summer season, range along the side of the harbour, and the remainder of the town stretches 1 m. to the W. I. carries on a considerable trade from Cornwall and Devon, with Bristol and other ports; it also employs a number of vessels in the herring fishery of the Bristol channel. Steam or other packets run from this port to Swansea and Milford, as well as to Bristol.

ILGA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, which issues from a small lake, 90 m. NNE of Irkutsk, runs N, passes Ilginsk, and joins the Lena at Usk-Ilginskaiia, after a total course of about 150 m.

ILGHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. SW of Vilna, district and 42 m. SW of

Novo-Troki, on the NW bank of a lake of the same name. The lake is 8 m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth.

ILGHINSKOI, or **ILGINSK**, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 180 m. NNE of Irkutsk, on the l. bank of the Ilga.

ILGAN. See **ILGUN**.

ILHA-DAS-COBRAS. See **COBRAS**.

ILHA-GRANDE, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, to the S of the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, and in N lat. 23° 7' 15". It is 15 m. in length from E to W, and about 7 m. at its greatest breadth; and is intersected longitudinally by a range of mountains, terminating on the E in Point Castilhanos. To the E and W of the island are the Barra-de-Maram-baya and Barra-de-Cayrussu, the two principal openings from the bay into the Atlantic. The principal roadsteads are the bay of Palmas, on the NE of the island, and that of Abrahão and Estrella on the N. The parish of I. comprises the adjacent islands of Jorge-Grego and Palmas, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The chief productions of the island are sugar, mandioc, millet, kidney-beans, and coffee. The latter is extensively cultivated on the mountains in the central part of the island. See also **ANGRAS-DOS-REIS**.

ILHA-MANOEL, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of the Rio-Grande-do-Norte, at the mouth of the Rio-Açu or Apodi. It has a considerable trade in salt and salted fish.

ILHA-DOS-OVOS, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Cuma, prov. of Maranhão, in S lat. 2° 4', separated from the continent by a narrow strait.

ILHA-DO-PAO, an island of Brazil, in the Rio-Jequinhonha, prov. of Minas-Geraes, 35 m. below the town of São-Miguel.

ILHA-PEQUENA, a small island of Brazil, in the Rio-Tieté, prov. of São-Paulo.

ILHA-DO-RIO-DO-SINO. See **RIO-DO-SINO**.

ILHAS-VERDES. See **CABO-VERDE**.

ILHAVO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 5 m. S of Aveiro, and 32 m. NW of Coimbra, near the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. 4,000.

ILHEO (ANGRA DO), or **WALVISCH BAY**, an indentation of the SW coast of Africa, in S lat. 22° 45', extending between Cape Cross on the N, and Pelican point on the S; and receiving Somerset and Konisir rivers.

ILHEOS, a comarca of Brazil, in the N part of the prov. of Bahia, extending from the Jiquirica on the N, to the Belmonte on the S, and touching on the E the Atlantic ocean; between the comarca of Bahia on the N, the provs. of Minas-Geraes and of Porto-Seguro on the S, and bounded on the W by the comarca of Jacobina. Its total length from N to S is 210 m., and its medium breadth from E to W 120 m. It is intersected from N to S by the wooded mountains of the Serra-dos-Aimores, which here take the names of the Itaraca and Goytaracas, and is watered by numerous streams. Of these, the principal are the Ilheos or Cachoeira, Commandatuba, Poxim, and Patipe, all of which flow into the Atlantic. At the mouth of the Ilheos is a good port. Running along the coast is a group of islands, 4 in number, from which the comarca, town, and river derive their name. The largest, which lies in 14° 47' 23", is covered with wood; the others are mere rocks. The soil of the comarca is generally fertile, and produces manioc, rice, millet, coffee, sugar, anise, and cacao in great abundance,—the two latter indigenously. In the forests, which afford excellent timber and dyewoods, is found the copaiba, from which the balsam of that name is derived, and numerous other medicinal plants and shrubs. With the exception of

pigs, few domestic animals are reared in this part of the prov.; but wild boars and deer are abundant in the woods. Gold, granite, limestone, and crystals are found in the W districts of the comarca. The pop. consists chiefly of Indians. The Tupiniquins, who at the period of the conquest inhabited the coast, now form a numerous race. The interior is peopled by the Patachos, or Cotochos, and Mongoyas.—The chief town, Ilheo, or São-jorge-dos-Ilheos, is situated between two hills, on the l. bank of the river, and near the shore of the bay of the same name, 144 m. SSW of San Salvador, and 138 m. N of Porto Seguro, in N lat. 14° 49'. It contains 2 churches, a Jesuits' college, 2 convents, and a public fountain. The streets are regularly built, but the houses are small and are covered with tiles. The port is large, well-sheltered, and defended by several forts. It is capable of receiving the largest trading vessels; and carries on an active trade with Bahia in mandioc flour, timber, rum, rice, and, in small quantities, coffee and cacao. The district is watered by the Cachoeira, Itahipe or Una, and several minor streams. Its pop., estimated at 14,000, are employed chiefly in the flax and timber trade.

ILL, a military division in the SW part of Sungaria, of which the cap., bearing the same name, but called by the Chinese Hoei-yan-ching, or Hoei-yuen, is situated in N lat. 43°, E long. 82½°. It is a mountainous territory, being intersected on the S by the great snowy range of the Thian-shan. To the N of the river Ili, the surface is covered with forests and marshes. The principal streams are the I., the Tchu, the Tekis, the Arsha, the Guldja, the Kharatal, the Arachan, and the Borotala. Among the lakes of this region are the Balkash, the Issikul or Temurtu, and the Alaktugul. Gold, iron, tin, and coal are among the mineral productions of this territory.—The cap. is garrisoned by a detachment of 3,800 Mantshus; and about 2,000 malefactors, who are sent here from all parts of China, are kept employed in the service of the government.

ILL, or ELI, a river of Chinese Tartary, composed of two main branches, the Tekis and the Ili, both of which rise in the Alak-Tagh, near the pass of Khonghis, in N lat. 44°, according to the Jesuits' map. The Ili or Khonghis runs first about 150 m. NW, and then 150 m. N, to the Balkash lake. The Tekis branch, called also the Partsin, rises considerably to the W of the Ili, and having run 70 m. NE, enters the latter by several mouths.

ILIDJA-VARNA, a town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black sea, 9 m. S of Varna.

ILLJEH [i. e., 'warm spring'], a village of Asiatic Turkey, 6 m. W of Erzerum, and 3 m. E of the Euphrates, which is here 60 or 70 yds. wide in summer. It has 2 warm springs of a temp. of 100°.—Also a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 72 m. WNW of Diarbekir, on the l. bank of the Euphrates.—Also a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 60 m. ENE of Diarbekir, at an alt. of 3,779 ft. above sea-level. It contains 4 fountains and 2 mosques.

ILIM, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, which rises in the SW part of the district of Kerensk; and running N, and then NW, joins the Angara on the r. bank, after a course of 210 m.

ILIMANI, NEVADO-DE-ILLIMANI, or YLLIMANI, a majestic summit of the Andes, second to that of Sorata, in the Bolivian prov. of La Paz, 30 m. ESE of the town of that name. Like Chimborazo in the Andes of Quito, I. is the most southern snowy summit of the eastern branch of the Andes, to which it belongs. By astronomical observation it is fixed between 16° 35' and 16° 39' S lat., and 67° and 68° W long. It has three peaks, arranged pretty nearly

from N to S. Mr. Pentland, in 1827, measured the most northerly of these peaks, and found its elevation to be 24,200 ft. above the level of the sea, or nearly 12,000 ft. above that of La Paz; but revising his calculations subsequently, he determined the alt. of the S peak, in S lat. 16° 38' 52", and W long. 67° 49' 18", to be 21,145 ft.; that of the middle peak, in lat. 16° 38' 26", long. 67° 49' 17", to be 21,094 ft.; and that of the N peak, in lat. 16° 37' 50", long. 67° 49' 39", to be 21,060 ft. The determination of the height of I. was made trigonometrically from the borders of a small lake at its base, which Mr. P. found barometrically to be 15,951 ft. above the level of the sea. Sir Edmund Temple has given a picturesque description of I., in his journey from Calamaca on the road from Sicasica, to La Paz:—"High in the blue crystal vault, and immediately before me, as I rode thoughtlessly along, I perceived a brilliant streak, [it was not yet day-break,] resembling burnished gold, dazzling to look at, and wonderfully contrasted with the shades of night which still lingered upon the world beneath; for to us the sun had not yet risen, though the sombre profiles of the cordilleras might be distinctly traced through the departing gloom. Imperceptibly the golden effulgence, blended with a field of white, glistening in vestal purity, and expanding downwards, gradually assumed the appearance of a pyramid of silver of immeasurable base. I stopped in mute amazement, doubtful of what I beheld. Day gently broke, and the tops of distant mountains glittered in the early beams; the sun then rose, or rather rushed, upon the silent world in a full blazing flood of morning splendour; and at the same moment the stupendous Ilimani, the giant of the Andes, in all the pomp of mountain majesty, burst upon my view. My first feeling was a sense of delight, with an expansion of soul producing positive rapture. Never before did I feel myself endowed with equal energy, or experience such an elevation of sentiment. Never did I feel myself less, so quickly did that sentiment subside into devout rapture. Admiration, reverence, and awe, with a consciousness of human inferiority, were the mingled feelings of my heart in contemplating this terrestrial manifestation of the glory of God. Here—I exclaimed with fervour and delight—here do I behold the sublime and beautiful, spontaneously produced in the great page of nature by the omnipotence and providence of nature's God! Unprepared as I was at the time, besides being full 30 m. distant, it was altogether unexpected; and the glare of magnificence in which it so suddenly stood, and to appearance so closely, absolutely surpassing imagination itself, occasioned, in a strong degree, those sensations which a scene so truly imposing, in the midst of solitary grandeur, was well calculated to inspire." They who have witnessed and enjoyed wild and magnificent scenery such as this, must have also felt the transport it occasions; they will admit that a superior order of sentiment accompanies the contemplation of such wondrous works; that, in the words of M. Humboldt, it elevates the souls of those who delight themselves in the calm of solitary contemplation. Between the parallel of the I. and that of 21° S lat., the eastern cordilleras do not present a single summit which enters the limits of perpetual snow, though several rise to 16,000 ft., and even higher, as the Cerro-de-Potosi, which has an alt. of 16,080 ft. At 21° 15' is the Nevado-de-Chosolque, 12 leagues NW of Tupisa, the S frontier of the Bolivian republic; but S of this Mr. Pentland met with several peaks covered with eternal snow. Between the 13th and 17th degrees of S lat., Mr. Pentland says that the inferior line of perpetual snow is seldom less than 17,000 ft. on the flanks of the E

chain of the Andes, or 1,253 ft. higher than in the presidency of Quito—a result, as Humboldt remarks, probably owing, as in Central Asia, to the radiation of caloric from the great upland of Titicaca.

ILIMSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 260 m. N of Irkutsk, on the r. bank of the Ilim. Pop. 700, chiefly employed in hunting martins and sables in the adjacent forests.

ILIN, an islet off the S extremity of the island of Mindoro, in the Philippine group, in N lat. 12° 15', E long. 121° 4'.

ILINISSA, or **ILLINISSA**, a lofty peak of the Equatorial Andes, one of the most majestic of those columnar heights which are seen from the city of Quito. It is in the parallel of Cotopaxi, and attains an alt. of 17,238 ft. above sea-level. By the Alto-de-Tiopullo, it is connected with its twin-peak, Ruminavi, I. being on the W, and Ruminavi on the E crest of the Andes. On the top of the dyke or chain of Tiopullo is a tumulus upwards of 200 ft. in height; and on the SW of this tumulus, 9 m. from the crater of Cotopaxi, and 30 m. from Quito, are what are supposed to be the ruins of an ancient palace, forming a square of 100 ft. on the side, with 4 great doorways, and 8 chambers. It is called the palace of Callo.

ILINKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 84 m. SSW of Voronej, district and 30 m. SW of Ostrogojsk.

ILINTZKOL, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 132 m. E of Irkutsk, district and 36 m. NW of Verkhne-Oudinsk, on the l. bank of the Selenga, and E of Lake Baikal.

ILIRGH, a town of Morocco, in the prov. of Susa, 45 m. NW of Akkah, and 240 m. SSW of Morocco.

ILISSUS, a small but celebrated river of Greece, in the dep. of Attica, which has its principal source near the monastery of Cyriani, just below the higher region of Mount Hymettus. The stream bursts forth there from the marble rock, and soon loses itself in a deep ravine which it has worn in the schistose base of the mountain. At some distance below, the old bed of the river turns to the l. and is joined by several other ravines which convey to it, in the rainy season, an additional supply of water. A subterranean canal conveys nearly the whole perennial stream of the I. into the city of Athens: whence the appearance it now exhibits of an occasional torrent sometimes dry throughout the entire year. Flowing WSW, and passing in its course a little to the S of Athens, after running a total distance of about 12 m., it throws itself into the gulf of Egina, to the SE of the embouchure of the Cephissus.

ILKISTON, a parish and market-town in Derbyshire, 8½ m. ENE of Derby, on the Erwash and Nutbrook canal. Area 2,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,546; in 1851, 6,122. The principal coal-mines of the co. are in this parish.

ILKLEY, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, 5½ m. WNW of Olley. Area of p. 8,885 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,202.

ILL, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, 12 m. S of Altkirch; runs N past Altkirch, Mulhausen, and Ensisheim; enters the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, passes to the E of Schettstatt, Benfelden, Erstein, and Strasburg, and 5 m. below the latter town enters the Rhine, after a total course of 135 m., 57 m. of which, from Ladhoff to the Rhine, are navigable. Its principal affluents are the Lanch, Faecht, Grisen, and Andlau. The canals of Neuf-Brisach, Scheer, Bruch, and Monsieur, all terminate at the Ill under the walls of Strasburg. The chief articles of transit on this river are wine, cheese, corn, hay, faggots, paper, muslin,

and refined sugar, as exports; and madder, oil, alum, potash, raw cotton, sugar, and coffee, as imports.

ILLABASCO. See **COJUTEPEQUE**.

ILLACK, a small island of the Aleutian archipelago, in the group of the Andreanov islands to the SW of Tanaga island, and SE of that of Goreloi, in N lat. 51° 52'.

ILLANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. SSE of Guadalajara, and partido of Sigüenza, in a valley surrounded by mountains. Pop. 751. It has a leather manufactory.

ILLANA, or **ILLANON BAY**, an extensive indentation of the SW coast of the island of Mindanao, in the group of the Philippine islands, Asiatic archipelago, extending from Bamban point on the SE to Flechas point on the W. It is 75 m. from NE to SW, and is nearly equal in breadth. It contains several islands, the principal of which are Bongo and Caragao, and encloses on the E a spacious harbour named Pollok bay. A little to the S of this bay, at the mouth of the Simov, is the capital of the island.

ILLANOS, a people of the island of Mindanao, in the group of the Philippines, who occupy the central part of the island, from Illana bay on the S, to the N coast. They are governed by 16 petty sultans and 17 rajas, and form a species of confederation. They are much addicted to piracy.

ILLARIO (SANTO), a town of the duchy of Modena, 12 m. NW of Reggio, on the road to Parma.

ILLAS (SAN JULIAN DE), a town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo and partido of Avilés, at the foot of the Sierra-de-la-Peral. Pop. 1,290. It has a parish church and a custom-house, and possesses some branches of manufacture. The rearing of cattle forms also an important employment.

ILLASI, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, delegation and 10 m. ENE of Verona, at the foot of a mountain in a valley of the same name. Pop. 1,500.

ILLATS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Podensac, 21 m. SSE of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,597. It produces good wine.

ILLAU, or **ILLAWA**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 12 m. NE of Trentshin, on the l. bank of the Waag. Pop. 1,223. It has a Catholic church, possesses an extensive manufactory of cloth, and 5 annual fairs.

ILLAWARA, or **FIVE ISLANDS**, a port on the E coast of New South Wales, in Camden co., 54 m. SW of Sydney, in S lat. 34° 30', and E long. 150° 52'. It forms a large embayment, opening to the Pacific by a narrow entrance, at the mouth of which is Windang island. The district of I. consists of a narrow strip of arable land of the first quality, situated between the ocean and the E base of a mountain-range running parallel to the coast, and commencing at about 45 m. S from the Heads. The average breadth of this belt is from 4 to 6 m.; its length, about 60 m. It produces wheat, barley, maize, and tobacco, and is commonly regarded as the garden of New South Wales. "The I. is a region in which the rich soil is buried under matted creepers, tree ferns, and the luxuriant shade of a tropical vegetation, nourished both by streams from the lofty range, and the moist breezes of the sea." [Mitchell.] The return, however, is adequate to the labour required in clearing the ground.

ILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees-Orientales, arrond. and 12 m. ENE of Prades, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Vinça, on the r. bank of the Tet. Pop. 3,102. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, is well-built, and contains 3 churches and an hospital. Olives, peaches, and other varieties of fruit, are extensively cultivated in the environs, and form important articles of trade. Fairs for grain and cattle are held here

twice a year.—Also a river, which has its source in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, near Feins, in the cant. of St. Aubin d'Aubigné; runs S; and, after a course of 21 m., joins the Vilaine at Rennes, on the r. bank. It is connected with the Rance by the canal of Ile-et-Rance, which runs along it in almost the entire length of its course, and is supplied by its waters. The Etang-de-Boullet, in which the Ile has its source, has another outlet, by which it is connected with the Channel. The canal of the Ile-et-Rance joins the latter river a little above Dinan, and has a total extent of 52 m.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE, a maritime department in the NW region of France, formerly included in Hante-Bretagne. It takes its name from its two principal rivers, and is situated between the parallels of 47° 37' and 48° 31' N, and the meridians of 1° and 2° 15' W. On the N it is bounded by the English channel; on the NE by the dep. of La Manche; on the E by the dep. of Mayenne; on the S by that of Loire-Inferieure; and on the W by those of Morbihan and the Cotes-du-Nord. Its length from N to S is 78 m., its greatest breadth 60 m. Its superficial area is 672,096 hectares, or 1,660,883 acres, which is nearly the area of Lincolnshire. The Menez hills, a line of small elevation, intersect this dep. from SW to NE, forming the water-shed between the streams which are conveyed by the Vilaine and its tributaries the Ile, the Men, and the Bruc, to the Atlantic, and by the Comeson and the Rance to the Channel. The canal of the Ile-et-Rance unites these two water-systems by a line of navigation, which, commencing at Rennes, at the confluence of the Ile and the Vilaine, is continued along the Ile to near its source, where it becomes connected with an affluent of the Rance, by which it is carried into the latter river, terminating at Dinan in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord. The total length of this canal—which is navigable for vessels of 70 tons—is 84,797 metres, or 52.7 m.; of which 63 metres are in the dep. of I. and 21.7 metres in that of Cotes-du-Nord. It has a fall of 134 ft. to the Vilaine, and of 141 ft. to the Rance. The extent of coast-line is small, but presents the roadstead of Cancale and the port of St. Malo at the embouchure of the Rance, with the fortified islets of Césembre and Conchée. Towards the W, the coast-line is rocky, but in the E it is low and marshy; and in this quarter are a number of salt pools, the remains of the once extensive marsh of Dol, which has not yet been wholly drained, but is defended from the inroads of the sea by dykes extending from Pontoisson to Chateauricieux, a distance of 18½ m.

The climate of this dep. is temperate, but humid. The extreme cold of winter is rarely below 22°, and the extreme heat of summer rarely exceeds 68°. The prevailing winds are from the W and SW. The dep. does not rank high as an agricultural district. Its soil is in general light and poor. Only about a ninth part of the whole is rich soil. The total quantity of cultivable land was estimated in 1848 at 411,379 hect., or about two-thirds of the surface; in 1834, it amounted to 397,496 hect. In 1848, 54,516 hect. were in natural meadows, and 40,854 hect. were covered with wood, while 129,635 hect. were mere heaths, sands, and waste ground. The arrond. of Redon is the best cultivated. In 1815 the *cotes foncières*, or properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, were 150,282; in 1835, 143,550, and of this last number 60,920 were assessed at less than 5 fr.; 26,058 at from 5 to 10 fr.; and 307 at upwards of 500 fr. In 1848 the *propriétaires foncières* were 151,647, and the territorial revenue 19,477,000 fr., showing a mean revenue of little more than 128 fr. The principal agricultural productions are grain, buckwheat, hemp, lint, apples, and wood. A small

quantity of light white wine is grown in the S part of the dep. In 1839, 70,987 hect. were under wheat; 93,803 under buckwheat; 24,903 under rye; 5,186 under barley; 38,995 under oats; 6,498 under potatoes; 447 under beet-root; 1,732 under colza; 4,243 under hemp; and 4,401 under lint. The live stock in 1839 consisted of 62,433 horses; 243,785 horned cattle; 189,271 sheep; 73,501 pigs; and 10,764 goats.—The mineral produce of the dep. is inconsiderable; but iron was produced in 1839 to the extent of 16,572 quintals of cast-iron, of the value of 565,657 fr., and 11,830 q. of malleable iron, of the value of 511,540 fr. Copper, lead, coal, marble, tripoli, and potter's clay are wrought to a small extent. The fisheries on the coast are active; the oyster-fishery of Cancale in particular.—The manufacturing industry of the dep. is mainly confined to the weaving of strong hemp and linen fabrics and sailcloth, rope-making, tanning, and cyder-brewing. A little glass and pottery ware is manufactured, and there is a government tobacco manufactory at Saint-Malo. Butter, cattle, horses, fat cattle, wood, wax, honey, and coarse linens form the chief articles of export. The 7 ports belonging to this dep. possessed a mercantile fleet of 516 vessels = 37,852 tons, in 1841. The revenue contributed to the state from this dep. in 1844 amounted to 13,822,062 fr. It is intersected by 11 national and 13 departmental roads; the former having a total length of 393 m., the latter of 154 m.

The pop. in 1801 was returned at 488,846; in 1821, at 533,207; in 1831, 547,052; in 1841, 549,417; in 1846, 562,958, or 84.19 to a sq. kilometre; the average density for all France being 67.088. In 1840, the establishments for primary instruction in this dep. consisted of 9 superior schools, with 350 pupils; 473 elementary schools, attended by 26,599 children in winter, and 19,467 in summer; 2 adult classes, attended by 350 scholars; 4 infant-asylums, with 420 pupils; and 10 secondary establishments, of which 1 was a royal college at Rennes, and 4 were communal colleges at Dol, Fougères, Saint-Savan, and Vitré, with 1,241 pupils.—The administrative division is into 6 arrondissements, viz. Fougères, Montfort, Redon, Rennes, Saint-Malo, and Vitré, which are subdivided into 43 cantons and 347 communes. Of the communes, 34 have a pop. of above 3,000, 6 of more than 5,000, and 1 of 10,000.—The dep. forms the diocese of the bishop of Rennes, who is a suffragan of the archbishop of Tours.

ILLEKH, a town of Morocco, in the prov. of Susa, 225 m. SSW of Morocco, and 1½ m. W of Talent. The Jews, who form a large proportion of the pop., carry on here a considerable trade.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which has its sources in the Hornberg, in the NW of the Tyrol, near the village of Baad; thence it flows N into Bavaria, through the circle of Swabia, bathing the walls of Kempten and Illertissen, and pursues its course along the frontier of Württemberg to the Danube, which it joins, on the r. bank, 1½ m. above Ulm, and after a course of about 105 m. Its principal affluent is the Aurach, which it receives on the l. It runs with great impetuosity, and is liable to inundation. Its banks, near its embouchure, were the scene in 1800 of several engagements between the French and Austrians.

ILLERAICHHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 5 m. S of Illertissen, and 42 m. WSW of Augsburg, on the r. bank of the Iller. Pop. 540. It has a castle.

ILLERTISSEN, a landgericht-bezirk, or presidial, and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, on the r. bank of the Iller, 40 m. WSW of Augsburg, and 72 m. W of Munich. Pop. 1,100. It has two castles. Pop. of presidial 2,910.

ILLESCAS, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Toledo. The partido comprises 27 pueblos. The town is 17 m. N of Toledo, and 24 m. S of Madrid, on the road between these two towns. Pop. 1,446. It contains some well-built houses, an hospital, and a convent. In the latter is a magnificent church, containing a highly venerated image of the Virgin. The manufacture of chocolate and of leather form the chief objects of local industry. It was originally called *Ilarcuris*, and afterwards *Ibieri* or *Ibiense*, whence the present appellation, *Illic-quiescas* or *Illescas*, is derived. It suffered much during the wars of 1808 and 1814.

ILLEVILLE-SUR-MONTFORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 4 m. NE of Montfort-sur-Rille. Pop. 1,068.

ILLIASSEE, a river of Afghanistan, which has its source in a branch of the Suliman mountains, near the S extremity of the Derajat; runs W along the S confines of Sewistan; and is lost in the sultry plain of Cutch-Gundava.

ILLIDE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 5 m. W of Saint-Cernin. Pop. 1,830. Cattle fairs are held here.

ILLIERS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, and arrond. of Chartres. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,129; in 1841, 10,496. The town is 17 m. SW of Chartres, on the r. bank of the Loir. Pop. in 1841, 2,916. It has manufactories of cloth, serge, hosiery, woollen coverlets, and leather; and possesses 5 annual cattle fairs. See also *LIE*.

ILLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of La Basse. Pop. 1,285. It has manufactories of sugar from beet-root.

ILLIFANT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Merdrignac, 21 m. E of Loudeac. Pop. 1,082.

ILLIFRE. See *ILLIFRE*.

ILLIMANI. See *ILLIMANI*.

ILLINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, to the N of Rastadt. Pop. 345.—Also a v. of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Maulbronn, 20 m. NW of Stuttgart, and 20 m. S of Heilbronn. Pop. 1,330.

ILLINGTON, a parish in Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of East Harling. Area 1,298 acres. Pop. 111.

ILLINOIS, one of the United States of America, admitted into the union in 1818, and the 5th in point of extent. The Ohio washes its S and SE border, extending from the mouth of the Wabash to its junction with the Mississippi, a distance of 160 m., and separating it from Kentucky. The Mississippi constitutes the W boundary from the mouth of the Ohio to the parallel of $42^{\circ} 30'$, a distance, measuring the meanderings of that river, of more than 500 m., and separates it from Missouri and Iowa; a line drawn due E from the Mississippi along the parallel of $42^{\circ} 30'$, divides it from the territory of Wisconsin; the Wabash separates it from Indiana, from its mouth to within 16 m. of Fort Harrison, whence the division line leaves the river, running along the meridian of $87^{\circ} 49'$, until it strikes Lake Michigan. Its length in a direct line from N to S is 372 m.; its extreme breadth 210 m. It contains 55,055 sq. m., or 35,235,209 acres.

Face of the country. The surface is generally level; the S and N parts are somewhat broken and hilly, but nowhere rise to an elevation deserving the name of a mountain. A large part, amounting to perhaps two-thirds of the whole surface, is covered with prairies. Nature has not only favoured this state with a temperate climate, and highly productive soil, but has prepared, in the numerous streams

with which it is watered, convenient channels of communication for the transportation of its produce to market as well as for internal intercourse.—Its chief rivers are the Mississippi, the Illinois, the Kaskaskia, the Ohio, and the Wabash. The Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash, form more than two-thirds of the boundary of the state. The Illinois, which intersects it, and one of whose head-streams rises within 10 m. of Lake Michigan, is navigable above 200 m.; and it receives about twelve tributary streams, all of which are navigable. The Kaskaskia waters a delightful country, which is well suited to the production of all sorts of grain. The Big-Muddy, Kaskaskia, Illinois, Rock-river, and many smaller streams, empty themselves into the Mississippi. The Chicago empties itself into Lake Michigan. The Vermilion, Embarras, and Little Wabash, are tributaries of the Wabash; Saline and Big-bay creeks flow into the Ohio. Between the mouths of the Wabash and the Ohio, the r. bank of the Ohio in many places presents bold projecting rocks. The banks of the Kaskaskia and Illinois in some places are skirted with sublime and picturesque scenery; and several of their tributary streams have excavated for themselves deep gulfs, particularly those of the first named river, the banks of which, near the junction of Big-Hill creek, present a perpendicular front of 140 ft. high, of solid limestone. A range of bluffs commences on the margin of the Mississippi, a short distance above the mouth of the Ohio, and extends N to beyond the Des Moines rapids, rising abruptly from the water-edge in some places, but most generally at a few miles distance. The NW part of the territory is a hilly broken country, in which most of the rivers emptying themselves into the Wabash from the N have their sources. A great part of the territory is open prairie, exhibiting immense plains covered with grass, on which the eye finds no limit to its vision but the distant horizon. S of the natural road leading from Terré-Haute to the Mississippi, the prairies are comparatively small; but as we go northwards, they widen and extend on elevated ground, between the water-courses. In some instances copses and groves of timber, of from 100 to 2,000 acres, shoot up in the midst of the prairies like islands in the ocean. The large tract of country through which the Illinois river and its branches meander, is not to be exceeded in beauty, richness, and fertility of soil, by any tract of land of equal extent in the United States. From the Illinois to the Wabash, excepting some little distance from the rivers, is almost one continued prairie, or natural meadow, intermixed with copses of wood, and some swamps and small lakes.

Climate and soil. The climate of I. is in the S sufficiently mild to raise cotton, and peaches come to maturity in the extreme N; yet the rivers are frozen over for several months in the year. Except on the river bottoms, and in the neighbourhood of swamps, the region is healthy and free from endemic diseases. The winds from the N points and the great lakes of North America, are often very cold.—There are six distinct kinds of soil in this state: 1st, The valleys or bottoms, which bear honey-locust, Illinois nut, black walnut, beech, sugar, maple, &c. This land is of the first quality, and is almost invariably covered with a heavy growth of the trees mentioned. The tract called the American bottom, beginning at the mouth of the Kaskaskia, and extending along the Mississippi to the bluffs at Alton, presents a tract 90 m. in length, by 5 m. in average width, with a soil 25 ft. deep, which has produced maize every year without manuring, for upwards of a century. 2d, The newly formed alluvial land at the mouths and confluences of rivers, producing sycamore, cotton-

wood, water-maple, water-ash, elm, willow, oak, &c., and covered in autumn with a luxuriant growth of weeds. These lands are subject to inundations, and are unhealthy, from the exhalations of the subsiding waters. 3d, Dry prairie, which borders all the rivers, and lies immediately in the rear of the bottoms, between them and the bluffs. It is from 1 to 10 m. broad, and is well adapted to the purposes of cultivation. 4th, Wet prairie, which is found remote from streams, or at their sources, and is generally of a cold and barren soil, abounding with swamps and ponds, and covered with a tall coarse grass. 5th, Timbered land, moderately hilly, well-watered, and of a rich soil. 6th, Hills of a sterile soil, and destitute of timber, or covered with stunted oaks and pines.—The oak, of which there are various species, may be said to be the prevailing forest-tree of the state. The honey locust grows to the height of from 40 to 60 ft., when it divides into many branches, which, together with the trunk, are armed with long, sharp, pithy spires of the size of goose-quills, and from 5 to 10 inches in length. The flowers come out from the sides of the young branches, and are succeeded by crooked compressed pods, from 10 to 18 inches in length, and about 1½ or 2 inches in breadth, of which one-half is filled with a sweet pulp. These pods are used in brewing beer; they also afford nutritious and abundant food for hogs. The black walnut, which often rises to the height of 70 ft., is found in the valleys and on the rich hills. The butternut is the companion of the black walnut. All the species of hickory found in the northern states are common; and the *pecan* or Illinois nut grows plentifully in the rich flats. The banks of the Illinois are the favourite soil of the mulberry and the plum. Sugar-cane, maple, blue and white oak, black locust, elm, basswood, beech, buckeye, hackberry, coffee-nut tree, and sycamore, are found in their congenial soils throughout the state. White pine occurs on the head-branches of the Illinois. Spicewood, sassafras, black and white haws, crab-apple, wild cherry, cucumber, and pawpaw, are common to the best soils. Indian corn or maize is the staple product of the state. Wheat is also raised in large quantities; and oats, rye, and buckwheat thrive. Hemp, flax, cotton, and tobacco are grown. In 1847, 4,900,000 bushels of wheat were raised; 116,000 of barley; 4,200,000 of oats; 155,000 of rye; 120,000 of buckwheat; and 33,000,000 of Indian corn. About 300,000 lbs. of cotton were gathered in 1840, and 400,000 lbs. of maple sugar.—Lead is an important mineral production of this state. Its ore lies in horizontal strata, varying in thickness from an inch to several feet, and extending over above 200 m. From 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 lbs. are annually produced at the mines. Iron and copper occur; and the whole state abounds in coal. Salt springs are numerous. About 20,000 bushels of salt were made in 1840.

The buffalo, which formerly roamed at will, and in vast numbers, through the immense prairies of I., has disappeared, preferring the more distant plains of the Missouri. Deer, elk, bears, wolves, foxes, opossums, and racoons, occur in considerable numbers. A fine breed of horses has been reared in this state from the Spanish stock. The cattle have a lively and sleek appearance. Large herds are raised, and sent down the rivers in flat boats; and pork is largely exported. The live stock in 1840 amounted to 199,235 horses; 626,274 horned cattle; 395,672 sheep; and 1,495,254 swine. Wild turkeys abound in the hilly districts. Geese and ducks frequent the lakes and rivers, particularly the head-branches of the Illinois, and the small lakes and marshy districts towards Lake Michigan, whither they are attracted

in prodigious numbers, in quest of the wild rice, which furnishes an abundant and favourite aliment. Buzzards, pigeons, blackbirds, paroquets, and several species of hawks, abound as in other parts of the western country.—Most kinds of fish which are found in the Mississippi and the great northern lakes frequent the rivers of this territory. Sturgeon are found in Peoria or Illinois lake. The only venomous serpents are the common and prairie rattlesnakes, and copper-heads.

Manufactures.] Manufactures, except of the ruder sort of articles of the first necessity, can hardly be said to exist in I. Castor-oil and linseed-oil, flour, whisky, leather, salt, agricultural implements, cotton-yarn, and common cotton and woollen goods, leather, soap, and candle are produced; but the whole manufactures of the state employed a capital in 1840 of only 2,704,405 dollars. The abundance of coal, and the inexhaustible water-power which may be commanded in this state, offer great facilities for the introduction of large manufacturing establishments; and there are numerous works of internal improvement in this state. Among these last, the Michigan and I. canal, connecting Lake Michigan at Chicago, with the I. river at La Salle, near the head of steam-boat navigation, 212 m. above the mouth of the I., and 1,500 m. above New Orleans, is the most important work. It is 96 m. in length; 60 ft. wide at the surface; 36 ft. at the bottom; and 6 ft. in depth; has 17 locks, and is designed for boats carrying from 100 to 120 tons. It was begun in 1836; and its estimated cost is 8,654,337 dollars.—The railroads in I. are the Galena and Chicago union 56 m. in length; the St. Charles branch, 8 m.; the Aurora branch, 13 m.; and the Sangamon and Morgan railroad, 54 m. in length.

Government and finances.] The legislative authority of this state is vested in a general assembly consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. Senators are elected for 4 years; representatives, for 2. All white male inhabitants, 21 years of age, who have resided within the state 6 months preceding the election, enjoy the franchise. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected every 4th year by the electors of representatives; and enjoys a salary of 1,500 dollars. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court.—The state sent 7 representatives to congress in 1842; but in 1852 became entitled to send 9.—The financial condition of I. is obscure. The *American Almanac* for 1852 sets forth the aggregate amount of state debt at 16,627,509 dollars. A large proportion of this debt appears to consist of arrears of interest which have been accumulating since 1841. The principal debt funded under act of 1847 amounted to 5,590,565 dollars; interest and arrears of interest on the same, in 1851, 2,965,763 d. In addition to this other items are stated under the head of 'unfunded internal improvement bonds,' 'other kinds of indebtedness,' 'liquidation bonds,' &c., amounting to 789,941 d. The canal debt on 1st January, 1851, was 8,112,117 d. This last debt is assuming a more favourable appearance, nearly 10 per cent. of the sum borrowed for its completion has been repaid, and the means of entirely liquidating this preferred loan are not distant; after which, at a moderate computation, there will be at least 100,000 d. per ann. applicable towards paying the arrears of interest, now amounting to upwards of 2,000,000 d. on the registered bonds. The internal improvement debt is, however, a different affair. A law of 1847-48 provided for a new tax of 2,000,000 d., to be first collected in 1851, and annually paid *pro rata*, in liquidation of the principal of this debt. This tax so levied would, it is supposed, at once produce 2,000,000 d. per ann..

and of course increase with the increasing value of property subject to taxation. But the absurdity of applying this tax as contemplated by the law, while the arrears of unpaid interest are so very large, has been evident to all; and at a recent extra session a measure was brought forward having for its object such a change in the constitution as would authorize a diversion of any sums collected under this law, so that they might be made to create a sinking fund for diminishing, and eventually extinguishing, this particular debt. This measure has been adopted, but it will require two or three years to make it operative, as it cannot by the constitution become law till acted on by another session of the legislature, and subsequently approved by the people, by a vote of a general election. That it will eventually become law may be hoped; and then the holders of those bonds may look forward to the final though remote liquidation of their claims.—The state is divided into 99 counties.

Springfield, near the centre of the state, is the seat of government. The supreme court holds sessions at Mount Vernon in Jefferson co., at Springfield, and at Ottawa in La Salle co. The principal commercial depot in the N is, Chicago on Lake Michigan. The most commercial place in the SW, on the Mississippi, is Alton, 24 m. above the Missouri. The other principal places are Quincy, Galena, Peoria, Vandalia, and Kaskaskia. — Illinois college at Jacksonville, was founded in 1830. It has 6 professors, and was attended by 32 students in 1851. A Baptist theological seminary was founded at Upper Alton in 1835; a Methodist college at Lebanon in 1834; and M'Donough's college at Macomb in 1837.

Population. The pop. of this state in 1810 was only 12,282; in 1820 it amounted to 55,211; in 1830 to 157,455, being an increase during the 10 years of 185·2 per cent.; in 1840 to 476,183, being an increase of 202·4 per cent.; and in 1850 to 855,384, being an increase of 79·2 per cent. Of the pop. in 1840, 3,598 were free-coloured; in 1850, 5,293. The number of slaves in 1830 was 746; in 1850, 331. The constitution provides that no more slaves shall be admitted into the state. There are a few bands of Indians, chiefly of the tribes of Sacs, Foxes, and Pottawatamies, still roaming over the unsettled lands of this state.

History. La Salle left colonists at Kaskaskia and Kaskia in 1682; and French emigrants from Canada settled at these places in 1720, where their descendants still exist. By the treaty of 1763, this country came into the possession of Britain. In 1778, a body of Virginia militia took possession of the country. In 1787, it constituted a part of the North-west territory; in 1800, it became, along with Indiana, a separate territory. In 1809 it was constituted a separate territory under its present name; in 1812, it sent a delegate to Congress; and in 1818 it was admitted to the federal union, being the 23d in order of admission. Nearly all the settlements in this state have been made by emigrants from other states since the commencement of the present century. An official report to the secretary of war, in 1821, states that, in 1819, there were but three families settled from the mouth of the Illinois up 240 m. along the course of that river. Galena was settled in 1828; and in 1833, after the termination of the Black Hawk war, settlements began to be formed on Rock river, and in the N part of the state upon the tract purchased of the Sacs and Foxes.—The word *Illinois* is the French form of *Illinowac*, the Indian name borne by Lake Michigan when La Salle entered it in 1673.

ILLINOIS, a river of North America, a large tributary of the Mississippi, giving name to the above state. Its head-streams rise near the SW borders of Lake Michigan, and collect the drainage of a large tract of country. The Kankake, its main S head-branch, rises in a swampy tract within 10 m. of the S extremity of Lake Michigan. The St. Joseph, flowing into that lake, is only divided from the Kankake by a narrow portage of about a league, extending over a marshy plain. The country, says Father

Hennepin, who first explored it in December 1679, "is nothing but marshes full of alder trees and rushes, and we could hardly have found, for 40 leagues together, any place to plant our huts, had it not been for the frost, which made the earth more firm and solid." The Kankake flowing W for above 100 m., unites with the Des Plaines or Maple river—which from its size and the direction of its course may dispute with the Kankake the title of the chief head-stream of the I.—a few hundred yds. below the point where the Otokakenog, or Du Page, coming from the NW, mingles with it. The three united streams assume the appellation of the I.; but there is a fourth head-stream coming from the NW, the Pishtaco of the Indians, and Fox river of the present inhabitants, which adds its tribute to the nascent I. only 20 m. below the confluence of the others. The character of the country about the sources of the Des Plaines river is similar to that around the sources of the Kankake,—flat and marshy, covered with tall grass, wild rice, and other aquatic plants, and mostly untimbered. The course of the I., as constituted by these several streams, is nearly S for a considerable distance; it then turns W; and becoming navigable for steamers below the falls, 250 m. above its mouth, pursues a SSW course through a rich and level country, with an almost imperceptible current, to a point within 5 m. of the Mississippi, where it turns E, and, after running 10 m., unites with that great stream, by a mouth 400 yds. wide, in N lat. 38° 58', and W long. 90° 18', 20 m. above the confluence of the Missouri. The total length of the united stream is 300 m.* On account of the very slight fall to the Mississippi, a flood in that river sets back the waters of the I. for 70 m. The Vermilion, a large but unnavigable stream, enters it below the rapids, near Peru, at the point where the Illinois and Michigan canal, running across the state to Chicago, has its W terminus. The Mackinaw, Sangamon, Spoon, Crooked river, and Macoupin, are the principal tributaries of the I.—Also a river in the Indiana territory of the United states, which rises in Benton co., in Arkansas, and flowing S, enters the Arkansas 4 m. above the mouth of the Canadian river.

ILLINOIS, a nearly extinct Indian nation, or rather group of tribes, who occupied the country on both sides of the Illinois river, and from Lake Michigan to beyond the Mississippi. They consisted, in Charlevoix's time, of the Tamarous at the mouth of the Missouri; the Moingonas on the Des Moines river; the Kaskaskias, and the Kaokias, upon the Illinois river. A war with the Iroquois gave a severe shock to this alliance; and about 70 years after, or in 1752, the combined forces of the Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and Kickapoos, attacked and dispersed the remains of the confederacy. At this day the Kaskaskias and Peorias, numbering conjointly about 150 persons, are the sole remains of the once powerful Illinois.

ILLISERA, a small town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in the sanjak and 45 m. SSE of Konieh, and 5 m. S of Kabessa. It is surrounded by low walls, built of dried brick and flanked with towers. Madder in large quantities is grown on the adjacent mountains, and forms an important article of trade with Konieh and Smyrna.

ILLKIRCH, or **ELKIRCH**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Geispolsheim, 4 m. S of Strasburg, on the r. bank of the Ille. Pop. 1,766. It has a manufactory of fustian, a tobacco and several oil-mills, and extensive iron and steel works.

ILLNAU, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. ENE of Zurich, bail. and 3 m. SSW of Kyburg, on the l. bank of the Kempt, an affluent of the Töss. Pop. 2,766. It has extensive manufactories of thread, linen, and silk.

ILLOGAN, a parish in Cornwall, 2½ m. NW of Redruth, on the Bristol channel, with the W coast

of which, at Portreath, and with the E at the estuary of the Fal, it is connected by railroads. Area 8,317 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,072; in 1851, 9,256.

ILLOK, UJ-LAK, or SLOK, a town of Hungarian Slavonia, one of the chief towns of the *gspenschaft* or *comitat* of Syrmia, 27 m. W of Peterwardein, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Danube, on which it has a port. Pop. 3,550. It was formerly strongly fortified, and contains a castle, a Greek church, and a convent, in the church of which is the tomb of the last duke of Syrmia. In the vicinity are three remarkable eminences, each crowned with the ruins of a castle supposed to have been built by the Romans.

ILLOK, or ILLEUK, a river of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Bosnia, *sanj.* of Bosna-Serai, which has its source in the mountain of Plaunina, and flows ESE to the Drin, opposite Flotcha. On its r. bank, near the base of the above-named mountain, is a town of the same name.

ILLORA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 22 m. WNW of Granada, and *partido* of Montefrio, on a rocky eminence rising above the Charcon. Pop. 6,900. It is very ancient, and contains some Roman remains, a parish church, and a bank. This town was one of the strongholds of the Moors. In 1242 it was taken by Ferdinand, king of Leon.

ILLORI, or ILORI, a fort of Russia in Asia, in Abkasia, in the principality of Mingrelia, 33 m. SE of Sakgun-kaleh, on the l. bank of the Caladsva. To the W. of this fort, on the shore of the Black sea, are the ruins of the ancient town of the same name.

ILLOUKST, or ILLXT, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, district and 51 m. SSE of Alt-Zelburg, and 81 m. ESE of Mitau. It contains a fine castle and 3 churches—a Catholic, a Greek, and a Protestant.

ILLOVA, a river of Austria, which has its source in the SE extremity of the subdivision of St. George, in military Croatia; runs SW along the confines of the subdiv. and of Hungarian Slavonia; passes through the SW extremity of the latter, inosculates with the Beila, and, under the name of Terbess, joins the Save on the l. bank, a little below the confluence of the Bonya, and after a course of about 54 m.

ILLUECA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 42 m. WSW of Zaragoza, *partido* and 14 m. NNE of Calatayud, in a plain, near the Aranda. Pop. 2,559. It has a manufactory of cloth, a fulling mill, and a dye-work, and possesses an extensive trade in ham.

ILLYE, or ELIENMARKT, a market town of Transylvania, in the *comitat* of Hunyad, circle beyond the Maros, 17 m. NW of Vajda-Hunyad, on the r. bank of the Maros. It has a castle, now in ruins, and 3 churches—a Catholic, a Greek, and a Protestant.

ILLYEFALVA, a town of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, lower circle of Haromsck, on the r. bank of the Aluta, 14 m. NE of Cronstadt.

ILLYRIA (KINGDOM OF), a portion of the Austrian empire, which has passed through various forms of organization since the name first appeared in history. When the Romans had become masters of the Danube, the Save, and the Drave, they united all the lands which lay in the S of *Noricum* and *Pannonia* into the large prov. of *Illyricum*, and called the aborigines whom they found there *Illyrii*. This name was afterwards lost when the western Roman empire was divided; but in modern times it was used again, in the language of the Austrian administration, to designate the Hungarian provs. on the S side of the Drave. When Napoleon, in the peace of Presburg, obtained the circles of Villach, Friuli, Istria, and

Croatia on the S of the Save, he joined to them Dalmatia, the Littoral, and some parts of Tyrol, and formed these into a new province of his vast empire, to which he gave the ancient name of Illyria. In 1813-1814, when Austria resumed possession of Illyria, Dalmatia, the Military frontiers, and the Tyrolese districts, were disjoined from it; but, on the other hand, the circle of Klagenfurt, and several districts of Venetia, were added to it, and the whole made a kingdom indissolubly joined to the Austrian monarchy, and divided into the two governments of Laybach and Trieste. It may be observed, however, that it is only those provs. of the new kingdom which had formerly belonged to the German empire,—viz. Carinthia, Carniola, Austrian Friuli, and Trieste,—which belong to the German confederacy.—The kingdom of I., as at present constituted, embracing Carinthia and Carniola, or the government of Laybach, is bounded on the N by Upper Austria and Styria; on the E by Styria and Military Croatia; on the S by Croatia and the Adriatic; and on the W by the Adriatic, the Austro-Venetian territory, and Tyrol. Its area, according to Stein, is 11,160 sq. m. In Weiland's map, [Weimar, 1848,] its area is thus stated:—

I. GOVERNMENT OF LAYBACH, OR CARINTHIA AND CARNIOLA

	Area.	Pop.
1. Circle of Laybach,	58-95 German sq. m.	154,424
2. " Adelsberg,	42-34	87,924
3. " Neustadt,	72-30	193,455
4. " Villach,	94-06	121,945
5. " Klagenfurt,	85-30	171,132

II. GOVERNMENT OF TRIESTE, OR ILLYRIAN COAST.

1. Circle of Gorizia,	50-85	171,169
2. " Istria,	85-95	202,065
3. Territory of Trieste,	1-63	69,336
	492-28	1,161,500

In the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1852 the divisions, area, and pop. of the kingdom are thus stated:—

	Area.	Pop. in 1849.
1. Duchy of Carinthia,	188-99 sq. m.	316,898
2. " Carniola,	181-86	474,525
3. County of Goritz,	53-46	193,268
4. Margraviate of Istria,	90-67	230,528
5. City and territory of Trieste,	1-67	81,500
	516-65	1,296,709

Physical features.] The surface of this country is intersected by high chains of mountains, chiefly belonging to the central chain of the Alps, and likewise presents numerous isolated hills. The coasts are partly flat and sandy, and in some parts marshy. On the SW the bay of Trieste, and on the S that of Quarnero, run deep into the country, and form between them the large peninsula of Istria, of which Cape Promontore is the extreme point. The three principal chains of mountains are that of the Noric Alps, of which the Gross-Glockner is the highest point; that of the Carnic Alps; and that of the Julian Alps. The Noric Alps enter I. in the frontier between Tyrol and Upper Austria, in the Gross-Glockner, which lies under the parallel of 47° 5', and attains an alt. of 11,782 Vienna or 12,776 English ft. above sea-level. Their branches spread over the circles of Villach and Klagenfurt; but the main chain turns NE at the Ankogel [alt. 10,131 ft.], and enters Styria. The Carnic Alps separate the basin of the Drave on the N, from that of the Save on the S; and are crossed in Styria by the great line of railway from Gratz to Laybach; and further to the W, at Loibel, the great road from Klagenfurt to Laybach crosses them at an alt. of 5,477 ft. The Julian Alps break off at Mount Terglou, at the sources of the Save, and of the Isonzo, and run SSE towards the Adriatic and Dalmatia. There are several chains belonging to the Julian system, all of which are of

primitive limestone, and are excavated in an extraordinary manner. From Isonzo to the boundaries of Bosnia, there are above 1,000 grottoes and caverns; and probably the whole chain is hollow, for many small rivers which flow from these heights seem to sink into the ground, and disappear in a kind of natural tunnel in various places. Indeed, the whole of Carniola, and the eastern coast, present very peculiar physical features. See **ADELSBERG**.

Rivers and lakes.] The principal rivers of I. are the Drave, the Save, the Laybach, the Gurck, the Kulp, the Isonzo, and the Quieto. Of these the most considerable is the Save, which rises in Upper Carniola, from the Terglou near the v. of Ratschach, and after a W course of 375 m., falls into the Danube at Belgrade. This large stream, which becomes navigable at Laybach, divides in its progress Southern from Northern Croatia, and Slavonia from Bosnia and Servia; receiving on the Turkish side the Unna, the Verbas, the Bosna, the Drino, and the Colubarra; and on the l. the Veleka, the Orianna, and the Bozut. Its waters are easily distinguishable from those of the Danube at Belgrade, as being of a deep green, whereas those of the latter are yellow. The Drave flows through the circles of Villach and Klagenfurt, and enters Styria at a point about 20 m. to the E of Bleiburg.—The principal lakes are those of Ossiach, Klagenfurt, and Zirknitz. The latter is 8 m. long, by 4 m. broad; and is encompassed on all sides by steep mountains and forests. Annually in June its waters disappear, chiefly by two openings which Nature has provided for them in the adjoining rocks; but besides these two cavities, there are a number of holes in the bottom of the lake, through which, in the space of 25 days, the lake is completely drained. After the waters are gone, the bed of the lake is admirably adapted for cultivation, and in 3 months' time abundant crops of hay and millet are obtained from it. The waters have been known to retire and return three times in a year; and in some years not to fluctuate at all. The lake of Klagenfurt is a narrow strip of water from 11 to 12 m. in length. Near it is the Ossiach lake, 7 m. in length.

Climate and productions.] The climate of the elevated districts of Carinthia is very rigorous, but in general healthy. The circles of Laybach, Neustadt, and Adelsberg, enjoy a temperature sufficiently mild for the growth of vines, chestnuts, and maize. On the coasts it is very warm, and the vegetation is luxurious. In the circle of Görzitz the mulberry-tree endures the winter quite well, and in Trieste the olive; but these districts want water, and are rendered unhealthy by the exhalations from the lagunes.—Wheat, maize, barley, oats, wine, olive-oil, and timber, are the principal productions of I. Good flax is grown in all the valleys; and fruits, especially chestnuts and figs, are abundant on the coast district. The oil of Istria is equal to that of Provence. There is abundance of good pasture for cattle in Carniola and Carinthia, and considerable flocks of sheep are reared here. The rams are without horns, and the fleeces are not inferior to those of Padua. The common breed of horned cattle is also generally good and strong, though not of the largest size. Dairies of a similar description with those of Switzerland are frequent in Carinthia. Swine are reared in considerable numbers in the eastern quarter of Carinthia; and in the forests are found the chamois, the roebuck, the lynx, the wolf, and red, brown, and white bears.

Industry.] The rural inhabitants are patient agriculturists; and the fisheries of mackerel and anchovies afford a considerable source of wealth to the inhabitants of the coast; but the most important branch of industry is the working of minerals, and

the manufacture of iron, which is exported in great quantities. The Carinthian iron is equal in quality to that of Styria. The lead is also excellent, and is generally known in Europe by the appellation of the yellow lead of Villach. Lead-mines have been wrought in Carinthia from a very remote period; that near the Bleiberg has been so for 1,100 years. The annual produce of the Carinthian mines was thus stated in 1837: Iron, 391,323 cwt.; copper, 936 quintals; lead, 56,487 cwt.; quicksilver, 3,326 cwt.; and coal, 92,653 cwt. Total value, £375,000. The quicksilver-mines of Idria are of great celebrity and value, and accounted the richest in Europe, yielding at one time annually 12,000 quintals, or 648,000 lbs. of quicksilver, and 7,000 quintals, or 378,000 lbs. of native cinnabar. The common ore is cinnabar; and the quicksilver is obtained from the numerous subterranean cavities that have been opened in great abundance in the mines, and which have been hollowed out to the depth of 1,000 ft. See **IDRIA**. Carniola marble is reckoned beautiful, and is found in great plenty and variety in different parts of the country. Alum, nitre, vitriol, bole, fuller's earth, rock-crystal, hyacinths, eagle-stones, and blood-stones, occur in the minerals of this region.—The commerce of this portion of the Austrian empire is chiefly conducted from **TRIESTE** and **ROVIGNO**: see these articles.

Inhabitants.] The pop. of I. in 1834 was stated to be 1,154,885; in 1849, 1,296,709. It is chiefly composed of three principal tribes, viz.: about 780,000 Slavonians, including Wendes, Croats, Raizes, and Ushocks; nearly 320,000 Germans and Gottscheverians; and 11,061 Italians. The majority of the inhabitants are Catholics; but there are above 17,000 Lutherans, and 1,100 Jews, who enjoy ample toleration.—The peasantry are a brave and hardy race. They are accustomed to sleep on a hard bench without bed or bolster; and in Upper Carniola they go barefoot in winter through the snow. Istria is the district farthest behind in the arts and manners of civilized life.

ILLZACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. of Habsheim. Pop. 1,195. It has a manufactory of handkerchiefs and a bleachery.

ILM, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the circle of Swabia, 7 m. E of Aichach; runs NE, enters Upper Bavaria, passes Pfaffenhofen, flows into the circle of the Ober Pfalz, and unites with the Danube, on the l. bank, 7 m. W of Abensberg, and after a course of 48 m.—Also a river which has its source on the N side of the Thuringerwald, at the S extremity of the bail. of Ilmenau, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar; flows through the principalities of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; re-enters the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and joins the Saale, on the l. bank, at Gross-Heferingen, on the confines of the Prussian prov. of Saxony, and a little to the NE of Sulza. It has a total course, in a generally NE direction, of 60 m., and flows past the towns of Ilmenau, Ilm, Kranichfeld, Tannroda, Berka, Weimar, and Sulza.

ILM, or **STADT-ILM**, a town of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 13 m. WNW of Rudolstadt, on the l. bank of the Ilm. Pop. 2,000. It is well-built, and has a castle and a large market-place. It possesses extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics, and has 4 annual fairs.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and to the S of Novgorod. It is of triangular form, and has a superficies 35 m. in length from E to W, and 27 m. at its greatest breadth. It receives the Msta on the N, the Lovat on the S, and the Cheson on the W, and discharges itself by the Volkhof, which flows N to Lake Ladoga. Frequent

tempests occur on this lake, and render its navigation dangerous. Vessels pass direct from the Msta to the Volkhof by the canal of Novogorodsky.

ILMENAU, a river of Hanover, in the gov. of Luneburg, which rises in a marsh 7 m. SW of Budenteich; flows N, past Luneburg; and joins the Elbe on the l. bank, 15 m. SE of Hamburg, after a course of 75 m.—Also a bailiarge and town of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and 31 m. SW of Weimar, and circle of Weimar-Jena, on the l. bank of the Ilm, at an alt. of 1,600 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,364. It is open and is well-built, and contains 2 churches. It possesses manufactories of porcelain and of cutlery, a paper-mill, a large manufactory of woollen fabrics, a nail-work, 3 saw-mills, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in timber. Fairs are held here 5 times a-year. In the environs are mines of iron and manganese, and the lofty porphyritic mountain of Kückelhahn. Pop. of bail. 4,375.

ILMENSEE, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 9 m. S of Osterach, near a small lake of the same name. Pop. 250.

ILMINGTON, a parish of Warwickshire, 4 m. WNW of Shipston-upon-Stour. Area 4,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 836; in 1851, 985.

ILMINSTER, a parish and market-town in Somersetshire, 14 m. SW of Somerton, and 136 m. WSW of London, on the Ile, over which is a bridge, about a mile W of the town. Area of p. 4,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,057; in 1851, 3,299. The town occupies a low but pleasant situation on the Ile; and consists chiefly of two streets, one of them about a mile in length, intersecting each other. Pop. 3,187.

ILMIRE, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 7 m. SW of Wendover. Area 674 acres. Pop. in 1851, 82.

ILMOLA, a town and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, gov. and 39 m. SE of Vasa, and 54 m. NE of Christinestad, and district of Soedra-Korsholms. The environs produce excellent rye.

ILOKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 192 m. NW of Vilna, district and 30 m. NNW of Teleh.

ILOMANTS, a town and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, gov. and 87 m. ESE of Kuopio, and 90 m. NE of Nyslots. The chase forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

ILONGETES, a town of the island of Luzon,—one of the group of the Philippine islands,—on the E coast, 69 m. NE of Manila.

ILOVLA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Saratov, and district of Kamichin, to the N of Kamenka, and 9 m. W of the r. bank of the Volga; flows in a SSW direction into the gov. of the Don Cossacks; and unites with the Don, on the r. bank, a little above Tlovlinstaia, and after a total course of 210 m. Several German colonies have been established on its banks. A canal was projected in the reign of Catherine II. for the purpose of connecting the Don and the Volga by means of this river and the Kamichinka; but was abandoned, in consequence of the level of the Don at the junction of the l. being found to be 106 yds. above that of the Volga.

ILOVLINSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the l. bank of the Ilovla, a little above the confluence of that river with the Don.

ILOW, a village of Poland, in the waiv. of Masovia, obw. and 30 m. ESE of Gostignin. Pop. 250.

ILPIZE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, 6 m. S of Brioude, on the r. bank of the Allier. Pop. 2,487.

ILSE, or **ILZ**, a river of Germany, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube at Ilzstadt, opposite Passau. Pearls are sometimes found in it.

ILSENBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the co. of Stoltberg-Wernigerode, on the Ilse, at an alt. of 798 ft. above sea-level, 4 m. W of Wernigerode. Pop. 2,112, mostly engaged in iron and copper works.

ILSFELD, a small but walled town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 6 m. S of Heilbronn. Pop. 2,000.

ILSINGTON, a parish of Devonshire, 5 m. WSW of Chudleigh. Area 7,563 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,208; in 1851, 1,214.

ILSLEY (EAST), a town and parish of Berkshire, 17½ m. NW of Reading. Area of p. 2,979 acres. Pop. in 1831, 738; in 1851, 750. The town is pleasantly situated in the centre of the downs which cross the co. from E to W; and is celebrated for its large sheep-markets.

ILSLEY (WEST), a parish of Berkshire, adjoining the foregoing, on the W. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 425; in 1851, 406.

ILSNA, a small river of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Minsk, which falls into the Bog, 8 m. N of Brzesc.

ILST, or **YLST**, a small town of Holland, in Friesland, 14 m. SW of Leeuwarden, and 58 m. NE of Amsterdam.

ILSTON, a parish in Glamorganshire, 6 m. SW of Swansea. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1851, 356.

ILSTON-ON-THE-HILL, a chapelry in Leicestershire, 8 m. ESE of Leicester. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1851, 194.

ILTEN, a village of Hanover, in the landr. of Luneburg, 9 m. E of Hanover. Pop. 500.

ILTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. NW of Ilminster. Area 1,719 acres. Pop. in 1851, 528.

ILTON-WITH-POTT, a township in Masham p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. WNW of Ripon. Area 2,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 233; in 1851, 245.

ILTZ, a town of Styria, in the circle and 24 m. E of Gratz, on a rivulet of the same name. Pop. 450.

ILVESHAM, a village of Baden, in the Neckar circle, 4 m. E of Mannheim, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 960.

ILZA, a town of Poland, in the obw. of Sandomir, on the l. bank of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Vistula, 25 m. NNW of Opstow. Pop. 2,000.

ILZHOFEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the Jaxt circle, 9 m. NE of Hall. Pop. 450.

IMABA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, prov. of Simosa, 60 m. SSW of Fitals.

IMAGLIN, a small island in Behring's straits, in N lat. 65° 40', to the N of Ighellin. It is about 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth.

IMALGAN, a small island in the sea of Mindoro, in N lat. 10° 51', E long. 121° 5'.

IMAM-DUR, a ruined town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Bagdad, on the l. bank of the Tigris, 9 m. S of Tekrit, which Rich supposes might be the *Dura* of Nebuchadnezzar.

IMAM-MUSA, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Bagdad, on the r. bank of the Tigris.

IMAM-ZADA-ISMAEL, a pass on the road from Shiraz to Ispahan in Persia, 38 m. N of the former place. It opens into the plain of Anian, said to produce the finest pasture in Persia.

IMAMO, a district of Madagascar, in the prov. of Ankova, to the W of Imeima. It is hilly, and is said to contain iron mines.

IMANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, and valley of Tobalina, 42 m. SSE of Laredo.

IMANDRA, a large lake of Russia, in the gov. of

Archangel, district of Kola, in N lat. 68°, E long. 32°. It is 60 m. in length from N to S, and about 15 m. in breadth; and discharges itself into the White sea.

IMASSA, or ALTUMMAYO, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Jaen, which, rising on the frontiers of Peru, in a small lake to the N of Chacapoyas, flows N and NW to the Marañon, which it enters in about 5° S lat., on the r. bank.

IMATACA, a chain of islands in the Orinoco river, 12 leagues above Barima, which divide it into two branches, that on the S called the I. branch; that on the N, the Zacupana. Both are navigable; but the S branch, though much wider, has less depth of water. The I. branch, at its E entrance, between the island of Juncos and the main, is 1,918 yds. wide.—Also a river, which descending from a ridge of hills of the same name, in two branches, which unite about 6 leagues from its embouchure, flows into the Orinoco, on the S side, in the channel of I. It has from 16 to 18 ft. water at its mouth, and is navigable for schooners to the point where its principal branches meet.

IMATUCARE, a river of Peru, in the prov. of of Moxos, which rises in a small lake in S lat. 12° 10', and flowing N enters the Mamore, a little above the confluence of the Guapore.

IMAU. See HIMALAYA.

IMBAUHI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, rising in the Serra-de-Mantequeira, flowing S, and joining the Parahiba.

IMBE', a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, comarca of Campos, rising on the E flank of the Cordillera-dos-Aimores, receiving the Urahi, and flowing into Lake Cima.

IMBER, a parish of Wilts, 9 m. SW of Devizes. Area 3,033 acres. Pop. in 1831, 404; in 1851, 440.

IMBROS, or IMBRO, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 m. SE of Samothrace, at the E entrance of the Hellespont. Its highest summit has an alt. of 1,950 ft. above sea-level, and is in N lat. 40° 10', E long. 25° 51'. It is of an oval form, hilly, and densely wooded, and about 30 m. in circumf. The pop. some years ago consisted of about 1,000, chiefly Greeks, who occupied 5 villages.

IMERINA, a district of Madagascar, in the prov. of Ankova, which gave name originally to the kingdom of Radama. It consists of 4 subdivisions, each of which originally constituted a distinct kingdom or petty state. Inamo and Vonizongo were annexed to Imerina by the father of Radama, and have ever since comprised the kingdom of Ankova. Its cap. is Tananarivo, now also the cap. of Madagascar.

IMBST, IMST, or UIMST, a small town of Tyrol, pleasantly situated about 2 m. from the Inn, where it begins to expand into a fine broad stream, 9 m. SSE of Reutten. It has 2,200 inhabitants, and is the chief place of a circle or district, including the Upper Immerthal and the Vingau, with a pop. of 96,000. I. has acquired notoriety from a singular branch of industry—the rearing of canary birds for sale in different parts of Europe. The annual value of birds thus sold was formerly £4,000 a-year, but the trade is now nearly extinct. It, however, has still the appearance of a thriving town, and is a place of some importance as a grain and fruit market. There is a road from I. to Innsbruck carried over the ridge on the N side of the Inn, and which joins the regular or low road at Zirl, about 6 m. from Innsbruck.

IMIER (SAINT), or ERGUEL, a town of the Swiss cant. of Berne, 9 m. W of Bienne, in the Immerthal valley, about 22 m. long, and 10 m. broad, watered by the Suss. The inhabitants are chiefly watch-makers, cotton-weavers, and lace manufacturers.

IMIRITIA, a principality of Asiatic Russia, situated in the Western Caucasian regions, and bounded on the N by the principal chain of Caucasus; on the E by Georgia; on the S by Akhalzike; and on the W by Gurjel and Mingrelia. It is watered by the Rioni, and numerous tributary streams, the course of most of which is interrupted by cataracts. The Tzchenesstzquali separates it from Mingrelia. The climate is extremely mild; snow seldom lies on the ground, and the rivers are never frozen over. Much of the surface consists of rocks and mountains, interspersed with fertile valleys and plains. Abundance of fruit of the finest flavour grows wild, and the trunk of the vine is here known to attain 15 inches in diam. Entire hills are overgrown with olive, myrtle, laurel, chestnut, and valuable timber trees; and the lower grounds present almond, fig, quince, pear, and plum trees, the latter sometimes bearing twice a-year. Copious harvests of grain, also of cotton, hemp, and flax, are obtained.

The pop. of the principality is computed at 20,000 families, whose personal appearance is superior to that of their neighbours, but they are in general an indolent, distrustful, and proud race, though distinguished by the virtue of hospitality. As nearly the whole inhabitants dwell in solitary hamlets, the country contains scarcely any towns except Cotatis or Kutais, the capital, situated on the r. bank of the Phase or Rioni; Bagdat, to the SSE of Kutais; and Vakan to the NE of Bagdat. The natives are chiefly occupied in agriculture. Some thousands emigrate annually to Georgia, where they hire themselves out as servants or porters, the remainder manufacture good silken stuffs and thick woollen cloths, but no linens. They make a wine of superior quality, much of which is exported in skins to Georgia; they also export grain, honey, and wax. All the commerce of Kutais is in the hands of Armenians, who carry their traffic as far as Mozdok. The Imiritians profess the religion of the Greek church, and have a patriarch, who is usually of royal descent, but who nevertheless can seldom read or write. Their churches are wretched buildings, with a paper cross over the principal entrance, and some paintings of the Virgin Mary and their saints within.—Imiritia is governed by a prince dependent on Russia, with which country it is now incorporated. He is styled *mephe*, and is under the control of a national council composed of the principal inhabitants, without whose consent he cannot undertake any important enterprise. The laws are founded on the will of the sovereign; but since the supremacy of Russia was acknowledged, he is deprived of the power of life and death. His revenues amount only to between £5,000 and £7,000 yearly, and arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of neighbouring princes.

This country, said to be the ancient *Iberia*, at the conclusion of the 15th cent. belonged to Georgia, when King Alexander divided it, along with other states, among his sons. It was afterwards subdued by the Turks, who were expelled by the Russians in 1770. About that period, Solomon, king of Imiritia, threw off the Turkish yoke, and sought the protection of Russia. He quelled the civil broils of his country, strengthened its interests, protected it against foreign invasions, and made many internal regulations, among which was the abolition of traffic in slaves. Solomon died in 1786. Giorgi, his son by a first marriage, succeeded him; but his reign was productive of tumults and dissatisfaction, and a civil war arose which terminated either by his death or deposition in a year. David, son-in-law of Solomon, who had married a Georgian princess, succeeded, and reigned till 1793. Heraclius, king of Georgia, des-

rous of seating her grandson, Solomon, on the throne, then sent an expedition into Imitia, whereby an insurrection was excited, and David expelled from the country, while his son Constantine was imprisoned in a fortress. After wandering as a fugitive several years, David died at Akhalzike. Meantime, the government of Solomon II. was confirmed, and in 1803 he conquered the prov. of Letsum. In 1802, Anna, widow of David, and mother of Constantine, repaired to Petersburg, and obtained the liberation of her son, after a confinement of ten years. Solomon II., in order to secure himself in the government, acknowledged the supremacy of Russia in 1804; and he and his successors were declared the lawful princes of Imitia. See GEORGIA.

IMLAY (MOUNT), a remarkable high-peaked hill lying behind the head of Twofold bay, on the SE coast of Australia.

IMLIATSKAIA, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Oufa, on the river Imliat.

IMMENDINGEN, a town of Baden, in the bail. and 6 m. NNW of Engen, on the l. bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Weisenbach. Pop. 630.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 7 m. NW of Cassel. Pop. 1,560.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, on a small river which flows from the lake of Alb, and runs into the Iller, 13 m. S by W of Kempten. Pop. 1,209.

IMMER, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 19° 16', E long. 169° 46'.

IMMIDA, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Esthonia, on the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 59° 35' 25".

IMMINGHAM, a parish of Lincolnshire, 8 m. NW of Great Grimsby. Area 3,715 acres. Pop. in 1831, 199; in 1851, 242.

IMOASA, a long and narrow lake in the series of lagoons which extends a distance of 200 m. along the E coast of Madagascar. Its waters are brackish. On its banks stands the village of Ambila.

IMOGEELY, a parish in co. Cork, 5 m. E of Middleton. Area 6,430 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,218.

IMOLA, a considerable town of the Papal states, in the leg. of Ravenna, situated on a small island formed by the Santerno, near the S limit of the vast plains of Lombardy, on the site of the *Forum Cornelii*, 18 m. SE of Bologna. Pop. 9,800. It is a very ancient-looking town, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, and defended by a strong castle. Its environs are agreeable, being enlivened with large plantations of poplars. It is the see of a bishop, and has an hospital and a theatre, which were erected towards the close of the 18th cent. by Pius VI. Its streets are neat, and contain several churches and other buildings worth the attention of the traveller. Its academy was once of considerable repute, particularly about the year 1566. In the beginning of February 1797, an action was fought in this neighbourhood between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated.

IMOSCHI, or IMOSKI, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle of Spalato, 20 m. NNE of Macarsca. It has a Franciscan convent. The inhabitants are remarkable for the height of their stature, and their skill as equestrians. The environs are well-cultivated.

IMOTO, or HOEY-PEN, a town of Japan, in the small island of Avatsi, which lies between the islands of Sikokf and Nippon.

IMPAFANE, a division of the colony of Port Natal, on the SE coast of Africa, bounded on the N by a line drawn along a ridge between the Bluekrans and Little Tukela rivers; on the E by the Tukela; on the SE by the division of Umvoti; on the S by the division of Pietermaritzburg; and on the

W by the Quathlamba or Kathlamba mountains. It contains excellent cattle-pasture land, and wheat and oats have been grown with success. Coal has been found along the banks of Bushman's river.

IMPDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Wolverthem. Pop. 299.

IMPE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Termonde. Pop. 721. It has several spinning-mills.

IMPEGEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Liedekerke. Pop. 512.

IMPERIAL, a town of Chili, in Araucana, on a river which bears the same name, 20 m. ENE of its entrance into the Pacific, and 80 m. N of Valdivia. It was founded in 1551, by Valdivia, and was formerly rich and flourishing, but was taken and devastated by the Indians in 1699. See CAUTEN.

IMPFINGEN, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, bail. and 5 m. WNW of Haigerloch, and 32 m. NW of Sigmaringen. Pop. 2,200.—Also a v. of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, near the Tauber, and N of Bischofsheim. Pop. 580.

IMPHRICK, or EMERICK, a parish of co. Cork, 4½ m. NNW of Doneraile. Area 3,145 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,385; in 1851, 836.

IMPHY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 7 m. SE of Nevers, in a valley watered by an affluent of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 1,489. Copper, iron, white-iron, zinc, and bronze, are extensively manufactured here, and afford employment to upwards of 1,000 hands. A fair is held once a-year.

IMPINGTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 3 m. NW of Cambridge. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. 273.

IMPIRA, a town of La Plata, in the dep. and 45 m. SE of Cordova.

IMPOSSIBLE (MONTE), a summit on the crest of the Chilean cordillera. Its cone, which is from 500 to 600 ft. high, consists of greenish-grey porphyry.

IMPUCA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and district of São-Francisco, on the Joannes, which is here crossed by a bridge.

IMRE. See GÖRGENY-ST.-IMRE.

IMSCHBACH (OBER), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 12 m. NE of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 400.

IMSEN, a lake of Sweden, in the NE part of the prefecture of Skaraborg, and E of Mariestad. It is 6 m. in length from N to S, and about 2 m. at its greatest breadth.

IMSERAT, or IMZERAT (WADY), a caravan station in Fezzan, on the N side of the Soudah or Black mountains, 30 m. SSW of Sokna, and 210 m. NNE of Murzuk.

IMZA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Nijnei-Novgorod, which has its source in the district of Knaiginin; passes the town of that name; pursues its course to the E; and, after running a total distance of 45 m., joins the Ourga.

INA, a lake, vale, and mountain-pass in the p. of Moyrus, co. Galway. The vale sweeps along the E base of the Binabola mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly to the height of 1,200 ft.

INABA, or YN-FAN, a province of Japan, in the W part of the island of Nippon, to the E of the prov. of Foki, and W of that of Tasima. On the N it is bathed by the sea of Japan. Although mountainous, this prov. is generally fertile, and produces large quantities of silk. It comprises 7 districts.

INACCESSIBLE ISLET, the most westerly of the group of the Tristan-da-Cunha islands, in the S. Atlantic ocean, in S lat. 37° 19', W long. 12° 23'. It consists of a steep and apparently well-wooded

rock, about 9 m. in circumf., visible from a distance at sea of about 42 m.

INADA. See AINADA.

INAFE, or YOEUN-PEEN, a district of Japan, in the prov. of Ise.

INAGH, a parish in co. Clare, 6 m. SE by E of Ennistymon. Area 19,887 acres. Pop. 3,005.

INAGUA (GREAT), or HENEAGA-GRANDE, one of the largest and the most southerly of the islands in the Bahama archipelago, 54 m. NE of the E extremity of the island of Cuba. Its NW point, named the Devil's print, is in N lat. $21^{\circ} 7' 30''$, W long. $73^{\circ} 39' 30''$. Its length from ENE to WSW is 54 m., and its medium breadth 15 m. The navigation of its coasts is dangerous, from the reefs, by which to a considerable distance they are surrounded; but towards the SW extremity of the island good anchorage can be obtained. In the interior is an extensive salt pond, covering nearly 1,600 acres, which, it is supposed, might yield from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of salt annually. It belongs to the Crown; but with the view of developing its resources, a joint-stock company has been formed for the purpose of salt-raking here. The lessees pay a rent of about 30s. an acre, but only 418 acres have yet been leased. The price obtained for the salt is from 5d. to 6d. per bushel.

INAGUA (LITTLE), INAGUE, or HENEAGA CHICA, an island of the Bahama archipelago, to the NW of the Great Inagua, from which it is separated by a channel 12 m. in breadth. Its E extremity is in N lat. $21^{\circ} 19' 15''$, W long. $72^{\circ} 55' 33''$. It is inhabited.

INAISSERO, or TCHE-CHEON-TAI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, and prov. of Mouts.

INAMBARI, a river which has its source in Bolivia, in the dep. of La Paz, in the Cordillera-de-Ancuma, to the N of Pelechuco; runs N into Peru along the confines of the dep. of Cuzco, and through the territory of the Chunchos, to the Paro or Beni, which it joins on the l. bank, in S lat. 12° , W long. $72^{\circ} 20'$, after a total course of about 300 m. Its principal affluent is the Cuchoa, which it receives on the l.

INARES, a village of Hungary, in the gsp. or comitat and SE of Pest.

INARUYANG POINT, a headland of Borneo, on the N coast, to the E of Sampanmangi point, and forming the E side of Maludu bay.

INBATSKOI, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district and 375 m. NNW of Yenisei, on the r. bank of the river of that name, 57 m. SE of the v. of Nijne-Inbatskaja.

INCA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the island of Mallorca. The partido comprises 28 pue-blos. The town is situated in a hilly but fertile district, 17 m. NE of Palma, and 14 m. SW of Lúdia. Pop. 3,316. It is well-built, and contains a parish-church, 3 convents, and a well-endowed hospital. A large market is held here weekly.

INCAFFI, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. NW of Verona, district and 4 m. S of Caprino. It derives its name from the quarries of fine statuary stone which are in its vicinity.

INCARVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 2 m. N of Louviers, near the Eure. Pop. 600. It has 4 annual fairs.

INCE, a parish in Cheshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Frodsham, on the Mersey. Area 3,845 acres. Pop. in 1831, 487; in 1851, 422.

INCE-BLUNDELL, a township in Sephton p., Lancashire, $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNW of Liverpool, on the Alt. Area 2,258 acres. Pop. in 1831, 505; in 1851, 561.

INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD, a township in the p. of Wigan, Lancashire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW of Wigan. Pop. in 1831, 1,903; in 1851, 3,670.

INCH, an adjunct of frequent occurrence in Scottish and Irish

topography. It signifies 'an island,' and is derived from the British *Inis*, or the Gaelic *Inis*. It is said that the word occurs, with the same signification, in some of the aboriginal languages of North America. In Scotland, but more frequently in Ireland, the word is also used to denote level ground near a river.

INCH, a parish in the W division of Wigtownshire, stretching along the S shore and the head of Loch Ryan for 8 m. All of it forms part—and that the larger one—of the isthmus between Loch Ryan and Luce bay, and is believed to have been anciently covered by the sea. No fewer than 12 lakes spread out their little expanses of water in the p.,—most of them in its level or S division. They abound in pike, perch, carp, tench, roach, and white and red trout; are frequented by wild ducks, teals, widgeons, coots, and cormorants; and during the winter-months, especially if the temp. be below the average, occasionally become the resort of immigrant swans from Ireland. Those of Souleseat and Castle-Kennedy are beautiful sheets of water. The only village is Cairn or Cairnryan. Sir John Ross, the celebrated arctic navigator, is a native of this p. Pop. in 1851, 3,122.

INCH, a parish in co. Cork, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. E of the entrance of Cork harbour. Area 3,823 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,854; in 1851, 1,410.—Also an island and a parish in co. Donegal. The island lies on the W side of Loch Swilly, 1 m. W of Churchtown, and is separated by a deep and narrow channel from Rathmullen. The surface forms a sort of cone, whose summit bears the name of Inch-Top, and has an alt. of 737 ft. above sea-level. The area amounts to 3,100 acres, and is disposed principally in tillage and pasture. Pop. in 1831, 1,135; in 1851, 769. The p. includes also the mainland district of Barr of Inch.—Also a parish, partly in co. Wicklow, but chiefly in co. Wexford, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW of Arklow, on the road to Gorey. Area of the Wicklow section 860 acres; of the Wexford section 5,943 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,487; in 1851, 1,575.—Also a parish in co. Wexford, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Taghmore. Area 1,389 acres. Pop. in 1831, 407; in 1851, 408.—Also a peninsula in co. Kerry, separating Dingle bay from Castlemain harbour. Its length is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and its mean breadth rather less than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. It consists of one continued range of sand-hills, some of which are from 30 to 40 ft. high.—Also a parish in co. Down, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Downpatrick. Area 6,494 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,857; in 1851, 1,909. The surface lies along the SW arm of Lough Strangford, up to the mouth of the Quoile.

INCHARD (Loch), an arm of the sea on the W coast of Sutherlandshire, projected into the N part of the p. of Edderachylis. The head of it is very desolate and bare.

INCH-BRAYOCK, or ROSSIE ISLAND, a low flat islet of about 34 acres area, in the channel of the S. Esk, between Montrose basin and the German ocean. It was included by the boundary-bill within the burgh of Montrose, and is rapidly becoming the site of a suburban appendage to that town. At its E end is a dry-dock. Till the latter part of the last cent., the great North road along the E coast of Scotland was continued across the S. Esk only by the expedient of a ferry below L; but now, by means of connecting bridges, it is carried across the island, and cuts it into two nearly equal parts. The bridge on the S side—where the channel has greatly less breadth than that on the N side—is a work of solid and massive stone masonry. The bridge on the N side is a suspension-bridge, and one of the most interesting public works in the lowlands of Britain. See MONTROSE.

INCH-CAILLIACH [*i. e.* 'the Island of old women'], an islet in Loch Lomond, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW of the mouth of the Endrick, in the p. of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. The islet is 7 furl. in length, from

NE to SW, and nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ furl. in breadth near its NE end, but contracts to a point at its opposite extremity. Amidst the green and golden islands of a landscape unsurpassed in its beauties by any other of the most fairy districts of Scotland, I. is one of the most beautiful. In ancient times it was the site of a nunnery.

INCHCOLM, an island in the frith of Forth, forming part of the p. of Dalgetty. It lies about 2 m. S of Aberdour, and 6 m. W of Inch-Keith. It is scarcely a m. in length, and is of a black appearance, though partly arable. A considerable portion is composed of greenstone. With the exception of a body of sandstone enveloped in the greenstone, the W half of the island is entirely composed of trap, having in some places a slightly columnar disposition. Though destitute of beauty, this island is rich in historical and antiquarian associations, and exhibits the ruins of one of the most extensive monastic establishments in this part of Scotland. The ancient name of the island was *Æmona*, which in Celtic means 'the island of Druids,' and from which it would appear that before the introduction of Christianity the Druids had had a place of worship here.

INCH-CONACHAN, or **COLQUHOUN'S ISLAND**, an islet in Loch-Lomond, 1 m. SE of the v. of Luss, one of a cluster of 3 islets of nearly equal size, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It has Inch-Tavanach immediately on the SW, Inch-Moree on the S, and Inch-Cruin in Stirlingshire, not far distant, on the E. It is nearly 6 furl. long, and 3 furl. broad, and comprehends 94 Scottish acres under natural oakwood and fir.

INCH-DOVEA, a parish in co. Tipperary, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Thurles. Area 4,889 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,928; in 1851, 1,418.

INCHEGEELAGH, a parish in co. Cork, containing the sources and upper course of the river Lee. Area 5,576 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,785; in 1851, 4,584. It comprises the lakes of Allua and Gougane-Barra, the chasm of Cooleagh, and some of the most alpine summits in the SW of Ireland.

INCHELKAUB, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Samen, at the NW base of the lofty mountains of Amba-Hai, 75 m. SSW of Axum, and 80 m. NE of Gondar.

INCENHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 4 m. N of Aichach, and 15 m. NE of Augsburg, on a hill. Pop. 659. It has a church, and contains 3 breweries and the same number of tanneries.

INCH-FAD, an islet in Loch-Lomond, $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. NW of Inch-Calliach. It is 7 furl. in length, and nearly 3 furl. in breadth.

INCH-GARVIE, a rocky islet in the frith of Forth, about 5 furl. in circumf., lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the S shore of the frith, and 1 m. from the N shore, immediately S of the passage at Queensferry.

INCHICRONANE, or **INNISCROGAN**, a parish in co. Clare, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Ennis. Area 17,438 acres, of which 597 are water. Pop. in 1831, 4,601; in 1851, 3,164. Most of the surface is rough, rocky, and upland; but the highest ground appears to be a summit 829 ft. in alt. on the E border.

INCHIOLOHAN, or **CASTLE-INC**, a parish 2 m. SW of Kilkenny, in co. Leinster. Area 2,367 acres. Pop. in 1831, 472; in 1851, 353.

INCHINABACKY, or **ROXBOROUGH**, a parish 3 m. NW of Castle-Martyr, in co. Cork. Area 1,475 acres. Pop. in 1831, 515; in 1851, 401.

INCHINNAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the N by the Clyde; on the E and S by the Cart and the Gryfe. Area 3,060 acres. Near the junction of the waters of the Gryfe and the White Cart is a fine bridge completed in 1812 at an expense of

£17,000. It is composed of two divisions, which cross the streams 30 or 40 yds. above their junction; an end of each division resting on the intermediate peninsula. Pop. in 1831, 642; in 1851, 649.

INCH-KEITH, an island in the frith of Forth, about 3 m. SE of Pettycur, 22 m. W $\frac{1}{2}$ N of the isle of May, and 17 m. WNW of the Bass rock, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 2'$, W long. $3^{\circ} 8'$. It is rather more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. Near the middle, but rather towards its N end, it rises gradually to a height of 180 ft. above the level of the sea; and here a lighthouse has been erected. It possesses abundant springs of excellent water, which is collected into a cistern near the harbour, from which the shipping in Leith roads are supplied. It is supposed to be the *Caer Guidi* of Bede.—The lighthouse on this island was erected in 1803; and was at first a stationary light, but in 1815 it was changed to a revolving light as at present. It is elevated 235 ft. above the medium level of the sea. On the 1st of October 1835, the reflecting light on this island was discontinued, and a dioptric light exhibited in its place. It consists of seven annular lenses, which circulate round a lamp of 3 concentric wicks, and produce bright flashes once in every minute; and of 5 rows of curved mirrors, which, being fixed, served to prolong the duration of the flashes from the lenses.

INCH-KENNETH, one of the Hebrides, at the entrance of Loch-na-Kell, off the W coast of Mull, and 12 m. SW by W from Aros. It is about 1 m. long, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and is verdant and grassy.

INCHKENNY, a parish in co. Cork, 4 m. SW of Cork. Area 3,860 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,178.

INCH-LONAIG, an islet in Loch-Lomond, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the village of Luss. It is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, and nearly a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

INCHMAHOME, the larger of two islets in Monteth loch, p. of Port-of-Monteth, on the S verge of Perthshire. This islet possesses such historical and antiquarian interest as to have been the subject of a quarto volume, by the Rev. Mr. Macgregor of Stirling. In itself it has an area of only about 5 acres, and is an object of simple beauty,—an emerald gem on the bosom of the smiling lake; but it was the site of an extensive and noted priory, the ruins of which still sufficiently indicate its ancient grandeur.

INCH-MARNOCH, an islet in the frith of Clyde, on the SW of the isle of Bute. It is about 1 m. long, and lies 2 m. W of St. Ninian's point.

INCH-MURRIN, or **INCH-MARRIN**, an islet in Loch-Lomond, the largest, and, with one exception, the most southerly of the beautiful gems sprinkled out the bosom of that brilliant sheet of water. It lies $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the W bank, the same distance from the S bank, and upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the efflux of the river Leven. It forms, with Inch-Croin, Torrinch, and Inch-Failliach, a belt of islets from SW to NE, on a straight line across the broadest part of the lake; and lying direct in front of the navigation from Balloch. It is upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and nearly a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It is beautifully wooded, and is used as a deer park.

INCH-TAVANACH, or **MONK'S ISLAND**, an islet in Loch-Lomond, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE of the village of Luss. It is nearly 1 m. in length, and 3 furl. in breadth, and has 135 Scottish acres of superficial area, of which 127 are covered with natural oakwood.

INCHTURE, a parish in the earse of Gowrie, in Perthshire, bounded on the SE by the frith of Tay, which divides it from Flisk in Fife. Its line of beach upon the Tay is only about 1 m. in length. The parish, with trivial exceptions, is a dead level, but is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the rich district in which it lies. The village of I., 13 m. from

Perth, and 9 m. from Dundee, occupies the summit of a rising ground in the centre. Pop. in 1841, 243. The other villages are Ballerno and Polgavie. The pop. of the p. in 1831 was 878; in 1851, 745.

INCHY-BEAUMONT, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Chateau-Cambresis. Pop. 1,580. Light cotton goods are manufactured here.

INCINO, a parish and town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Como, district and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Erba. Pop. 1,500.

INCISA, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 15 m. SW of Alexandria, capital of a mandamento, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Acqui, on the r. bank of the Belbo. Pop. 2,000. It has a parish-church and a Carmelite convent; and possesses several silk-mills. —Also a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Florence, on the l. bank of the Arno, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 2,130. It has a castle and a parish-church.

INCORONATA. See **CORONATA**.

INCUGNATE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and district and 15 m. E of Milan. Pop. 1,600.

INDAIA, or **ANDAIA**, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Paracatu, on the l. bank of the Rio São-Francisco, and to the N of a river of the same name. It is sometimes called, from the beauty of its situation, Boa Vista. Sugar, cotton, and varieties of vegetables, are cultivated; and a considerable number of cattle are pastured in the environs.—The river I. has its source in the serras Bambui and Sandade; runs NE; receives the Funchal and other minor streams; and, after an impetuous course of 85 m., discharges itself into the Rio São-Francisco, on the l. bank, a little below the confluence of the Paraupeba.

INDAIAL, or **ANDAIAL**, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Tejuco, $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Diamantina, and $42\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Serro. It has a military establishment stationed here for the repression of contraband trade in diamonds.

INDAIATUBA, a parish and village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Itu.

INDAL, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Wester-Norland, and haerad of Medelpad, 15 m. WNW of Sundswall, and 27 m. W of Hernosand. It contains 3 churches, and has extensive iron-works.

INDALS-ELF, a river of Sweden, formed by the junction of the Ama-elf and Ragunda-elf, in the laen of Ostersund, and haerad of Jaemtland, a little above Ragunda. It runs SE; enters the laen of Hernosand, and haerad of Medelpad; and, after a total course of 75 m., falls into the gulf of Bothnia at Sundswall, and 21 m. SW of Hernosand. This river forms 4 falls in the p. of Ragunda, one of which, named the Eds, is 240 ft. in height. It afterwards becomes navigable.

INDEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. ENE of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle and 5 m. S of Julich, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Roer. Pop. 765. It has manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, a paper-mill, and several bleacheries.

INDENTED HEAD, a peninsula of Australia Felix, extending into and forming the W side of the entrance into Port Philip, and bounded on the W by the river Barwen. It comprises an area of about 100,000 acres, and rises to a considerable height. It affords excellent pasturage.

INDEPENDENCE, a central county of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising a superficies of 1,250 sq. m., watered by Big Black and White rivers. Pop. in 1840, 3,669, of whom 514 were slaves. Its capital is Batesville.—Also a township of Alleghany

co., in the state of New York, 20 m. SE of Angelica. The surface is generally hilly, and is drained by Cryders and Independence creeks. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. 1,440.—Also a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, 14 m. NE of Belvidere, watered by Pequest creek, and its tributary Bacon creek, and bordered on the SE by Musconetcong river. It presents a generally hilly surface, intersected in the centre by a valley. Pop. 2,284.—Also a village of Washington co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 227 m. W of Harrisburg. Pop. 335.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, 10 m. S of Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga river and Ohio canal. Pop. 754.—Also a village of Kenton co., in the state of Kentucky, 82 m. NNE of Frankfort.—Also a township of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 830.—Also a township of Macon co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 545.—Also a village of Jackson co., in the same state, 146 m. WNW of Jefferson city, and 6 m. S of the Missouri. It is very flourishing, and has an extensive business connection with Santa Fe. The Missouri being navigable at all times from March till November up to this point, this thriving town has become an eligible point of outfit and departure for every part of the great Western and Northern 'prairie ocean'; and, besides the Santa Fe caravans, most of the Rocky mountain traders and trappers, as well as emigrants to Oregon, take this town in their route. It is 150 m. from Council-Grove; 234 m. from the Little Arkansas; 450 m. from the Lower spur on the Cimarron river; 635 m. from the Rio-Colorado; and 775 m. from Santa Fe.—Also a river in the state of New York, which has its source in Hamilton co., and flows W into Black river, in Lewis co.

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, in the group of De Peyser's islands, and N of the Friendly islands, in S lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$, E long. 179° .

INDEPENDENCIA. See **VILLA-DA-INDEPENDENCIA**.

INDERAB. See **ANDERAB**.

INDERABIA, or **HINDERABI**, an island of the Persian gulf, near the S coast of the Persian prov. of Farsistan, and district of Laristan, to the SE of the island of Busheab, and NW of that of Kenn, and 60 m. SW of Lar. It is separated from the continent by a narrow strait, the navigation of which is dangerous; and is about 5 m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth.

INDERAGIRI, or **ANDRAGIRI**, a river of Sumatra, which has its source in Lake Sinkara, in the kingdom of Menang-Kaban; flows E through the territory of the same name; and falls by several branches into the sea, on the E side of the island, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 39'$. It is navigable to a considerable distance from the embouchure.

INDERGURH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Haraouty, 35 m. NE of Kotah, and 99 m. SSE of Jypur.—Also a fortified town in the prov. of Bundelcund, 25 m. NW of Sumpter.—Also a small town in the prov. of Allahabad, 15 m. NE of Ditteah.

INDERHALL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and district and 39 m. NW of Beeder, and 117 m. WNW of Hyderabad.

INDEROE, a village and parish of Norway, in the dio. and 45 m. NNE of Drontheim, and bail. of N. Drontheim. Pop. 2,860.

INDERSDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 10 m. N of Dachau, and 22 m. NNW of Munich. It contains an hospital, and about 71 houses; and has a brewery, a distillery, a forge, and a saw-mill.

INDERSKAIA-KREPOST, or **GORSKAIA-INDERSKIENGOR**, a fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov.

and 262 m. SSE of Orenburg, district and 204 m. S of Ural'sk, on the r. bank of the Ural. The mountains of Inderski rise in the vicinity of this fort, and present towards the river a chain of lofty rocks. The soil consists of clay, mixed with sand, and in some places they exhibit beds of gypsum. The vegetation with which they are covered consists to a great extent of that common to saline soil.

INDESKOE, a saline lake in Turkistan, in the territory of the Little Kirghiz, and 6 m. from the l. bank of the Ural river. It is 13 m. in length, and about 8 m. in breadth.

INDEVILLERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 7 m. E of St. Hippolyte. It has manufactories of pipes and cotton fabrics, a dye-work, and several tanneries. Pop. 628. Fairs for cattle and various articles of merchandise are held here twice a-year.

INDIA, or THE INDIES, a name which has been very vaguely applied, at different periods, to different extents of country, and is still used in different applications. The name is derived by us from the Greeks, who seem to have borrowed it from the Persians, as it is unknown to the natives. It was at first used by Grecian writers to signify an indefinite extent of country lying beyond the Indus, with which they were acquainted only through meagre and vague accounts obtained from the Persians. Darius crossed the Indus B. C. 520, and conquered Cashmere and a part of the Punjab. Alexander, 200 years later, pushed his conquests a little farther; and the narratives given by his officers supplied Eratosthenes, Strabo, and Pliny with the materials which they arranged and abridged. Ptolemy, who flourished A. D. 150, when commerce had made his countrymen acquainted with the southern parts of I., has given a more accurate account of it. He divides I. into 'India within' and 'India beyond the Ganges.' The former was bounded on the W by the people of Paropamisus, Arachosia, and Gedrosia; on the N by Mount Imaus, the Sogdians, and Sacae; on the E by the Ganges, and on the S by the Indian ocean. Other writers, as Arrian and Pliny, make the Indus its W limit. Strabo calls the S and E boundary, the Atlantic ocean. Of the two great rivers, the Indus and Ganges, the latter was not reached by Alexander, and was seen by few of his followers. The Indus and its five great tributaries were known to all of them. A more accurate acquaintance with Upper India has proved the general correctness of the ancient accounts, and settled many doubtful points. Of the Deccan they knew nothing but the coasts; and of India beyond the Ganges they knew very little. The decline of the Roman empire, the rise of the Parthian empire, and particularly the extension of the Mahomedan power over Western Asia, broke off all direct intercourse between Europe and India. Religious hatred and commercial jealousy contributed to shut up the road to India against Europeans. Caravans were then the medium of Indian commerce, and through them the productions of the East were brought to the Mediterranean shores. Not until the Portuguese had doubled the cape of Good Hope, in 1498, were Europeans able to visit that region of wealth. The islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, the Moluccas, &c., were discovered, and have often been included under the general name of I., which comprised, on the continent, all that vast tract of country lying S of China, Tibet, and Persia. These regions have been divided by modern geographers into three parts—the islands, or the Indian archipelago; India this side the Ganges, or Hindostan; and India beyond the Ganges, or, as some writers call it, Indo-China. When America was discovered, Columbus

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supposed it to be the E coast of Asia, of which he was in search. These regions were, therefore, at first called 'India,' and when the error was discovered, the name was retained, with the distinctive appellation of 'West,' the proper I. being called 'the East Indies.' The Spanish kings assumed the title of 'king of the Indies,' and their council for the colonies was styled 'the Supreme council of the Indies.' The name of West Indies was afterwards restricted to the islands, now so called, lying between N. and S. America.

INDIA (BRITISH). See HINDOSTAN.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO, a great insular region of the globe, lying between Asia and Australia, embracing 40 degrees of long. close to the equator, namely from the W extremity of the island of Sumatra, to the Arroe islands; and upwards of 30 degrees of latitude, or from the parallel of 11° S to that of 19° N; and presenting an innumerable multitude of islands scattered over an area of about 5,000,000 sq. m. The Indian ocean bounds it on the W; the China sea on the N; on the E and S it has the waters of the Pacific. The W boundary is defined by the Malay peninsula, and the long narrow island of Sumatra. Its S boundary is traced by a chain of contiguous islands commencing with Java, and terminating in Timor-Laut, and running in a line from E to W nearly 1,600 geog. m. This chain is intersected by the straits of Java and Bale, Lombok, Sambawa, and Timor. The islands of New Guinea, Gilolo, Mindanao, and Luçon form the E boundary of the archipelago; while its N barrier is defined by the islands of Luçon, Palawan and Borneo. The passages in the E quarter are wider than in any other; those passing through the northern barrier are unsafe and intricate. The archipelago contains three very large islands, viz., Borneo, New Guinea, and Sumatra. In the second rank is Java, to which may be added the peninsula of Malacca. In the third rank Mr. Crawford places Celebes, Luçon or Luconia, and Mindanao; in the fourth Bali, Lombok, Sambawa, Chandana, Flores, Timor, Ceram, Buroe, Gilolo, Palawan, Negros, Samar, Mindoro, Panay, Leyte, and Zebu. The whole archipelago is arranged into groups and chains of islands, with here and there a great island intervening; which are encompassed by five portions of ocean bearing distinct names, viz. the China sea between Borneo and the Malay peninsula; the Java sea between Borneo and Java; the sea lying between Celebes on one side, Ceram on the other, and Timor on the S; the clear tract of ocean, called the Sulu sea, lying between Celebes and Borneo to the S and W, Mindanao and the Sulu chain to the N; and the sea formed by the Sulu chain, Borneo, Palawan, the SW side of the Philippines, and Mindanao. Crawford, in his valuable *History of the Indian archipelago* (Edin. 1820, 3 vols. 8vo.), treats the whole as capable of being subdivided into 5 natural and well-grounded divisions. "Beginning from the W, whence civilization appears to have originated, and from whence it spread to the E, the 1st division comprehends the Malay peninsula, the island of Sumatra, the island of Java, the islands of Bali and Sombok, and about two-thirds of the western part of Borneo, up to the parallel of longitude 116° E. The animal and vegetable productions of this quarter are peculiar, and have a higher character of utility than those of the other divisions; the soil is of superior fertility, and better suited for rearing vegetable food of the first quality. The civilized inhabitants have a general accordance in manners, language, and political institutions: they are far more civilized than those of the other divisions, and have made considerable progress in arts, arms, and letters. Rice is their food, and it is generally abundant.—The island of Celebes is the centre of the 2d grand division, which comprehends, besides that great island itself, the smaller ones on its coast, as Bouton and Salayer,—the whole chain of islands from the parallel of E long. 116° to 124°, with the whole E coast of Borneo within the same limit, and up to about 3° of N lat. The animal and vegetable productions of this quarter have generally a peculiar character, the soil is of an inferior fertility to that of the last, and less suited to the rearing of rice or corn of the first quality. The civilized inhabitants have made considerable progress in the useful arts, but their civilization is of an inferior type to that of the first division. In language, manners, and political institutions, they agree surprisingly among themselves, but differ widely from their western neighbours. Rice is their principal food, but it is not abundant, and some sago is occasionally used.—The 3d division differs in a most remarkable manner from all the rest. Its extent is from 124° to 130° E., and from S lat. 10° to N lat. 2°. The character of the monsoons is here reversed. The E monsoon, which is dry and moderate to the W, is here rapid and boisterous; the W monsoon, rough and wet in the two first divisions, is here dry and temperate. The greater number of the plants and animals of the two first divisions disappear in the third, where we have strange productions, in both kingdoms, unknown to any other parts of the world. This is the native country of the clove and nutmeg, and the only country in the world which produces them in perfection. For raising the higher classes of vegetable food, the soil is of inferior fertility. Rice is scarcely produced at all, and the staple food of the people is sago. In language, manners, and political institutions, the people of this quarter agree among themselves, and differ essentially from all their neighbours. They are far inferior to the inhabitants of

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the first two divisions in civilization, in power, and in knowledge of useful arts. They never acquired of themselves the use of letters.—The 4th division is the least distinctly characterised, but points of dissimilitude sufficiently striking and obvious mark its character, to entitle it to be considered separately. It extends from 116° E long. to about 128°, and from N lat. 4° to 10°, and includes the NE angle of Borneo, the great island of Mindanao, and the Sulu archipelago. The vegetable products of this division are in a good measure peculiar, but partake in some degree of the character of those of the three first divisions united. The clove and nutmeg are indigenous, but of imperfect and inferior quality. Sago is very often consumed, but rice is, again, the principal article of food. In civilization the inhabitants are superior to those of the third division, and inferior to those of the first, or even of the second. Their language, manners, and institutions are peculiar,—agreeing among themselves, and differing from those of all their neighbours.—The 5th and last division is the well-known group of the Philippines, extending from the parallel of 10° to 19° of N lat. A geographical situation so different from that of all the other countries of the archipelago, produces much relative difference of climate and production. This division is the only portion of the archipelago within the limit of the boisterous region of hurricanes, and this circumstance alone gives a peculiar character to the country. The soil is of eminent fertility, and rice is the food of the more civilized races. The mould is eminently favourable to the growth of the tobacco plant and sugar-cane, but produces neither the pepper of the first division, the fine spiceries of the third, nor some of the delicate and peculiar fruits which characterize those countries of the archipelago which lie within 10° of the equator, and which are unknown to all other regions of the earth. The manners, the political institutions, and, above all, the language of the inhabitants, differ in genus and form from those of the inhabitants of all the other divisions."

In the innumerable islands of the vast Indian archipelago, yielding an immense variety of valuable merchantable products, a new and in part unvisited field is opened to commercial enterprise. The slightest acquaintance with its boundless resources must suffice to show that no limit can be assigned to the trade that may be there called into existence. It not only furnishes an innumerable variety of valuable articles suited for European and American markets, but has also an abundance of products not less eagerly sought in the markets of China and Continental Asia. Holland, Spain, and Great Britain, possess valuable colonies among those islands. The prosperity of the Dutch is based exclusively upon the revenue and commerce of Netherlands India, embracing several of the largest islands in the archipelago, and of which Batavia is the chief port and entrepot. With the view of developing the productive resources of Celebes, they have declared Macassar a free port. American commerce with the Philippines, restricted to Manila, might be greatly increased, were they allowed to trade at the principal ports and islands of that rich, productive, and populous group. The British free port of Singapore is one of the principal commercial emporia of the archipelago. The island of Labuan, and the territory of Sarawak, on the NW coast of Borneo, have been ceded to the British by the sultan of Borneo Proper; and they contemplate forming other trading settlements on that magnificent and fertile island. The trade with the Sulu group is capable of great extension; the most fertile parts of NE Borneo are entirely subject to its authority, and their trade with the Philippines is very considerable. The immense and unexplored island of Papua or New Guinea, with many noble rivers traversing its interior for hundreds of miles, presents an interesting field for geographical discovery and commercial enterprise. The Americans have long carried on a lucrative and prosperous trade in these half-civilized countries, where the largest profits are always realized. The American whalers have usually a cargo of arms, ammunition, and other articles for barter on board. They fish off Madagascar, and whenever an opportunity offers, carry on a trade of barter with the natives. Thence their course is directed to St. Paul's and Amsterdam, and afterwards along the coast of Australia; and when it becomes necessary for them again to refresh, they touch at some island in the Indian archipelago, and the scene of barter is once more renewed. Their cargo principally consists of muskets and ammunition, which are readily exchanged for ivory, gold-dust, and other costly commodities, whereby enormous profits are realized. An American South-sea ship sets forth on a whaling voyage thus equipped, and returns with a cargo, not simply of sperm oil, or if that fails, with nothing, but laden with valuable gums, ebony, tortoise-shell, gold-dust, seal skins, shells, and curiosities of a rare but very saleable kind.

INDIAN BAY, an inlet on the W side of Bonavista bay, in the island of Newfoundland.

INDIAN (BIG), a river of North America, which falls into the Ohio, between the Little Miami and the Scioto.

INDIAN CORN FALLS, a cataract in the river St. Mary, about 20 m. from Lake Superior.

INDIAN CREEK, a small stream which enters the Ohio, 45 m. NE from Vevay.—Also a creek in the island of Antigua, a little to the W of Standfast point.—Also a river of Virginia, which runs into the

Chesapeake, in N lat. 37° 43'.—Also a village in Monroe co., in Virginia. Pop. 570.

INDIAN HEAD, a cape on the E coast of New Holland, in S lat. 25° 3'; so called by Cook, from the number of natives who appeared near it as he passed in 1770.

INDIAN ISLAND, an island on the S part of Dusky bay, on the coast of New Zealand; about 4 m. in circumf. 4 m. N of Pickersgil harbour.—Also a small island near the coast of N. Carolina, at the mouth of Pamlico sound.

INDIAN KEY, an island in Dade co., in Florida, 1 m. S of New Matcumbe. It is a huge madreporite rock, having an area of 7 acres.

INDIAN LAKE, a lake in Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S., in a wild mountainous region. It is 4 m. long, and 1 m. broad.

INDIAN OCEAN, the name given to that portion of the great ocean which lies between Asia on the N; Sumatra, Java, and Australia on the E; the Antarctic ocean on the S; and Africa and the Atlantic ocean on the W. The Red sea, the Persian gulf, and the bay of Bengal, are the extreme northern arms of this great sea; the Cape of Good Hope, and the S part of Van Diemen's Land, respectively define its extreme W and E limits. The portion lying to the N of the tropic of Capricorn is sometimes distinguished as the Equinoctial Indian ocean; that to the S, as the Southern Indian ocean. By the straits of Malacca, it is connected with the China sea, and the N. Pacific, on the E; and by the Timor and Torres passages, or the Java and Molucca seas, with the S. Pacific. Besides the large island of Ceylon, and that of Socotra, its N section contains the Laccadive, Maldivé, Andaman, Nicobar, and Mergui groups; the Seychelles, the Canaries, the isles of France and Bourbon, and the great island of Madagascar, are comprised in its S portion; and the distant group of Kerguelen's Land may also be regarded as lying within its S limits; but some modern geographers understand its S limit to be defined by a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass's strait. The great Asiatic rivers, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddi, Indus, Euphrates, and Tigris, and the African Zambesi, are the principal rivers which flow into this ocean.—The great Equatorial stream having swept past the shores of China, continues to flow in a W direction between the parallels of 10° and 25° S, till it reaches the meridian of 65° E, when it turns to the NW, and circling round the N extremity of Madagascar, enters the Mozambique channel, flows along the E coast of Africa, and forms the Cape current.—The SE trades and blows from April to October within the limits of 10° and 28° S.—The monsoons prevail from the parallel of 8° S to the extreme N of this ocean. On the N side of the equator, the NE monsoon prevails from October to April; while on the S side, the NW monsoon prevails during this season. From April to October, the SW monsoon prevails on the N of this line; and the SE monsoon on the S.—The maximum heat of the waters of this ocean occurs in about 87° 40' E long., between the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the coast of Hindostan.

INDIAN RIVER, or **CYPRESS SWAMP**, a morass partly in Maryland and partly in Delaware, U. S. It extends 6 m. from E to W, and nearly 12 m. from N to S, and includes an area of nearly 50,000 acres. Yet the whole of this swamp is a high and level basin, very wet though undoubtedly the highest land on that part of the coast. False cape, at the mouth of Indian river, is in N lat. 38° 35' 15".—Also a lagoon on the E coast of the peninsula of Florida, which runs from N to S, forming a sort of inland passage for above 100 m. along the coast. In some places it is 4 m. wide; in others it is not over 50 yds. Its depth of water also greatly varies.—Also a river of Delaware, which runs into Rehoboth bay, in N lat. 38° 40'.—Also a small arm of the sea, in the dist. of Maine, between Chandler's and Pleasant river.—Also one of the head branches of the Connecticut river, which it enters a little N of the parallel of 45°.—Also a river in Lewis co., in the state of New York, which flows into Black lake, in St. Lawrence co., and thence into the Oswegatchie.

INDIAN SOUND, a gulf or bay on the S coast of Patagonia, communicating with the Straits of Magellan, by means of St. Jerome's channel.

INDIAN SPRINGS, a village in Butts co., in Georgia, 52 m. W of Milledgeville, on the fork of two creeks, tributaries of the Ocmulgee. There are much-frequented sulphureous springs here.

INDIAN STREAM, a township in Coos co., in New Hampshire, U. S. Pop. 315.

INDIAN TERRITORY, or WESTERN TERRITORY, as it is generally called in official papers, an extensive region, which has been set apart by the general government of the United States as a home for the Indian nations, whose removal beyond the limits of the states, chiefly from the SW states of the Union, has been going on for several years. The tract thus appropriated extends from the W boundary of Arkansas and Missouri to that of the Mexican States, between the Red river on the S, and the Platte or Nebraska, on the N; or the latitudes of $33^{\circ} 50'$ and 40° N. It is about 360 m. in breadth from N to S, by from 700 to 750 m. in extreme length; the S part, however, is not more than one-half that length. The area may be roughly stated at about 250,000 sq. m.

Face of the country. For about 100 m. W of the eastern boundary the country is gently undulating; in the SE corner, between the Arkansas and Red river, it is mountainous, being traversed by the Ozark range. Beyond this, it spreads out into wide expanses of a slightly undulating surface, or into extensive plains over whose dead level the eye wanders to the verge of vision. In the W part of the northern belt, successive groups of isolated table-lands, or elevated platforms of no great height or extent, and regular but not lofty ranges of hills, mark the approach to the foot of the Rocky mountains. The base of these mountains is about 3,000 ft. above sea-level. James's Peak rises to the height of 11,500 ft.; further N, near the sources of the Platte, some points attain a much greater elevation.—This region is traversed by several large rivers, the largest rising in the Rocky mountains, and flowing E to the Mississippi and Missouri. They have the common character of rivers of a desert, flowing through tracts of sand, with wide but shallow beds, obstructed throughout by sand-bars and banks, sometimes so scantily furnished with water as to form merely a succession of stagnant pools, and occasionally even presenting dry channels. The Nebraska, Platte, or Shallow river, although it has a course of nearly 1,000 m. and is in many places several miles in width, is so shoal that it may be forded almost any point in moderate stages of the water, and can scarcely be said to be navigable for any considerable length of time. In the lower part of its course, its banks and islands are covered with cotton-wood and willows, which, however, soon disappear as you ascend; and for several hundred miles scarcely a tree or shrub is to be seen, until, on approaching the mountains, it is again lined with straggling groups of stunted trees. The Kansas, or Konzas, is also a large stream and receives several considerable tributaries, amongst which are the Republican fork, Solomon's fork, Smoky Hill fork, and Grand Saline fork. In high stages of the water, it may be navigated for a distance of nearly 200 m., but is beset with numerous shoals. The Arkansas is, however, the principal river of this region; rising in the Rocky mountains, near the head of the Rio del Norte, it forms for several hundred miles the boundary between New Mexico and this territory, which it traverses, passing into Arkansas. It affords few facilities for navigation, being shallow, and in some parts entirely disappearing. Steamboats ascend to Fort Gibson. From the N, it receives the Verdigris, the Neosho or Grand river, and the Illinois; and from the S, the Nebracka, Nesuketonga or Salt fork, and Canadian. The last mentioned rises in the Mexican mountains, and has a course of nearly 1,000 m.; but its channel is shallow, and sometimes quite dry, the waters being rapidly absorbed by the sands. The Red river is better supplied with water; and since the removal of the great raft in Louisiana, steamboats come up into this territory. Its largest tributaries from the N are the Washita, or False Washita, Blue Water, and Klamesha.

Soil. The Western part of the territory forms a portion of the Great American desert, which extends along the E foot of the Rocky mountains, with a breadth of about 500 m., far beyond the limits of the territory. The soil is arid, sterile sand, almost destitute of trees and shrubs. Vast tracts consist of bare rocks, cactuses, gravel, or sand, and others are covered only with yuccas, cactuses, grape-vines, and cucurbitaceous plants; nearly the whole region is either destitute of water during a part of the year, or presents to the wayworn and exhausted traveller only a brackish and bitter draught; in many places the surface is whitened by saline efflorescences, and all wears the aspect of desolation. This region is unsusceptible of cultivation, yet it does not exhibit the naked aspect of the African deserts: in certain seasons it is traversed by full streams, and in some parts it affords pasture for large herds of bison, droves of wild horses, and other animals. It is frequented by wandering bands of savages, who roam from place to place in pursuit of game. The E part of the territory, forming a strip of about 200 m. in breadth, is in general productive, and well suited to agricultural purposes. It is mostly prairie, skirted here and there, chiefly along the river-valleys, by lines of woodland, and there are extensive fertile bottoms on the lower parts of the rivers. A portion of it is unfit for cultivation, such as the mountains and flint-hills, that are interspersed throughout the country. These, however, add to the salubrity of the climate, and afford a good range for stock at certain seasons. The country will produce abundantly all the varieties of grain, vegetables, and agricultural products, which are raised in the states of the same lat. E of the Mississippi. It is also admirably adapted to the raising of stock of every description. S of the Kansas river, there is no necessity to provide for them in the winter, as they live in the range winter and sum-

mer. This section is the portion which is occupied by the emigrant and indigenous tribes.

Population. The pop. of the Indian territory consists of tribes of eastern origin, and about 70,000 in number, who have been removed thither by the United States; of indigenous bands and tribes, who occupy a part of their original hunting-grounds, or have merely been removed to an adjoining tract, more suitable for their residence; and of the wild roving bands of the W portion, who have had, until very recently, no communication or political connection with the authorities of the republic.—The Choctaws possess the tract lying between Arkansas and New Mexico, bounded on the S by the Red river, and on the N by the Canadian and Arkansas rivers. The Chickasaws, who were a friendly tribe while on the E side of the Mississippi, are settled among them. Most of the inhabitants of the territory, which is about 200 m. long, and 150 m. broad, are now engaged in agriculture; they have good houses, and well-fenced fields; they raise more Indian corn and cotton than is necessary for their own consumption, and own great numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. There are several native traders, mechanics, and teachers among them; and saw and grist mills, cotton-gins, ploughs, looms, and spinning-wheels, give indications of civilization. The European costume has been generally adopted by them, and most of them have learned to relish the common luxuries of their white neighbours. The Choctaws have a written constitution, and have established trial by jury. Their government is administered by 4 principal chiefs, elected for a term of 4 years, and presiding over 4 districts; and a legislative council of 30 members, chosen annually by the people. The American Board of foreign missions have 5 stations in this territory; and there are 2 Baptist and 1 Methodist mission in the nation. Fort Towson, a United States' military post, on Red river, is within their territory.—The Creek country lies between the Canadian on the S, and the Cherokee frontier on the N and E. It is well watered and wooded, though containing extensive prairies. The character and condition of the Creeks or Muscogees resemble those of the Choctaws, but they are less advanced in the mechanic arts and in civilization generally than that tribe. Most of them have comfortable houses, and good gardens and orchards, and raise Indian corn in large quantities, with some rice and wheat; they have also live stock enough to supply their own consumption.—The Seminoles are seated within the Creek country; and are considered a part of the Creek nation. They retain more of the habits of hunters than the Creeks. The Creek government is administered by a general council of the nation, in accordance with the provisions of a written constitution; and the execution of the laws is intrusted, under the direction of the council and judges, to executive officers called light-horsemen or sheriffs. There are 2 stations of the Baptists, a station of the Board of foreign missions, and a Methodist mission among the Creeks; several of the missionaries are natives.—The Cherokees own the tract N and E of the Creeks. They have entirely abandoned the chase, and are more advanced in civilization than any of their neighbours. They have several saw and grist mills, and one or several ploughs to each farm. There are several native traders, one of whom owns a steam-boat, which runs between their country and New Orleans; and some of the natives have executed contracts for subsisting the garrison of Fort Gibson. Their government is conducted by 3 principal chiefs, and the legislature, consisting of 2 houses, meets annually. Each district is also under the care of 2 judges and 2 sheriffs. The Board of foreign missions have missionaries, farmers, and mechanics, with 4 schools, and a printing press, in their country; and the Methodists and Baptists have each a mission.—The Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws, occupy a small tract on the Neosho. The Senecas, among whom are about 50 Mohawks, and the united bands of Senecas and Shawnees, are skillful farmers, have comfortable cabins, and several mills. The Quapaws have made less progress, but they are peaceable and industrious. The Senecas, who removed thither from New York, have a translation of the Book of Common Prayer, which many of them are able to read, and one of their number officiates at their meetings for public worship.—The Osages or Wososhes, occupying a territory N of the Cherokees, are an indigenous tribe, and mostly dependent upon the chase. Their squaws raise some Indian corn and beans. A band on the Neosho owns some cattle and hogs, and have begun to use the plough. The others live in portable lodges, formed by inserting small poles in the ground, and bending them over so as to meet at the top, where an aperture is left for the escape of the smoke, the sides being covered with flags, or buffalo or elk skins.—Further N, on the Osage river, are the small kindred bands of Piankeshaws, Weas, and Peorias of the Miami nation, and the related bands of Pottawatamies and Ottawas. They have fenced and ploughed fields, decent cabins, and own a considerable number of cattle. The Methodists, the Western missionary society, and the Baptists, have missionaries among them.—The Shawnees or Shawanees own a tract lying between the head of the Osage and the lower part of the Kansas river. They are amongst the most improved of the Indian tribes, having generally good houses, well fenced and ploughed fields, and a sufficient number of live stock; there is also a saw and grist mill in the country. The Methodists and Baptists have missions among them, and at the Shawnee station, under the care of the latter, there is a printing press.—N of the Kansas, and SW of the Missouri, is the Delaware country, which extends westward 200 m., with a breadth of 10 m. The condition of the Delawares resembles that of the Shawnees, with whom they were long politically connected.

and there are among them Methodist and Baptist missions.—The Kansas or Konzas occupy a tract on both sides of the Kansas river, between the Delaware and Shawnee lands. They are an indigenous tribe, nearly allied to the Osages, and are poor and wretched; their lodges are partly like those of the Osages, and in part made of earth; in these last, the roof is supported by wooden props within. They follow the chase for subsistence.—The Kickapoo tract lies on the W side of the Missouri, on the N of the Delaware country. The Kickapoos are of a kindred origin with the Illinois and Miami bands, and resemble them in their condition. One of the Kickapoo chiefs has founded a religious society; he lays claim to divine revelations, and inculcates abstinence from ardent spirits, flagellation for sin, and the observance of holy days. The religious ceremonies consist of a series of prayers chanted by the whole assembly, and they are solemnized four times a-week. Many Pottawatamies are also seated here. Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, is in the Kickapoo territory.—The united bands of Sacks or Sauks and Towas occupy a tract N of the Kickapoos, on the Missouri. They have lately removed, but are in an improving condition. The Otoes, between the Platte or Nebraska and the Little Nemahaw; the Omahas or Mahas, between the Platte and the Missouri; the Pawnees, to the W of the latter; and the Pancas to the N are indigenous tribes, and retain their primitive barbarous habits of life with little or no change. They pursue the buffalo, and the squaws raise Indian corn, beans, and pumpkins.—In the desert regions further W are roving tribes of Comanches, Kioways, and Towash, often called Pawnee Peets or Piquas; and nearer to the mountains, of Arickaras or Rees, Shiennes or Cheyennes, Arrepahas, Gros Ventres, and Eutaws, who wander from place to place, on both sides of the frontier, in pursuit of game, and have had little intercourse with the whites. They are skillful horsemen; their arms are chiefly the bow and arrow, lance, war-club, and buckler, and their dwellings moveable skin lodges or tents. The great caravan road from Missouri to Santa Fe crosses the country, and there is a trader's fort on the Upper Arkansas.—By a recent law, the president of the United States may, with the consent of the Senate, appoint 3 superintendents of Indian affairs at an annual salary of 2,000 dollars; and in lieu of the 23 agents and subagents heretofore employed, he may appoint 11 Indian agents with yearly salaries of 1,500 d.; and 6 others with a salary of 1,000 d.; besides 4 agents for the New Mexican Indians, and 1 for those in Utah, at a salary of 1,500 d.

INDIAN TOWN, a village of Maryland, U. S., on the SE bank of Choptank river, 3 m. SW of Newmarket.—Also a small town of N. Carolina, 33 m. from Edenton.—Also a town in Williamsburg district in S. Carolina.

INDIANA, one of the United States of America, between the parallels of 37° 45' and 41° 52' N lat., and the meridians of 84° 42' and 89° 12' W long. It is bounded on the N by the lake and state of Michigan; on the E by the state of Ohio; on the S by the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky; and on the W by the state of Illinois. It is 246 m. in length from N to S; and 160 m. broad; and has an area of 36,000 sq. m., or 21,478,760 acres.

Face of the country. This state is in no part mountainous, but that portion of its S district bordering on the Ohio contains much broken, hilly land, seldom rising above 300 ft. The interior parts, and the valleys of the E and W forks of White river, present a gently undulating country, generally timbered, with occasional strips of rich bottom along the margin of the streams. The valley of the Wabash, in the lower part, is an undulating surface of forest and prairie. N of Terre-Haute the land is of the first quality, presenting fine forests, occasionally opening into beautiful and fertile prairies. On the St. Joseph's, and across to the head-waters of the Maumee, are extensive wet and dry prairies, and heavily timbered lands, with a soil of exhaustless fertility. On the shore of Lake Michigan are sand hills, and along the Kankakee extensive swamps and marshes. The kinds of timber most abundant are, oak of various species, ash, beech, buckeye, walnut, cherry, sugar-tree, hickory, elm, sassafras, honey-locust, cotton-wood, sycamore, hackberry, and mulberry. The principal productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables.—The Ohio meanders along the entire S boundary of the state. The E and W forks of White river, and their branches, drain the interior counties for an extent of 200 m., and are

navigable for flat boats, during the seasons of floods, a distance of 100 m. from their mouths. The Wabash rising on the NE, and flowing SW nearly across the state, is navigable for steam-boats to Lafayette. The main branch of the Wabash rises in Ohio, and after a meandering course of more than 200 m., becomes the boundary between Indiana and Illinois, for a distance of 120 m., till it unites with the Ohio river.

Climate and productions. The climate of I. is agreeable, and resembles that of Ohio. The winters are milder and shorter than in the Atlantic states; the summers are in general not warmer. Spring commences about the middle of February. The peach blossoms early in March, and the woods are green in April. The country in the upper parts of the state is healthy, and the districts along the rivers, except in the neighbourhood of swamps and marshes, and near Lake Michigan, is not considered insalubrious.—Bituminous coal and iron are found in this state, but its chief products are agricultural. The iron produced in 1840 was only 810 tons of cast, and 20 tons of bar-iron. Bituminous coal was mined to the extent of 242,040 bushels in 1840. Salt and granite are among the mineral productions.—The live stock in 1840 consisted of 241,036 horses and mules, 619,980 neat cattle; 675,982 sheep; 1,623,608 hogs; and the value of poultry was 357,594 dollars. The animal products consisted of 1,237,919 lbs. of wool; and the products of the dairy were valued at 742,269 d. Large quantities of pork are packed in this state; and manufactures of lard, oil, soap, and prussiate of potash are extensively carried on. The number of hogs packed in 1844 was 257,414; in 1845, 147,420; and in 1846, 251,236.—The cereal crops are large, and in 1847, as compared with those of 1840, were as follows:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Indian corn.
1840.	4,049,376 bush.	28,015	5981,605	28,155,887
1847.	7,500,000 bush.	39,000	15,290,000	38,000,000

Rye was grown to the extent of 250,000 b., and buckwheat to the extent of 100,000 b. in 1847. Of the miscellaneous crops, those of potatoes and tobacco are the most extensive. The crops of 1840 gave the following results:—Potatoes, 1,525,794 bushels; tobacco, 1,820,306 lbs.; hqps, 38,591 lbs.; hay, 178,029 tons; hemp and flax, 8,605 tons; maple sugar, 3,727,795 lbs. The number of cords of wood sold was 183,712. The value of the products of the orchard was 110,055 d.; of market gardens, 61,212 d.; and of nurseries, 17,231 d. The value of lumber produced was 420,791 d., and that of furs and skins 220,883 d.

Manufactures. The manufactures of Indiana are on a respectable footing; and enjoy many advantages which may tend to develop these interests to an indefinite extent. The whole capital employed in 1840 was 4,132,043 d. Machinery and hardware were made on a small scale, and employed in the aggregate a cap. of 140,468 d. The manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, and flax goods, are but little attended to. Hats and caps are made to some extent, and the tanning and manufacture of leather is largely engaged in. Soap, candles, spirits, earthenware, paper, cordage, &c., form also articles of some consideration. The value of home-made or family goods, in 1840, was 1,289,802 d.—Indiana does not enjoy the advantages of a direct foreign trade, but is dependent on the ports of other states in its commercial relations with the world for an outlet. Its productions generally find a market in the Mississippi river towns; but no inconsiderable amount finds an outlet by the lakes. In 1840 there were 11 commercial and 26 commission houses in the foreign business, with a capital of 1,207,400 d.

and 1,801 retail houses, with an aggregate capital of 5,664,687 d. in this state.

Canals and railroads.] A system of canals, embracing all the great rivers of the state which became unserviceable by lowness of water during part of the year, was projected in this state in 1836. The White water canal extends from Laurenceville on the Ohio, to Cambridge on the National road, 76 m., and will be carried ultimately by a branch to Cincinnati. The Wabash and Erie canal is designed to extend from Terre-Haute to the intersection of the Ohio line by the Maumee, and thence to Maumee bay in Ohio. The Central canal is designed to run from Indianapolis to Petersburg, and thence to Evansville, a distance of 190 m.—The Madison and Indianapolis railroad is 95 m. long, and it is intended to push it forward to Lafayette on the Wabash canal, a further distance of 65 m. A railroad from Indianapolis to Launeeburg, 90 m., is in process of construction; and several other works of internal importance are progressing.

Population.] The progressive increase of the pop. of this state, from one decennial period to another, has been as follows:

Date of census.

1800,	4,875
1810,	24,620
1820,	147,178
1830,	343,051
1840,	685,866
1850,	990,258

The decennial increase between 1830 and 1840 was at the rate of 99.9 per cent.; between 1840 and 1850, 44.4 per cent.

Towns.] Indianapolis, the capital of the state, is situated on the l. bank of the W fork of White river, at the head of steam-boat navigation, 122 m. from Cincinnati.—Vincennes, the oldest town in the state, having been founded by the French in 1702, contains about 3,000 inhabitants. Terre-Haute, the eastern terminus of the national road, and Logansport, on the Wabash, are considerable towns. Richmond, on the western state line; Michigan city, at the base of Lake Michigan, and the only lake port in the state; Covington, on the Wabash, and on the line of the Erie and Wabash canal, &c., are places of note, fast rising to opulence and importance.

Government.] The new constitution of I., as ratified on 4th August, 1851, provides that every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years old, resident in the state 6 months next preceding the election, and every white male, of foreign birth, 21 years old, resident in the United States one year and in the state 6 months next preceding the election, who shall have duly declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, may vote. No negro or mulatto can vote. All persons using bribery, threats, or rewards, to procure their election, shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which they were chosen. Persons in any way engaging in duels shall be ineligible to offices of profit or trust. Collectors or holders of public moneys shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit until they have paid over all sums for which they are liable. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*. Senators not exceeding 50, and representatives not over 100, in number, shall be chosen by the voters of their respective districts; the former for 4 years, the latter for 2 years. They must be, at the time of their election, citizens of the United States, residents of the state for the 2 years next preceding the election, and for 1 year of the district from which they were chosen. Senators shall be divided into two classes; the first shall vacate their seats in 2 years, and the second in 4 years, and afterwards one-half shall be chosen every 2 years. Senators must be at least 25, and representatives at least 21 years of age. Members of the assembly shall have the usual freedom of speech and exemption from arrest, and no civil process can be served on them during the session, and for 15 days before. The sessions of the general assembly shall be held biennially, commencing on the Thursday next after the first Monday of January. No session after the first under the new constitution shall continue for more than 61, and no special session for more than 40 days. The governor and lieutenant-governor shall be chosen by a plurality of votes, for 4 years. They must be 30 years old, residents of the United States and of the state for the 5 years next preceding the election. Persons holding office under the state or the United States, shall be ineligible to either office.

The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate. The governor shall have power to grant pardons, &c., for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment. Neither the governor nor the lieutenant-governor shall be eligible to any other office during the term for which they are elected. Nor shall the governor be eligible more than 4 years in any period of 8 years. The governor may veto a bill; but, if afterwards passed by a majority of those elected to each house, it shall become a law. A secretary of state, auditor, and treasurer, shall be chosen by the people for 2 years; and no person shall be eligible to either of these offices more than 4 out of any 6 years. The voters of each county shall choose a clerk of the circuit court, auditor, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, and surveyor. All county officers must be inhabitants of the places from which they are chosen for at least one year before the election. The supreme court shall consist of not less than 3 nor more than 5 judges, chosen from districts by the people at large, for 6 years. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, and such original jurisdiction as the assembly may confer. Each circuit court shall consist of one judge, who shall reside within the circuit, and be chosen by the people for 6 years. A prosecuting attorney shall be chosen in each circuit for 2 years. Justices of the peace shall be chosen by the people of each township for 4 years. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, whose decisions shall be obligatory upon those voluntarily submitting their matters of difference thereto. Any voter of good moral character may be admitted to practise law in all the courts of the state. The assembly may modify or abolish the grand jury system. In all criminal cases, the juries may determine the law and the facts. Provision may be made for bringing suits against the state for liabilities arising after the adoption of this constitution.—All able-bodied white male persons, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except those exempt by law, shall be enrolled among the militia of the state.—The common school fund shall consist of the congressional township fund and the lands belonging thereto, of the surplus revenue, saline, and bank tax fund, the fund to be derived from the sale of county seminaries, and moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries, all fines, forfeitures, and escheats, and lands not otherwise specially granted, including the net proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the state by the act of congress of September 28, 1850. The principal of the fund may be increased, but shall never be diminished, and its income shall be devoted solely to the support of common schools. The assembly shall provide for the election by the people of a superintendent of public instruction, to hold office for two years. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for the treatment of the insane, shall be supported by law. Houses of refuge, for the reformation of juvenile offenders, shall be established by the assembly, and the county boards may provide farms as an asylum for those who have claims upon the sympathies and aid of society. The revenues of the public works and surplus taxes, after paying the ordinary state expenses and interest on the state debt, shall be applied to reduce the principal of the debt. No new debt shall be contracted, unless to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to pay the interest on the state debt, or to repel invasion, &c. The assembly shall never assume any debts, nor shall any county lend its credit to, or borrow money to buy stock in, any incorporated company. No banks shall be established except under a general law, and the stockholders shall be individually responsible for the debts of the corporation, in addition to their stock, to an amount equal thereto. Every bank must close banking operations within 20 years from its organization, and promptly close its business. No Negro or Mulatto shall come into or settle in the state. All contracts made with such negro or mulatto shall be void, and all persons employing them or encouraging them to remain in the state, shall be punished by a fine of not less than 10 d., nor more than 500 d.; and the proceeds of such fines shall be appropriated for the colonization of those Negroes and Mulattoes, and their descendants, in the state at the adoption of the constitution, and willing to emigrate.—There are 3 colleges in the state, viz. Indiana college, founded at Bloomington in 1825; Hanover, established in 1827; and Wabash college at Crawfordsville.

Financial affairs.] The state of I. was one of those unlucky states which, estimating its resources rather according to future expectations than present means, rapidly incurred debt to a large amount, and was forced to betake itself in consequence to the humiliating resource of repudiation. It has lately, however, begun to assume a more respectable position in the monetary world. In 1847, when the arrangement of the state's indebtedness was made with her creditors, the debt, exclusive of interest, was 11,045,000 d.; there had been surrendered and converted into new stock, in 1849, 9,563,000 d.; leaving yet to come into this arrangement 1,488 bonds, or 1,488,000 d. The amount of revenue paid into the state treasury during 1849, on all accounts, was 441,650 d., which exceeded the amount paid the previous year, 28,901 d. The assessment for state purposes for 1849 was 508,537 d., and for county, road, school, and township purposes, collectively, 630,570 d. The value of the entire property of the state subject to taxation, as returned for 1849, was 133,419,056 d., which is an increase over 1848 of 4,458,070 d. The state commenced paying interest in July 1847; meantime the state stock has been steadily and gradually advancing in value, until it now stands nearly at its full value, taking 6 per cent. interest per ann. as the standard. The ordinary expenditures of the state government for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October 1849, were 74,469 d. The following is the financial sheet for 1850:—

	drs.
Balance in the treasury, October 31, 1849,	428,941.19
Total receipts into the treasury for year ending October 31, 1850,	1,432,442.78
Total revenue,	1,861,383.97
Total warrants on treasury for same period,	1,513,534.04
Balance in treasury, October 31, 1850,	347,849.93
<i>Chief sources of Income.</i>	
Permanent revenue,	455,630.02
State prison,	11,145.42
Common school fund,	55,863.00
University fund,	9,477.04
Bank tax,	1,984.19
Saline fund,	4,999.45
Wabash and Erie canal, by trust's,	857,149.61
<i>Principal items of Expenditure.</i>	
Legislature,	31,010.64
Executive,	5,877.93
Judiciary,	19,705.81
Public printing,	11,522.49
State library,	964.81
State prison,	3,606.63
Treasury notes cancelled,	144,575.00
Interest on treasury notes,	59,430.78
Interest on public debt,	188,595.00
Wabash and Erie canal, by trust's,	824,987.85
Deaf and dumb,	29,979.92
Blind,	11,781.09
Insane hospital,	32,501.33
University fund,	14,392.39
Saline fund,	7,765.53
Bank tax fund,	3,624.96

State debt.—Prior to 1847, the state owed on her foreign debt principal, 11,048,000 d.; interest, 3,326,640 d.; total, 14,374,640 d. By the acts of the legislature of 19th January 1846, and 27th January 1847, proposals were made to the holders of bonds that they should complete the Wabash and Erie canal, and take the state's interest in it for one-half of this debt, and the state would issue new certificates for the other half, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum until January 1853, and after that time at 5 per cent., and issue certificates for one-half of the arrears of interest, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum after January 1853. In this 2½ per cent. stock is also included 1 per cent. per annum upon the principal, which gives the holder of the old bond when surrendered, 5 per cent. per annum upon the new 5 per cent. stock from the dividend day next preceding his surrender of the old bonds. August 5, 1850, there had been surrendered of the old bonds, and new certificates taken under this proposition by the state, of principal, 9,563,000 d., leaving then outstanding of her old bonds, of principal, 1,485,000 d. The state has issued of the new certificates of stock, paying 4 per cent. until 1853, and after that time 5 per cent., 4,781,500 d.; of 2½ per cent. stock, she has issued 1,736,727.50 d. The state keeps an agency in the city of New York for the surrender of the old stock, issuing the new, and receiving transfers of the new. The state in 1839-40 authorized the issue of one and a-half million of treasury notes to pay off her internal improvement liabilities. These notes were made receivable for all state dues, and have been annually returning into the treasury, and are now nearly all withdrawn from circulation. The state also issued bonds for the bank capital, and treasury notes to pay the bank a debt which the state owed it. But these treasury notes were based upon a sinking fund belonging to the state and held by the bank.

The liabilities of the state and canal, August 5, 1850, may be thus stated:—

	drs.
State's half principal of bonds surrendered,	4,781,500.00
State's half interest on bonds with 1 per cent. of principal, with half of coupons added,	1,736,727.50
Total foreign debt,	6,518,227.50
Add domestic debt,	257,295.00
Total foreign and domestic debt,	6,775,522.50
<i>State Stock.</i>	
The amount of the several stocks issued under the act for liquidating the public debt, up to August 5, 1850, is as follows:—	
5 per cent. state stock,	4,781,500.00
2½ per cent. state stock,	1,736,727.50
5 per cent. preferred canal stock,	4,079,500.00
5 per cent. deferred canal stock,	702,000.00
2½ per cent. special preferred canal stock,	1,216,250.00
2½ per cent. special deferred canal stock,	207,400.00
Total stocks issued to August 5, 1850,	12,723,377.50
Deduct for 2½ per cent. state stock redeemed,	20,000.00
Total outstanding, August 5, 1850,	12,703,377.50

The state is paying interest only on her 5 per cent. state stock, at the rate of 4 per cent. After the year 1853, the rate of interest on this will be 5 per cent. After 1853, the 2½ per cent. state stock will

draw interest at that rate. The remaining stocks are thrown upon the canal, and their redemption, principal and interest, depends upon the receipts from the canal, in accordance with the provisions of the act above referred to.

The following is the disposition of the lands of Indiana:—

Area in acres,	21,478,760
Proclaimed for sale,	21,859,707
Sold,	15,477,628
Granted to schools,	631,863
" universities,	46,080
" internal improvements,	1,609,861
" individuals,	843
" seats of government,	2,560
Bounties, military, late war,	69,776
" Mexican war,	189,540
Reserved salaries,	24,235
" Indians,	126,220
" companies,	150,000
Private claims,	179,880
	18,508,426

Swamp lands area,	2,970,334
	981,682

Unappropriated balance, 1849, acres, 1,998,652

History. Vincennes was originally settled by French soldiers from Canada in 1702. Separated from the world, these colonists soon became assimilated to the savages by whom they were surrounded, and with whom they intermarried. In 1763, I came by treaty into the possession of the British. The revolution gave it to the United States. The Indians commenced depredations, and committed a number of murders, in 1810-11, in consequence of which General Harrison was despatched to subjugate these marauders. In 1816, I took her place as a state of the union, and formed a constitution for its own government. Since that period it has rapidly progressed in pop. and wealth; but unfortunately has, as we have seen, contracted a large public debt, which still continues to enlure the energies of the people.

INDIANA, a central county in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by the head-waters of the W branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1840, 20,782; in 1850, 27,335. Its cap., of the same name, is 155 m. W of Harrisburg.—Also a township in Alleghany co., in Pennsylvania, 10 m. NE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 2,697.

INDIANAPOLIS, the capital of the state of Indiana, U. S., and of Marion co., situated on the E side of White river, which is navigable up to it. Pop. in 1840, 2,692; in 1850, 8,034. The national road passes through the town, which was originally laid out on a mile square, with streets crossing each other at right angles. The state-house is a fine building.

INDIANS (AMERICAN). See article AMERICA, vol. i., pp. 221—225.

INDIES (EAST). See HINDOSTAN.

INDIES (WEST). See ANTILLES.

INDIES (BRITISH WEST), a number of fine islands situated among the several groups in the Western hemisphere which constitute the GREATER and LESS ANTILLES. These colonies amount in number to 18; and occupy an aggregate territory of 154,000 sq. m., including Honduras and Guayana, with a pop. of nearly 1,000,000. The following table affords a general view of the area and pop. of these islands. Those marked *w* are windward islands; those marked *l*, leeward:

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1834.	Pop. in 1844.
1 Antigua, <i>l</i>	168	35,412	36,190
2 Barbadoes, <i>w</i>	166	102,912	122,198
3 Dominica,	291	18,890	22,200
4 Grenada and the Grenadines, <i>w</i>	155	28,123	28,927
5 Jamaica and dependencies,	5,468	347,692	379,690
6 Montserrat, <i>l</i>	47	7,659	7,365
7 Nevis, <i>l</i>	38	1,422	9,871
8 St. Christopher or St. Kitt's, <i>l</i>	68	25,272	28,177
9 St. Lucia, <i>w</i>	275	18,148	22,545
10 St. Vincent, <i>w</i>	131	27,122	27,573
11 Tobago, <i>w</i>	187	14,901	13,027
12 Tortola and the Virgin Islands,	94	6,965	6,689
13 Anguilla, <i>l</i>	29	3,080	2,934
14 Trinidad,	2,400	45,284	58,514
15 The Bahamas,	5,424	18,573	26,491
16 The Bermudas,	40	8,720	9,915
17 British Guayana,	76,000	96,502	121,678
18 Honduras,	62,740	3,958	11,066
	153,721	820,575	931,060

The reader is referred to the separate accounts of these islands for more minute information respecting their condition and resources, and for an account of their physical features; also to the general article **ANTILLES**. The object of the present article will be to exhibit a combined view of the whole, chiefly in relation to their commercial importance.

Climate.] Most of these islands present isolated peaks, or mountain-ranges, which attain a great alt. The Blue mountains in Jamaica attain an alt. of 7,150 ft.; Mount Misery in St. Kitt's has an alt. of 3,712 ft.; the highest peak in Dominica reaches 6,000 ft.; the Morne-Garou in St. Vincent's has an alt. of 4,800 ft.; the Soufriere in Guadalupe, of 5,500 ft.; and Volcano in St. Lucia, 4,000 ft. Some, of secondary formation, are low, rising very little above the sea. All the islands, except the more northerly of the Bahamas, lie between the tropics, and are consequently subject to a high temp.; yet, even in the warm season, the influence of the surrounding ocean,—the periodically recurring sea-breezes,—and the height of the land in the interior,—tend to modify the climatic intensity peculiar to their geographical position. In the interior of the large islands, in which elevation is more marked, a mild and delightful temp. is enjoyed throughout the year; and several of the smaller islands possess the same advantages. The lowlands, however, in all these islands are exceedingly unhealthy; and endemic influences render them unfit for the habitation of foreigners: there life is short, even among the native-born. At an elevation of 1,200 ft., the aspect of the climate is different; nor does it end in the propagation and prevalence of those fevers and fluxes which prove so destructive to life in the low and swampy grounds. In the more northerly of the islands, ice sometimes forms in winter, but snow never falls. The inhabitants will complain of cold when the therm. is ranging between 60° and 70°. The year, as in the most tropical countries, may be divided into two seasons,—the wet and dry,—though there is sufficient variation to mark the four seasons of more temperate regions. Spring may be said to commence in April, when the fields put forth their verdant appearance. From May to October the tropical summer reigns in all its intensity, and the heat is insupportable; the sea-breeze, however, which sets in about noon, greatly moderates the temp. The mean height of the therm. at this season is 80° Fah. The nights are beautiful, and are tempered by the land-breeze, which blows gently off shore from about 10 o'clock until day-break. With October commence the autumnal rains, when the waters pour down in torrents. These continue until December, between which and April serene and pleasant weather prevails. The trade-winds blow from an E direction from December to June; August is the season of hurricanes, which frequently devastate whole islands. These rarely occur, however, in Cuba, and are almost wholly unknown in Trinidad.

Productions.] The rich and varied productions of these islands give them an important position in a commercial point of view. To their numerous valuable native plants, art and industry have added others not less valuable. The sugar-cane, yielding its triplicate of sugar, molasses, and rum; the coffee plant, pimento or all-spice, the plantain, the banana, the pine-apple, anana, yam, and sweet potato; maize, cassava, manioc, cocoa, the tobacco and cotton-plants; various dye-woods and stuffs, as fustic, log-wood, and cochineal; medicinal plants, as liquorice, arrow-root, jalap, and ipecacuanha; and woods for cabinet-work, as mahogany and lignumvitæ;—all these are either indigenous or introduced staples, and render vast contributions to commerce. To this

list may be added all the varieties of tropical fruits, the bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, mango, paw-paw, guava, orange, lemon, tamarind, fig, cachew-nut, mamee, grenadilla, vanilla, &c.—The cattle of the W. Indies are inferior, and only a few of the islands contain sheep and goats. Very few horses, asses, or mules are reared, and consequently great numbers of these animals are imported from the adjacent continents. Hogs are more abundant, and find a ready and plentiful supply of food in the woods. Wild animals are almost extinct, and consist only of a few wild boars, monkeys, rats, and the smaller species. The manati is found in Trinidad and Tobago. Reptiles and amphibious animals inhabit the shores and margins of the rivers, and fish and turtles are abundant.—The bird tribe is extensive, and remarkable for beautiful plumage.—Insects, mosquitoes, cockroaches, centipedes, scorpions, ants, chigoes, abound in all the islands. In fact, all the abundance and all the torments of intertropical regions prevail in the W. Indies.

Population.] The original inhabitants of these islands have long been extinct, except a small remnant which still exists in St. Vincent and Trinidad. When discovered, a dense pop. covered these prolific regions, but the barbarities of the Europeans in a short space of time destroyed these unhappy people, supplying their places with the no less unhappy African. Cuba and the other islands were found in possession of the Arrawaaks, a peaceful and timid race, that soon submitted to the invaders. The inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles, on the contrary, were the warlike and vigorous Caribs, who resisted the sway of the Europeans to the last. The present pop. is composed of white and of coloured persons. The former are Europeans and their descendants; while the latter consist of Africans, their descendants, and the mixed races sprung from an amalgamation of all. These are of every variety of colour and complexion, and are variously classified, as Mulattoes, Quadroons, &c., according to the preponderance of caste. There is also another class lately introduced into the British islands under the name of Coolies, who originate in the mountains of Asia, and are imported as free labourers, under stringent restrictions. These are intended to supply the place of the recently emancipated Negroes, who, it is said, have become worthless and lazy, and a mere burden upon the colonist. The Negro race is, however, the most numerous, forming about three-fourths of the whole pop. The curse of slavery has been abolished in all the W. India islands except those belonging to Spain. In 1835 this barbarous institution terminated in the British islands; and during 1848, the Dutch, French, and others, emancipated their slaves. In Cuba and Porto Rico the slaves yet form about two-thirds of the Negro pop.—The census for 1844 gives the total pop. of the British W. Indian colonies at 931,050. The occupations of this pop. are thus enumerated:—108 artists, 26 architects, 61 agriculturists, 13 bankers, 564 boatmen, 1,555 clerks, 1,484 fishermen and fishfags, 20,571 household servants, 50,653 labourers, 132,192 agricultural labourers, 267, pastors, 104 military men, 97 mariners, 41 miners, 433 merchants, 26 pilots, 315 policemen, 3,987 planters, 453 professional persons, 1,672 retail traders, 86 surveyors, 544 storekeepers, 640 teachers, 7,399 tradesmen, 10,097 journeymen, 59 tavern-keepers, 948 miscellaneous, and 14,233 gentlemen! The returns for that year state the number of males at 422,255, and of females at 456,906, which does not differ materially from the relative proportions under the most favourable circumstances. There was, however, in Trinidad and British Guayana an excess of males, but which appears to be in a rapid course

of equalization. There is nothing, therefore, on the face of these returns to impeach the physical elements of the pop. in reference to future increase, while the fact is established of a rapid progressive increase of the Creole over the African race. In Jamaica, Lord Elgin "regrets to observe that the returns do not furnish any very satisfactory proof of progressive increase in the pop. of the island." On the contrary, throughout the Windward islands generally, the increase appears to have materially exceeded the English ratio. The climate is said by Sir C. E. Grey "to improve in salubrity as cultivation advances. In Barbadoes," he adds, "it is as favourable to human life as in England;" an assertion which is in some degree borne out by the fact, that of 56,004 males, 28,663 were returned in 1844 as being above 18 years of age; and of 66,194 females, no less than 38,423 were reported to have exceeded that age. Amongst the Leeward islands, Antigua and Montserrat afford proofs of a material increase. The authorities of the latter state the increase in the ten years preceding 1844, as "upwards of 60 per cent., or 6 per cent. per ann., at which rate pop. will double itself in 16 years." They further state that, "the natural increase of the peasantry will supersede the necessity of immigration into these colonies. Returns show that the number of immigrants into Jamaica amounted, in 1846, to 1,170 against 606 in 1845; and that the gross total number from 1841 to 1846 inclusive amounted to 5,983. The number of immigrants into British Guayana amounted to 11,519 in 1846, and to 3,631 in 1845. The number of immigrants into Trinidad was 2,935 in 1846, against 1,685 in 1845. The total number introduced into the island of Mauritius since the immigration from India was re-opened amounted, in 1843, to 32,096; in 1844 to 14,152; in 1845 to 10,290; and in 1846 to 6,545; making a grand total from January, 1843, to November, 1846, of 63,083. The gross total number of liberated Africans introduced into the W. Indian colonies in 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, amounted as follows:—viz. into Jamaica, 3,041; into Guayana, 6,186; and into Trinidad, 3,181.

Commerce.] In 1814, the total exports from these colonies were returned at £9,022,309; the imports at £6,622,138; in 1834, the total exports were returned at £8,410,107; the imports at £4,818,635. In 1842 the total exports were valued at £6,015,765; their total imports at £5,376,521, of which sum £2,591,424 represented the value of the British and Irish produce and manufactures imported from the United Kingdom. In 1843 the total value of the exports from these colonies fell off to £4,975,772; that of imports to £4,376,505. Of this latter sum the portion representing the British and Irish produce and manufactures imported is £2,727,419. In 1844 and 1847 the collective value of the imports and exports from each colony was as follows:

	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1844.	1847.	1844.	1847.
Antigua, . . .	£407,946	£271,887	£237,965	£195,846
Barbadoes, . .	546,799	737,988	694,484	546,272
Dominica, . . .	67,183	78,655	56,416	49,914
Grenada, . . .	112,792	160,805	86,346	95,270
Jamaica, . . .	1,609,473	1,937,645	1,476,344	1,321,705
Montserrat, . .	17,512	11,013	7,097	5,634
Nevis, . . .	51,565	62,977	17,985	13,481
St. Christopher, .	177,145	177,869	135,816	143,779
St. Lucia, . . .	101,301	111,889	65,637	57,475
St. Vincent, . .	210,399	275,469	134,636	126,434
Tobago, . . .	85,946	119,691	43,439	34,856
Tortola, . . .	12,214	13,711	5,719	8,352
Trinidad, . . .	403,826	512,288	437,411	393,603
Bahamas, . . .	86,330	85,525	106,914	101,844
Bermudas, . . .	25,143	17,451	131,844	142,591
Demerara, . . .	893,000	880,714	602,028	719,041
Esrbice, . . .	225,579	227,790	61,955	58,181
	£5,034,410	£5,786,377	£4,204,136	£4,008,228

The exports of British and Irish produce from the United Kingdom into the British W. Indies, in 1814, were £6,282,226; in 1824, £4,843,556; in 1829, 3,612,085; in 1834, £2,680,024; in 1839, £3,986,598; in 1844, £2,451,477. — The collective imports and exports of each country into and from British W. Indies, in 1844 and 1847, were as follows:

	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1844.	1847.	1844.	1847.
Great Britain, £2,385,387	£2,236,781	£4,197,759	£4,860,362	£4,860,362
Ireland, . . .	80,452	46,657	341,039	486,811
Guernsey & Jersey, 1,227	264	973	...	...
Denmark, . . .	...	...	...	...
Germany, . . .	7,593	9,038	6,531	7,769
Holland, . . .	2,861	...	...	2,064
France, . . .	5,096	1,828	341	...
Portugal, . . .	...	781	199	...
Azores, . . .	...	1,707	100	...
Madeira, . . .	20,367	24,992	...	656
Spain, . . .	...	...	3,138	4,601
Gibraltar, . . .	...	...	...	63
Canaries, . . .	1,842	1,265	...	...
Italy, . . .	...	356	...	...
W. coast of Africa, 27,060	...	...	...	474
Ichaboe, . . .	529	...	...	...
Sierra Leone, . .	...	135	...	...
Cape of Good Hope, .	...	...	140	...
British possessions on the Gambia, . . .	...	...	...	519
St. Helena, . . .	...	113	...	...
British India, . . .	6,255	29,362	...	...
British N. American colonies, .	295,371	324,816	47,893	39,713
United States, . . .	1,103,999	970,539	87,999	110,276
Mexico, . . .	2,337	216	5,823	1,661
Java, . . .	1,500	...	...	...
Guatemala, . . .	...	1,128	27,605	9,637
Columbia, . . .	61,373	29,011	201,509	86,592
New Granada, . . .	...	21,751	...	72,245
Venezuela, . . .	...	35,167	...	3,993
Brazil, . . .	...	8,973	...	143
Chili, . . .	...	2,755	...	...
Peru, . . .	...	8,172	...	...
Patagonia, . . .	...	4,550	...	...
S. America (not described), .	...	8,951	...	...
Foreign W. Indies, viz.	...	...	...	...
Swedish, . . .	9,360	15,080	210	1,026
Danish, . . .	47,996	52,036	5,193	7,981
Dutch, . . .	14,132	37,474	...	5,961
French, . . .	51,523	59,385	...	16,549
Spanish, . . .	37,172	39,524	...	54,521
Hayti, . . .	17,185	7,838	...	2,295
Not distinguished, 6,237	12,707	...	...	10,555
	£4,204,136	£4,008,228	£5,034,410	£5,786,377

To the fluctuating and precarious state of the returns from industry and speculation in the W. Indies, these figures bear testimony.

Sugar.] The annual average quantity of sugar imported into Great Britain from the W. Indian colonies, in the 5 years from 1761 to 1765, was 1,485,377 cwts.; from 1771 to 1775, 1,835,336 cwts.; from 1781 to 1785, 1,579,537 cwts.; from 1791 to 1795, 2,021,325 cwts.; from 1801 to 1806, 3,389,734 cwts.; from 1809 to 1811, 4,210,270 cwts. The exports of sugar in the years mentioned were as under:

	1831.		1841.		1846.		1849.	
	cwts.		cwts.		cwts.		cwts.	
Antigua, . . .	193,177	144,103	102,644	188,981				
Barbadoes, . . .	379,052	257,108	302,496	488,625				
Dominica, . . .	56,339	42,242	52,700	48,566				
Grenada, . . .	185,711	84,270	76,931	82,499				
Jamaica, . . .	1,429,093	528,585	572,883	633,478				
Montserrat, . . .	26,137	10,839	5,316	63				
Nevis, . . .	49,924	12,124	26,714	24,622				
St. Christopher, .	101,568	63,396	91,032	93,183				
St. Lucia, . . .	72,376	51,115	63,566	67,395				
St. Vincent, . . .	221,662	110,295	129,570	162,250				
Tobago, . . .	121,249	48,164	38,922	47,312				
Tortola, . . .	15,559	8,397	6,786	928				
Trinidad, . . .	327,167	281,606	353,293	424,245				
Bahamas, . . .	...	...	100	3,356				
Bermudas, . . .	104	...	...	815				
Demerara, . . .	802,134	415,261	252,449	513,107				
Berlice, . . .	122,038	90,063	73,307	62,462				
	4,103,800	2,148,218	2,152,155	2,540,531				

E. Indies, exclu- sive of Singa- pore, . . .	161,779	1,240,883	1,465,049
Ceylon, . . .	...	4	3,480
Mauritius . .	516,076	704,948	845,197
	677,855	1,945,835	2,313,726

The aggregate importation of sugar into Great Britain in the several years was:

	W. Indies. cwts.	E. Indies. cwts.	Ceylon. cwts.	Mauritius. cwts.
1831	4,103,800	161,779	...	516,076
1832	3,773,456	88,239	...	527,904
1833	3,646,205	120,625	...	524,018
1834	3,843,976	77,221	...	553,890
1835	3,524,209	107,101	...	558,712
1836	3,601,791	155,950	...	497,302
1837	3,306,775	297,924	2	537,455
1838	3,520,676	443,354	52	606,019
1839	2,824,372	554,806	395	618,704
1840	2,214,764	482,781	73	545,007
1841	2,148,218	1,240,883	4	704,948
1842	2,508,725	942,135	4	689,332
1843	2,509,701	1,111,083	420	476,620
1844	2,453,050	1,101,188	4,795	540,944
1845	2,857,703	1,335,600	2,866	716,233
1846	2,152,155	1,465,049	3,480	845,197
1847	3,199,821	1,407,164	...	1,193,671
1848	2,794,987	1,352,726	...	818,282
1849	2,840,531	1,463,918	...	8,897,720
1850				

Molasses.] Among our W. Indian produce, next in importance to sugar, is the article of molasses, the exportation of which was as follows:

	1831. cwts.	1841. cwts.	1846. cwts.	1849. cwts.
Antigua, . .	47,394	75,551	46,205	89,996
Barbadoes, .	15,562	27,475	73,462	124,439
Dominica, . .	2,173	8,347	8,866	7,767
Grenada, . .	10,504	9,406	2,832	10,541
Jamaica, . .	47	544	177	102
Montserrat, .	436	4,043	1,482	19
Nevis, . . .	1,068	3,471	6,965	2,844
St. Christopher,	739	14,999	21,714	23,883
St. Lucia, . .	4,368	11,129	7,704	10,037
St. Vincent, .	23,800	81,587	39,815	36,984
Tobago, . . .	1,643	4,860	4,103	4,780
Tortola, . . .	...	1,876	1,180	...
Trinidad, . .	53,362	78,090	134,191	138,284
Demerara, . .	159,088	142,614	120,050	150,477
Berbice, . . .	2,521	16,229	9,008	5,475
	323,306	430,221	477,554	605,628
E. Indies, exclu- sive of Singa- pore, . . .	...	4,678	50,268	...
Mauritius, . .	...	5,877	150	...
	nil.	10,555	50,418	...

The total importation of molasses into Great Britain, in each year, was:

	W. Indies. cwts.	E. Indies. cwts.	Ceylon. cwts.	Maurit. cwts.
1831	323,306	...	...	...
1832	553,663	...	...	...
1833	686,794	10	...	54
1834	650,366	...	...	205
1835	507,495	102	...	...
1836	526,535	...	...	...
1837	575,637	86	...	440
1838	638,007	464	...	258
1839	474,307	436	...	6,501
1840	424,131	311	...	7,756
1841	480,221	4,678	...	5,877
1842	471,759	8,542	...	69
1843	605,632	10,729	...	...
1844	579,598	4,930	57	251
1845	491,116	24,949	...	1,564
1846	477,754	50,268	...	150

Rum.] The exportation of rum was in the sub-joined years as follows, the over-proof being added to the number of gallons:—

	1831. gallons.	1841. gallons.	1846. gallons.	1849. gallons.
Antigua, . .	163,849	14,907	41,110	42,764
Barbadoes, .	26,733	250	197	3,598
Dominica, . .	63,007	8,011	22,205	14,980

Grenada, . .	328,471	83,704	99,261	92,340
Jamaica, . .	3,522,463	1,276,550	1,487,214	1,778,661
Montserrat, .	40,629	9,281	964	687
Nevis, . . .	147,750	2,936	10,444	4,580
St. Christopher,	266,932	55,118	64,731	88,558
St. Lucia, . .	12,628	13,037	14,081	2,473
St. Vincent, .	160,211	88,999	83,000	194,247
Tobago, . . .	498,717	153,614	133,384	139,736
Tortola, . . .	48	833	295	...
Trinidad, . .	64,933	2,297	128	84,872
Bahamas, . .	...	4,566	...	...
Bermudas, . .	237	22	6	2
Demerara, . .	2,322,970	935,734	855,197	1,806,101
Berbice, . . .	224,579	120,301	51,257	75,041
	7,844,157	2,770,160	2,826,455	4,329,640

E. Indies, exclu- sive of Singa- pore, . . .	2,828	1,006,549	828,077
Ceylon, . . .	...	163	2,520
Mauritius, . .	798	95,570	7,340
	3,626	1,102,222	837,937

The importations of rum into Great Britain in each year, were:—

	W. Indies. gallons.	E. Indies. gallons.	Ceylon. gallons.	Mauritius. gallons.
1831	7,844,157	2,828	...	798
1832	4,713,809	1,015	...	46
1833	5,109,975	26	...	252
1834	5,112,400	587	...	1
1835	5,453,317	14,068	...	201
1836	4,868,168	38,139	...	2,305
1837	4,418,349	67,064	...	...
1838	4,641,210	53,306	3	993
1839	4,021,820	170,386	...	11,103
1840	3,780,979	311,886	...	31,295
1841	2,770,160	1,006,549	163	95,510
1842	3,823,185	669,979	800	59,510
1843	2,803,404	835,162	160	...
1844	2,506,625	336,116	2,571	32
1845	3,955,076	707,124	2,508	2,522
1846	2,826,455	828,077	2,520	7,340

Coffee.] The exportations of coffee were as under:—

	1831. lbs.	1841. lbs.	1846. lbs.	1849. lbs.
Antigua, . .	212	7,848	7,387	...
Barbadoes, .	2,420	1,513	864	1,139
Dominica, . .	613,360	127,609	21,085	1,876
Grenada, . .	5,863	133	7,639	120,561
Jamaica, . .	15,644,072	7,618,890	6,061,017	3,399,193
St. Lucia, . .	89,349	18,287	869	...
Trinidad, . .	3,008	38,622	71,250	4,517
Bahamas, . .	95,716	5,130	25,160	...
Demerara, . .	1,991,352	745,631	30,560	37,334
Berbice, . . .	1,585,402	1,363,938	31,134	25,419
	19,030,754	9,904,230	6,182,527	3,599,839

E. Indies, exclu- sive of Singa- pore, . . .	2,895,052	2,334,228	2,810,473
Ceylon, . . .	1,407,096	7,098,543	17,735,406
Mauritius, . .	185,796	6,606	1,587

The total importations of coffee into Great Britain were—

	W. Indies. lbs.	E. Indies. lbs.	Ceylon. lbs.	Mauritius. lbs.
1831	20,030,802	2,895,052	1,407,086	185,796
1832	24,673,920	2,780,668	2,124,998	26,646
1833	19,008,375	1,353,122	2,535,954	1,378
1834	22,081,490	4,123,991	3,537,391	701
1835	14,885,470	2,462,813	1,870,143	243,296
1836	18,903,426	3,513,025	5,026,504	19,183
1837	15,577,888	1,316,609	7,389,921	68
1838	17,588,655	1,519,372	4,946,356	50,635
1839	11,485,675	2,351,410	4,097,493	99,521
1840	12,797,039	1,730,460	8,244,816	292
1841	9,927,689	2,334,228	7,098,543	61,606
1842	9,491,646	2,877,510	11,154,034	69,075
1843	8,530,110	3,810,217	9,515,619	591,864
1844	9,290,278	4,190,372	14,971,965	41,789
1845	6,355,970	4,264,005	16,657,464	103,731
1846	6,237,764	2,810,473	17,735,406	1,387

The W. India planters appeal to the above returns in proof of the depressed condition of their property; and seem inclined to attribute the falling off to the effects of the emancipation act upon the Negro pop.

and to the recent act for equalizing the duties on colonial and foreign sugar. The Jamaica house-of-assembly, in a memorial to the Crown, state that the earliest alteration was in 1807, when the importation of slaves was abolished; the second in 1815, when an act was made for registering slaves; the third in 1823, when Mr. Canning introduced certain resolutions, conceding the principle of emancipation; next, the emancipation bill, in which six years were to be spent by the labourers as apprentices; and, lastly, in March 1838, when a resolution, granting unqualified freedom on the 1st August next ensuing, was carried in Parliament. During the whole of those years, the attention of the Negroes was concentrated upon freedom, and the shipments of produce declined as follows:—

	Sugar. hhds.	Rum. puns.	Coffee. lbs.
Average of the five years ending 1807,			
the last of the African trade,	131,962	50,462	23,625,377
Do. ending 1815, Registry act,	118,490	48,726	24,394,790
Do. do. 1823, Mr. Canning's resolutions,	110,924	41,046	18,789,909
Do. do. 1833, last five of slavery,	95,353	35,505	17,645,602
Do. do. 1843, first five of freedom,	42,453	14,185	7,412,498

A similar result, the memorialists allege, was observable in all the other colonies. The chief remedy proposed was the transmission of a number of labourers; and, to induce this, that all restrictions should be removed from free African immigration, it being subject only to such regulations as might be necessary to prevent it being made a cover for carrying the people into slavery, and that contracts for labour should be extended to 3 years, under such stipulations as should secure to the immigrants fair remuneration for their labour, and a full participation in the rights of freemen. The house-of-assembly also proposed an advance of capital for the erection of central boiling-houses, whereby the expense of making sugar might be materially lessened. To these representations, it was replied in Parliament that the great social change from slavery to freedom, however much it might be enjoined by the rules of justice and by the precepts of Christianity, might well be supposed to be likely to occasion a cessation of all industry in all those colonies, but more especially a cessation of a very irksome and toilsome description of labour. The change, again, which took place in the course of late years, first admitting foreign free labour sugar, and then admitting foreign slave labour sugar, exposed these colonies to another far severer trial, and yet the production of sugar, first, of the West Indian colonies, and then generally of British possessions, has been such as to show that they have undergone these trials with far greater success than might have been expected. Of course it was to be considered that if our monopoly had been maintained, the West Indies would have had to contend against the competition of the Mauritius and the E. Indies. Taking an average of three years, from 1815 to 1818, before any of these changes had taken place, we find that the W. Indies furnished for the consumption of this country, 2,947,824 cwt. of sugar. In the average of three years, 1830, 1831, and 1832, before the emancipation, they furnished 3,895,820 cwts. In the average of the three years, 1843, 1844, and 1845, before the great changes in our sugar duties, the returns were 2,645,211 cwt.; and in the average of the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, 2,807,657 cwt. But if we take the whole amount of the British possessions, the quantity is in the first three years, 2,982,608; in the three years from 1833, 4,914,608; in the three years from 1843, 4,327,000; and in the average of the last three years, 1847, 1848, and 1849, no less than 5,058,755, being an increase of more

than 2,000,000 cwts. over the quantity consumed from British possessions in 1815. See article JAMAICA.

Government. All the W. India colonies acquired by settlement are administered by a governor, a council, and an elective assembly, according to the form of the old charter colonial governments. The islands falling under this division are Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Bahamas, Antigua, Montserrat, Tortola, and Anguilla. The same constitutions are enjoyed by Jamaica, our first acquisition by capture, and the colonies ceded by France in 1763.—Our acquisitions by capture are administered by a local governor and council, and by order of the Queen in council; but a representative, or semi-representative assembly, has recently been granted to Guayana. — The Windward and Leeward island groups have recently been placed respectively under the governors of Barbadoes and Antigua, as governors-general, allotting to each island a lieutenant-governor; and while the local governments of Barbadoes and Antigua correspond directly with the colonial office, their dependencies only communicate indirectly through them: Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia with Barbadoes; and St. Kitts, Montserrat, Nevis, and Dominica with Antigua. Honduras forms a sort of dependency on Jamaica.—The governor has the chief civil and military authority. In those islands which have no representative assembly, the legislative council consists of the chief secretary, the treasurer, the chief-justice, the attorney-general, and the commander of the troops. These are appointed by the Crown; and sometimes a few of the principal landed proprietors are made members of the council. Several islands are sometimes included under one government, and send their representatives to the island which is the seat of the legislature for the time being. Thus St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, and one or two other small islands, send their representatives to Antigua, which is the seat of government for them all, or, in other words, the residence of the governor.

The superior and inferior courts of judicature resemble those of England, the laws being the same, unless as they may be affected by special colonial enactments, passed from time to time. Assize-courts are frequently held, to expedite the course of justice. There are likewise parish-courts, wherein justices-of-the-peace decide summarily in small debt cases, &c. There are also offices of record, where deeds, wills, sales and patents, are recorded. All persons intending to leave the islands are obliged to give notice at the office of enrolment three weeks before they can be entitled to a pass, or to find security for what debts they may leave unpaid; and for further precautions, masters of vessels are bound, under heavy penalties, not to carry off any person without such a pass. The procedure of the assembly follows, as nearly as may be, the formula of the British legislature; and all their bills have the force of laws as soon as the governor's assent is obtained. The power of rejection, however, is vested in the Crown; but, until rejected, the laws are valid. The governor can also refuse his assent to laws, and can dissolve and call together the assemblies at pleasure. Salaries are paid partly by the Crown, and partly from the colonial revenues.

Military force. After the emancipation of the slaves in 1834, the military force stationed in the British W. India islands was considerably reduced. Instead of 12 regiments of the line, 6, and one W. India regiment, or 5,000 men, garrisoned the Windward and Leeward command; while 5 regiments of Europeans, and one of Africans, say 3,300 men, served for the same purpose in Jamaica, Bahamas,

and Honduras. Matters progressing steadily and quietly, the liberated bondsmen settling down by degrees into their novel position, and there being neither war nor rumours of war, foreign or domestic, the garrisons of Nevis, Montserrat, Tortola, and the Virgin Gorda islands were recalled, and these old and first-settled English colonies left to their own resources, dependent on Antigua and St. Kitts for troops, if any accident or outbreak should render their temporary presence necessary. Meanwhile, able and efficient police were organized in British Guayana, Trinidad, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Antigua, Barbadoes, and in all the other colonies. In some cases the men were taken from the line, and pensioners of the W. India regiments, constables, and sub-constables, were induced to come out from England. The military forces in the Windward and Leeward command in January, 1843, were 4,737 men. Four of the principal and important stations—viz., head-quarters, Barbadoes, Antigua, British Guayana, and Trinidad—were occupied by 3,257; while the balance, 1,480, was distributed between Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

INDIGHIRKA, INDIGIRK, or ZAPADNAIA-KOLYMA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the prov. of Yakutsk, rising in the mountains of Okhotsk, in 63° N lat., and 140° E long.; flowing E; and discharging itself, by several mouths, into the Arctic ocean, after a course of about 800 m. from SSW to NNE. Its principal tributaries, on the r., are the Oalakhon-Tarin-Oalakh, the Nera, and the Morma; on the l., the Arga, the Selenakh, the Ouiandina, the Allan, and the Yelon. It is sometimes distinguished as the Western Kolyma.

INDO-CHINA, or HINDU-CHINESE STATES, a general designation for that fair and fertile portion of Asia which extends between Hindostan and China, or from the long. of 92° to 108° E. and from the lat. of 7° to 26° N; being bounded by Bengal on the NW; by Tibet and Assam on the N; by China on the NE; and in every other direction by the ocean, with the exception of the narrow isthmus to the S, which divides it from the Malayan peninsula. Within these boundaries are comprised the Birman empire, the states of Cassay, Cutcher, and Assam, the provinces of Arracan, Montaban, Ye Tavai, Tenasserim, and Mergui, the kingdom of Siam, Tonkin, Cochín-China, Cambodia, and Laos; to which some geographers add the peninsula of Malacca.—We have at present no generic name in universal use for this region. There has been a want—as is remarked by Malte Brun—of etymological felicity in the formation of such as have been proposed for it. It is often called **THE PENINSULA BEYOND THE GANGES**; but a glance at the map will show that it is even less entitled to be called a peninsula than the Deccan of Hindostan. Among other appellations in use are the less exceptionable ones of **INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES**, — **EXTERIOR INDIA**, — and **FURTHER INDIA**. As part at least of this region was once subject to the Chinese government, and as the inhabitants approximate in many particulars both to the Chinese and Hindus, the name **INDO-CHINA** or **HINDU-CHINA** has likewise been proposed for this country; while Malte Brun conceives that the appellation of **CHIN-INDIA** should secure the acquiescence of philological and geographical criticism, the country being, in his opinion, not an Indo-China, or China resembling India, but a Chinese India, an India with Chinese features.

Physical features, and vegetation. The whole of this vast region may be described as hot, moist, and woody. It contains at least five great alluvial plains or inferior in extent or fertility to those of Egypt

or Bengal; and yet the greater part of the country is covered with chains of mountains which proceed from Tibet, and run S in directions nearly parallel to each other. These mountains are deeply wooded, uncultivated, and very partially inhabited.—The joint operation of great heat and humidity imparts to the vegetation of this region a character of singular vigour and magnificence. “The contrasts of barrenness and fertility,” says Malte Brun, “are here marked in the most striking manner. A burning sun reduces to the state of a light powder, or that of a crust hard as rock, those soils on which rain does not fall in requisite abundance, or remain sufficiently long. But along the margins of the rivers, and on the sides of the mountains, an eternal verdure, and an aspect of peculiar grandeur from the towering and extended foliage, characterize the mighty trees of those climates, in comparison with which the ‘kings of our forests’ dwindle to the rank of humble vassals. These giants of the vegetable creation are here surrounded by shrubs and herbs, which in their flowers and fruits exhibit the most singular and diversified forms, and vivid colours, while they dispense flavours and odours of the most delicious kind. Two of those which add special dignity to the forests are the *Albizium verum*, or eagle-wood, and the white sandal-wood, both of which are used as perfumes in the palaces of the East. The teak of this country surpasses the oak of England for durability in ship-building; the iron-tree is widely spread; and the true ebony is indigenous in Cochín-China. In every district we find the sycamore, the Indian fig, and the banana. Other trees rivalling in beauty or in stateliness those we have mentioned, are the *Bignonia*s, the fan-palms, the *Calophyllum*, which shoots up higher than the pine, the *Nauclea orientalis*, and the *Agallocom* of Cochín-China, the leaves of which display a rich purple on their inferior surfaces. Chin-India is singularly rich in aromatic and medicinal species, as well as in those useful in the arts. Ginger and cardamom grow wild on the banks of the rivers, or are cultivated in large plantations; the cinnamon-tree is produced abundantly on both coasts of the peninsula of Malacca, and is sometimes accompanied by the nutmeg; turmeric is used by the inhabitants of these countries to tinge and season their rice and other dishes; and among their favourite aromatics are the betel-leaf, the fruit of the long pepper and the black pepper, to which they add three or four species resembling long pepper, and the grains of the *Fagara piperata*, or long pepper of Japan. Among the different dye-stuffs are distinguished the carmentine or *Justicia tinctoria*, which affords a beautiful green; three species of *royoc*, viz., the *Morinda umbellata*, *carthamus*, and *gambogia*, all of which are yellow dyes; indigo, the red wood of the *Laecsonia spinosa*, and sapan. The bark of the *Rhizophora gymnorhiza* gives a beautiful red dye. The gum-resin called dragon’s blood seems to be the produce of more than one plant, among which are the *Dracæna ferrea* and the rotang, both natives of Cochín-China. Among the plants subservient to industry, the *Pimelia oleosa* yields an oil that enters into the composition of the Chinese varnish; the sumach of Java is another varnish tree; from the *Croton lacciferum* is obtained the valuable red lac, the produce of a sort of ant which nestles on it, and separates this gum as its ordinary food; and the suet-tree—the *Sebifera glutinosa* of Loureiro, and the *sapum* or *Gluttier porte-suif* of Jussieu—bears a fruit yielding a stiff grease from which are made candles of an elegant appearance but unpleasant smell. From these countries we also obtain jalap, scammony, the bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum*, called *cologapala*, that of the *Laurus culiban*, the fruit of

the *Strychnos* or *Nux vomica*, cassia, tamarinds, aloes, camphor, and castor-oil. The sugar-cane, the bamboo, and spikenard, three celebrated plants of the family of reeds, are found in all these countries; the first two in the rich marshes, the last on the dry hills. The sweet potato, the *melongena*, and the love-apple, melons, pumpkins, water-melons, and a great quantity of other nutritious plants, enrich the plains. The banana, the cocoa, and the sago-palm, afford a liberal supply to the daily wants of the inhabitants. The vine grows in the forests, but for want of culture, as well as from the excessive heat, its fruit is much inferior to that of Europe. To make up for this disadvantage, however, they have the orange, the lemon, the citron, the delicious mango, the pine-apple, the *litchi*—the *dimocarpus* of Loureiro, and the *euphoria* of Jussieu—the mangosteen, and a multitude of other fruits unknown in Europe. We may also notice the *Phyllodes placentaria*, the leaves of which are used for wrapping up provisions, in order to heighten their colour and improve their flavour, and are also, like the *Amomum galanga*, mixed with the fermented liquors obtained from rice and from sugar."

Animal kingdom.] In this region the camel and the ass are never seen, the horse rarely, and then little better in size than a pony. The ox is not general, the sheep is unknown, and the goat is seldom seen. In short, the most useful and familiar of the domestic quadrupeds of Western Asia and Europe give place here to the elephant, the buffalo, and the hog. Even the wild quadrupeds familiar to the traveller in Western Asia, disappear in the Hindu-Chinese countries, where the fox, the jackal, the hyena, the wolf, the antelope, and the hare are not to be found. Among the wild inhabitants of the forest are the single-horned rhinoceros, the tiger, the leopard, the bear, several species of monkeys, the stag, the oryx, the strepsicor, the civet, and the porcupine. —The Hindu-Chinese countries differ remarkably from Hindostan, and other countries which they resemble in fertility, in the abundance and variety of their metalliferous products.

Inhabitants.] In stature, the race of men inhabiting the Hindu-Chinese countries is shorter than the Hindu, the Chinese, or the European, but generally taller than the Malayan. The average height of the Siamese is only 5 ft. 3 in. Their lower limbs, contrary to what obtains among the natives of Hindostan, are well-formed, but their hands are stout, and destitute of that softness and delicacy which characterize those of the Hindu. Their persons are hale and robust, but somewhat squab and without grace or flexibility: the whole race, indeed, displays a remarkable tendency to obesity. Their complexion is a yellowish brown, darker by some shades than that of the Chinese, but never approaching the black of the African Negro, or even that of the Hindu. The face differs greatly from that of the European, or the Western Asiatic: the features never being bold, prominent, or well-defined; the nose is small, and round at the point, but not flat; the mouth is wide, but not projecting, and the lips are thick. The eyes are small, having the iris black, and the white of a yellow tinge; and the breadth and height of the cheek-bone give the whole face the form of a lozenge instead of that oval contour which marks the nations of Western Asia and Europe. The hair is thick, coarse, and lank, and always black. The Hindu-Chinese in their different divisions exhibit very various degrees of civilization, some being mere savages, and others in point of attainment standing in the second class among Asiatic nations. In the highest rank, making our enumeration from W to E, may be placed the Birmese, the Peguans, the Siamese, the people of Laos, the Cambodians, and the Annamese, compre-

hending in the latter term the inhabitants of Cochinchina Proper and the Tonquinese. In the second rank stand the lesser nations bordering upon Hindostan, such as Cachar, Cassay, and Arracan. Of the lowest order are a multitude of savage or semi-barbarous tribes, either the slaves of the leading races, or only escaping servitude by their abode in the recesses of barren mountains and inhospitable forests. Yet amidst all diversities and distinctions, moral as well as physical, one general and distinctive character pervades the whole of these tribes, obviously marking them out as one of those great groups or families of nations into which our species is divided. This is indicated by similarity of physical form and stature,—cognition and kindred genius of language,—common manners and institutions,—a common religion,—and in general among the dominant tribes a common standard and measure of civilization. Their wars and revolutions, too, have in all known times, until recently, been confined among themselves; and yet they have carried on amongst themselves as active and unremitting a course of hostility, as bloody and revolting warfares, as any on the records of the world. The general character of the Hindu-Chinese, is marked by the servility, indolence, disingenuousness, and feebleness which belong to political slavery everywhere; they display no strength or variety of character, exhibit no romantic feelings, and are, in short, utterly unimaginative; yet their national vanity is very considerable.

Languages.] From the confines of Bengal to the borders of China, there exist, besides rude dialects, seven languages, which have received a considerable share of cultivation. These are the Arracanese, the Birmese, the Peguan, the Siamese, that of Laos, the Cambodian, and the Annamese. Of alphabets also there are no less than seven. The Hindu-Chinese dialects are either chiefly or entirely monosyllabic, being so in the greatest degree as we advance eastward; they are rich, however, in letters and elemental sounds. They are all characterized by extreme simplicity of structure, and are destitute of inflections; hence their construction depends almost wholly on the principle of juxtaposition. They are more or less mixed with Chinese or Hindostani, according as the nations which speak them are situated near Hindostan or China. The languages and the physical characteristics of the Hindu-Chinese nations, "give reason to believe that they all originally issued from the same region as the Chinese." [Pritchard.]

Religion.] The religion of Buddha is universal from Arracan to Cambodia; but differs materially, especially when viewed as a civil institution, from the Buddhism of Tartary, Tibet, and Hindostan. In the Hindu-Chinese countries, religion is a great business of life; the country is covered with temples, and every male inhabitant must at some period or other of his life enter the priesthood, though he may quit it when he pleases, and enter it again at pleasure. With the Buddhists there is no supreme God, and variety of worship is held to be pleasing to superior beings; hence they are rather tolerant of other religions. The doctrine of castes, and unreasonable antipathies in the choice of food, are unknown in the Hindu-Chinese institutions; neither are religious penances and austerities among their favourite means of propitiating heaven. The form of worship was introduced into these countries from Magada or Behar in Hindostan, several centuries after the Christian era. Universal as far as Cambodia, it begins to give way, in Cochinchina Proper and Tonquin, to the form of worship prevalent in China.

INDORE, or INDUR, a city of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, the capital of the Holkar states, in N lat. 22° 42', E long. 75° 50', at an alt. of about

2,000 ft. above sea-level. It stands on the Sypra, on the route from Mhow to Bhopalpur. The British residency is about 1 m. NE of the city.—Also a town in the Nizam's territories, 96 m. N of Hyderabad.

INDRAGHIRI. See **INDERAGIRI.**

INDRAMAYO, a river of Java, which rises in Mount Papandajang; flows NNE, through the prov. of Cheribon, and falls into the sea of Java, on its N coast, 90 m. E of Batavia.—There is a small town of the same name near its embouchure.

INDRAPURA (CAPE), a headland on the SW coast of Sumatra, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 5'$, near the embouchure of a river of the same name, which has a course of 30 m. from E to W, and offers a small port at its mouth for trading-vessels.

INDRE, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of La Creuse, in the hilly region of which the mountains of Auvergne form the nucleus, flows NW past Sainte Sève and La Châtre, both in the dep. of Indre, to Chateauroux, receiving on its r. bank the Tessonnes and the Igneray, and on the l. the Vannes, which receives the Magny. Immediately above Chateauroux, it is joined on the r. bank by the Angotin; and pursues its course NW by Buzançois, Palluau, Chatillon-sur-Indre, Loches, and Cormery; at the latter place it gradually turns W, and flowing past Montbazou and Azey-le-Rideau, divides into two principal arms; one of which runs NW to the Cher, the other SW to the Loire. Its whole length is about 115 m.; for about 36 of which, namely from Loches, it is navigable. The valley of the Indre is crossed in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire by the grand viaduct of the Orleans and Tours railroad, consisting of 58 arches, 20 metres or 63 ft. in height, and 700 metres or 765 yards in length.

INDRE, a central department of France, between the parallels of $46^{\circ} 20'$ and $47^{\circ} 15'$, bounded on the N by that of Loir-et-Cher; on the E by that of Cher; on the S by those of Creuse and Haute-Vienne; on the SW by that of Vienne; and on the NW by that of Indre-et-Loire. Its form is compact and nearly circular. Its greatest length from the bank of the Cher on the N, to near Aiguierande on the S, is 60 m.; its greatest breadth, taken at right angles to the length, is nearly the same. Its area is estimated at 684,747 hectares. The pop. in 1801 was 205,628; in 1831, 245,289; in 1836, 257,350; in 1846, 263,977. In the latter years the average density of its pop. was 38.32 to the sq. kilom.; that of all France being 67.088.—The surface of this dep. is generally level, and sloping towards the NW. Some hills of small elevation rise on its W side. The river Indre enters the dep. at its SE corner, and crossing it in a NW direction, divides it into two nearly equal parts. The E side is watered by the tributaries of the Cher. Of these, the principal are the Arnon, the Feuzon, and the Modon. The W side of the dep. is watered by the Creuse, a tributary of the Vienne, and by the Claise, an affluent of the Creuse. Between the Creuse and the Claise is the plateau of the Brenne, which is covered by an immense number of étangs or pools, whose united surface exceeds 5,000 hect.—The climate is mild, but in the Brenne and other marshy districts, it is moist and unwholesome. The prevailing winds are the NE, SW, and NW. The soil varies much, but, excepting in the sandy districts, which in some places form tolerably wide heaths, it is upon the whole fertile. In 1840, 50,228 hect. of the surface were covered with heaths; 100,970 h. were of a sandy soil; 20,070 h. gravelly; 90,296 h. calcareous; and 160,572 h. were rich soil. Agriculture is in a backward state. The cereals chiefly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats and buckwheat. The vine is cultivated, but the wine pro-

duced is of inferior quality. The best wines are those of Valençay and Chabris. The cultivation of hemp is general. Little fruit is grown, except apples and pears. The quantity of wood-land and of pasture-land is considerable. The live stock in 1839 consisted of 22,187 horses, 2,512 mules, 8,941 asses, 83,014 oxen, 912,845 sheep, 55,942 pigs, and 23,028 goats. Great attention is paid to the breeding of sheep, whose wool, which has long been celebrated, constitutes a considerable portion of the wealth of the dep. Geese are extensively reared in the Pays-de-Brenne, and leeches form an article of trade.—The principal branches of manufacturing industry are those of cotton and woollen goods, iron, paper, earthenware, and leather. The iron manufactured in 1839 produced 88,610 quintals of cast-iron, value 1,653,497 francs, and 41,154 q. of bar-iron, value 2,143,318 fr. Of the *cotes foncières*, or properties subject to the contribution foncière, in 1835, 83,276 were assessed below 5 fr.; 13,002 between 5 and 10 fr.; and 391 at 500 fr. and upwards. The aggregate length of the government roads in 1847 was about 250 m.; of the departmental roads, about 125 m., of which nearly one-half was reported out of repair. There are no canals in this dep.—This dep. is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Chateauroux, Issoudun, La Châtre, and Le Blanc; which are subdivided into 22 cantons and 248 communes. In 1835 it sent 4 deputies to the legislature, who were elected by 1,068 electors. In 1840 it possessed 17 superior schools, attended by 797 pupils; 137 elementary schools, attended by 10,309 pupils in winter and 6,309 in summer; and 47 adult schools, attended by 442 pupils. The dep. is comprised in the dio. of the archb. of Bourges.

INDRE - ET - LOIRE, a central department of France, lying between the parallels of $46^{\circ} 40'$ and $47^{\circ} 40'$ N; and bounded by the dep. of Sarthe on the NW; on the NE by that of Loir-et-Cher; on the SE by Indre; on the SW by La Vienne, from which it is separated by the Creuse; and on the W by Maine-et-Loire. Its length from N to S is 72 m.; its breadth 68 m.; its superficial area 610,697 hectares, or 1,509,154 acres, which is about a twelfth part less than that of Devonshire. The pop. in 1846 was 312,400, showing a density of 51.07 per square kilometre; the mean for all France being 67.088. In 1801, the pop. was 268,924; in 1821, 282,372; in 1831, 297,016; in 1841, 306,366.—The surface is in general flat, rising only in a few places into low chains of hills, and wholly lying within the basin of the Loire, which here receives on the l. the Cher, the Indre, and the Vienne; and on the r. the Brenne and the Mesland. The N extremity of the dep. belongs to the basin of the Loir, itself a tributary of the Loire. A few lakes and marshes are scattered over the dep., of which the lakes of Rillé and Des Hommes, in the NW region, are the most considerable. The valley of the Loire, which intersects the dep. near its centre, from E to W, presents deep alluvial beds resting upon the great chalk belt which surrounds the geological basin of Paris, and is so productive that it has been termed the garden of France. Here almost every species of culture is pursued with success; and the wines grown, in particular, are among the best in the kingdom; but in the more elevated districts remote from the Loire, and especially towards the NW, the soil is thin and comparatively unproductive. Of the total superficies, 62,900 hect. are heaths and waste lands; 190,490 h. rich soil; 144,000 h. chalky or calcareous; 8,200 h. gravelly; 121,000 h. stony soil; 40,680 h. sandy; and 3,700 h. marshy. In 1839, of a total productive superficies of 580,029 hectares, 88,180 h. were under wheat; 15,029 wheat and rye; 21,679 rye;

28,774 barley; 64,870 oats; 945 maize; 598 buckwheat; 6,716 potatoes; 1,884 dry legumes; 35,134 vines; 3,260 in gardens; 206 under beet-root; 301 colza; 3,251 hemp; 13 lint; 19 mulberries; 34,171 natural meadows; 16,628 artificial meadows; 61,477 heaths and wastes; 103,612 fallow-ground; 87,650 wood; 196 chestnut-plantations; and 6,432 willow-beds, nursery-grounds, and hedges. The agricultural produce considerably exceeds the consumption; and in 1835, 42,000 kilog. = 92,650 lbs. of cocoons of silk were gathered. The live stock in 1839 amounted to 27,852 horses, 4,721 mules, 5,024 asses, 92,529 oxen, 287,793 sheep, 37,176 pigs, and 13,853 goats.—Among the mineral productions are iron, saltpetre, lithographic stones, marble, chalk, and potter's clay. The total value of the mineral produce of the dep. in 1839 was 1,507,000 fr.—The chief exports are agricultural produce, wine, and fruit.—Manufacturing industry here embraces woollens and silk manufactures, of which those of Tours are the most important; leather, brandy, beet-root sugar, ropes, pottery-ware, iron and steel tools, gunpowder, red lead, and saltpetre.—The navigable extent of the Loire in this dep. is 51 m.; of the Vienne, 33 m.; of the Creuse, 5 m.; and to this may be added the canal of Berry, over 24 m. The length of the 6 government roads within the dep. in 1837 was 188 m.; of the 17 departmental roads, 285 m. This dep. is also intersected by the Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux railroad.—Of the *cotes foncières* in 1839, amounting in number to 114,801, there were 54,720 under 5 fr. in annual assessment; and 427 above 500 fr.—The public revenue raised in this dep. in 1840 was 8,844,051 fr.; the communal revenue in 1833 amounted to 671,763 fr.—In 1835 this dep. sent 4 deputies, chosen by 2,036 electors, to the legislature. In 1840 the number of primary schools was 316, attended by 12,588 pupils in winter, and 10,806 in summer; and in 1842, 11 establishments of secondary instruction were attended by 525 pupils. Of these last 2 were the communal colleges at Chinon and Loches, and 1 a royal college at Tours.—The administrative division of the dep. is into the 3 arrondissements of Chinon, Loches, and Tours; which were in 1841 subdivided into 22 cantons, and 282 communes. The dep. forms the dio. of the archb. of Tours.

INDREE, a walled town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 81 m. N of Delhi, 15 m. NE of Kurnal, and near the W bank of the Delhi canal.

INDRE-MONT. See CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE.

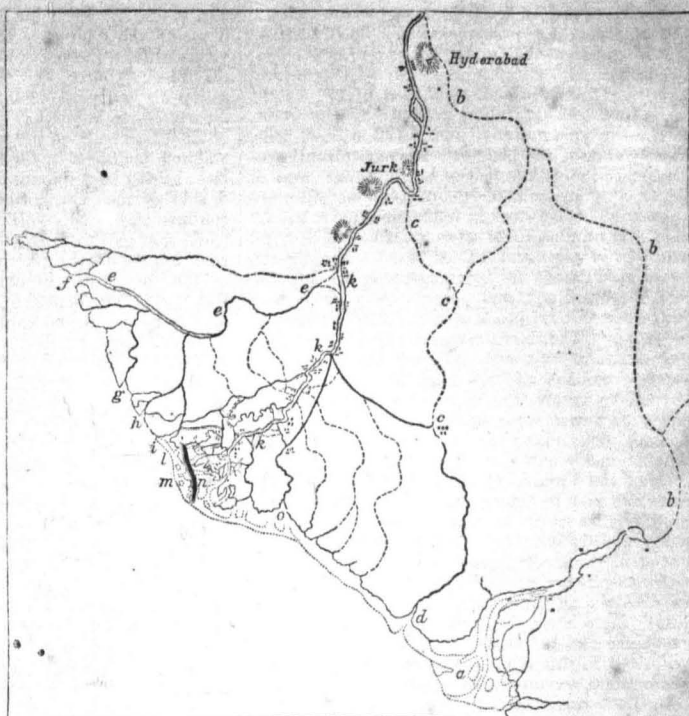
INDRE-SULEN, an island off the W coast of Norway, in the bail. of N. Bergen, in N lat. 61° 7', at the entrance of the Sogne-fiord. It is 10 m. in length, and about 8 m. in breadth.

INDRET, a small island of France, formed by the Loire, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. W of Nantes, com. and opposite the village of Basse-Indre. Pop. 1,950. It has a large establishment for building steam-boats and steam-engines, and carries on a considerable trade in timber.

INDUS [SANSK. *Sindhu*; PERS. *Aub Sind*], a great and important river of Southern Asia, the earliest known of all the Indian rivers. It is now ascertained to have its source on the N or Tibet side of the Kailas branch of the Himalaya, in about 31° 20' N lat., and 80° 30' E long., nearly 320 m. SE of Ladak or Le, whither it bends its course WNW, under the Tibetan appellation of the Sing-kha-bab, [*i.e.* 'Lion's mouth,'] at an alt. of from 18,000 to 15,000 ft. above sea-level. At Tuzhigung, about 120 m. from its source, it is joined on the l. by the Ikung-chu, or river of Gartope, which at 40 m. from its source was found by Moorcroft to be a clear, broad, and rapid but not deep river. The united stream continues to bear the name of Sing-kha-bab or Sinh-ka-bab:

and under 32° 56' N lat., and 79° 25' E long., within 5 m. of the Chinese frontier, was found to be 60 yards wide in the middle of November. At Le, 320 m. from its source, the elevation of its bed may be estimated at about 10,000 ft., and its course is to NW. Nearly 15 m. below Le, it is joined by the Zanskar or Zangskar; about 100 m. below this, by the Dras, and in N lat. 35° 8' by the Shy-yok, or Shayok, a great river having its icy fountains in a glacier-lake on the S side of the Karakorum range. At the point of confluence, the Shy-yok has a breadth of 150 yds.; while that of the Sing-kha-bab does not exceed 80 yds.; but the depth, and probably the volume of water, of the latter stream exceeds that of the former. Below this confluence, the river assumes the name of Aba Sind. At Iskardoh, 25 m. below, and to the W of this point, the Indus receives the Shykur; and in 35° 34' N lat., and 74° 26' E long., 70 m. below the junction of the Shykur, the river emerges from the mountains, changing its course from WNW to nearly due S, in which direction it flows to Attock, where, at 940 m. from the sea, and 1,000 ft. above sea-level, it is 260 yds. wide, and flows in a rapid stream, with a depth, according to Burnes, of 35 fath., but according to Wood of only 10 fath. A little above Attock, it receives the rapid river of Cabul coming from the W. Just above the junction of the Cabul, the I. has been forded during the dry months—as by Shah-Shuja in 1809—but that is looked upon as an exploit even here; and there is no other point between the gorge of the Hindu-Kush and the Arabian sea, where ereft an elephant can cross the I. without swimming. The Cabul is a large river, draining the S slope of the Hindu-Kush for nearly 400 m. in longitude, and having one branch that extends 300 m. beyond the mountains; but is fordable in many places in the dry weather. The ancients appear to have regarded it as the true I. A few miles below Attock, the hills approach close to the I.; and the stream, confined between two opposing walls of rock, rushes through a channel of 150 yds. in breadth, with astonishing velocity and tremendous noise. At Nilab, 15 m. lower down, it is said to be not more than a stone's throw in breadth, and gliding between dark, lofty, perpendicular precipices, its waters assume a dark leaden colour, whence the name Nilab, or 'Blue river.' It now winds with great violence through the hills for about 60 m., in a deep channel during the dry season. At Kalabagh, in N lat. 32° 57', 85 m. below Attock, it is 380 yds. wide, very tranquil, but very deep and swift. Thence to the ocean, the Indus flows across plains, over which its broad and expanded stream is poured in many channels which alternately meet and separate. Near Kahari-ghat, in N lat. 31° 28', its banks are so low, and in summer are so much overflowed, that the body of water expands to a breadth of 15 m. At Mittunda-Kote, 350 m. below Kalabagh, in lat. 28° 59', it receives the Punjnad—or combined stream of the Acesines or Chenab, the Hydaspes or Jelum, the Hydraotes or Ravi, the Hyphasis or Beyah, and the Hysudrus or Sutledge, which, though a large body of water, has not one-half of the volume of the Indus. Below this confluence, the Indus runs SW into Sind, and enters the sea 70 m. below Tatta, in N lat. 24° 44'. After the I. has fairly entered Sind, it throws off its numerous deltoid branches; but the first permanent offset of the Indus is the Fulaili (*bbb*), which leaves the I. 12 m. above Hyderabad, and passes E. of that city. It successively takes the name of Guni, Phurrar and Kori; and separates Cutch from Sind in the lower part of its course. The next offset takes its departure near Jurk, and is named Pinyari (*ccc*). It afterwards is called Gungra, and where it enters the sea (*d*), Sir; both these branches, the Felaili or

Fulailli, and the Pinyari, have been closed by 'bunds' or dams, for the purpose of irrigation. At their estuaries, therefore, they are but creeks of the sea, and have salt instead of fresh water if the inundation does not make them fresh by its excess. Some remarkable changes were brought about in the E mouth from an earthquake in 1819, by which a large tract of land was and still continues submerged. About 4 m. below Tatta—which is 3 m. W of the W bank of the river—the I. forms its delta by dividing into two main branches. These bear the names of Baggar or Baggar, and Sata. The first (*ee e*), runs off at right angles W; the other flows S. The Baggar passes Pir, Putta, Daraji, and Lahori bunders, and enters the sea by four main arms, the Piti (*f*), the Pintiyan (*g*), the Joash or Juwah (*h*), and the Richel (*i*). The Satta (*kkk*) reaches the sea principally by the mouths



of the Injamari, or Hujamari (*l*), Khediwari (*m*), Kukewari (*n*), and Mall (*o*). There are even other subdivisions, but it would only confuse to name them. The Sir (*d*), and Kori (*a*), are entrances to the Pinyari and Fulailli branches. All these mouths have communication with each other, so that the internal navigation of the delta is extensive. The course of the waters of the I. is most capricious and inconstant. In 1809 the principal portion of the waters were disembogued by the Baggar. In 1831 their channel of egress was confined to the Sata, which has ever since been the principal channel of discharge. The seven mouths of the Sata even vary in their supply of water, but one branch of the I. is always accessible to country-boats. The great mouth at present is the Kukewari (*n*), but, from sand-banks, it is not accessible to ships. Those mouths which discharge least water are most accessible. [Burnes in 1836.] The distance of the E and W mouths of the I. from each other is 125 m. NW. The shore is low and flat throughout; and at high tide is overflowed to a considerable distance inland. With the exception of a few spots covered with jungle, marking the mouths of the river's arms, it is destitute of trees and shrubs, and presents only a dreary swamp. In the annual inundation, the I. expands to a breadth of 15 m. in the flat country; from Mittunda-Kote up to Ouch, where the five rivers of the Punjab unite, a distance of 70 m., the interval between the I. and Punjnuud is only 10 m. across, and the whole space is one vast sheet of water resembling a sea.

Navigation. The I. is a foul, muddy river, with numerous shoals and sand-banks. The tides are not perceptible higher up than 60 or 65 m.; but from the sea to Lahore—a distance of 760 geog. m.—the I. is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, and boats may drop down it from within 50 m. of Cabul. Burnes, in his *Notes on the Trade and Navigation of the Indus*, says:

"It is imperatively necessary to adhere to the mould of boats which are now in use on the river. Science may in time improve them, but disappointment will, I believe, follow all attempts at it till further experience is obtained. A boat with a keel is not adapted to the river I. Though the I. is accessible after November, the labour of tracking-up against the stream is at that time great. The river is then, and for the three succeeding months, about its lowest, which prevents the boatmen from seeking the still water, and drives them to the more rapid parts of the current. The N winds, which blow till February, make the task more than ever irksome, and extra trackers are required. The treaty, too, encourages large boats more than small ones, the toll on both being alike; and these unwieldy vessels require many hands, which adds to the expense. After February, the voyage from the sea to Hyderabad, which would previously have occupied nearly a month, may be performed in 5 days: the expense of trackers is avoided, the river has less dangers, and the merchant thus saves his time, labour, and interest. The swell of the I. does not prevent vessels ascending to the Punjab; for at that time the S winds prevail. It is these S winds which give to the I., in its navigation, advantages over the Ganges. The course of the one river is about E and W; that of the other N and S. Use must therefore be made of this natural advantage to make merchandise profitable by the route of the I. The obstacles to navigating the I. at its mouth are no doubt great, but they have been magnified. Above Calcutta, for a considerable part of the year, there is no greater depth in the rivers Bhagratti and Jellinghi, which lead from the Hugli to the Ganges, than 2 and 3 ft. In the I. a greater depth than this will always be found somewhere, to lead from the sea-ports to the great river. This, then, is a decided advantage in the inland navigation, though the I.

has not a mouth accessible to large ships, like the Ganges. It proves, too, that a portage or even a canal—were it possible to cut one—is unnecessary, as it must never be forgotten that the largest boats of the river draw but 4 ft. when heavily laden. Sea-boats can always ascend one mouth of the I., and the navigators find it out without difficulty. The depth of the river is variable,—in some places great, in others less; but this is of small consequence to flat-bottomed vessels. Sand-banks are numerous, and would perplex an European navigator, but the native pilots have a good eye, and manage to avoid them. In the delta there are also sand-banks, but the streams there are much narrower and deeper, and more free from them. These sand-banks are a marked and general feature of the I., and seem to be formed by back water or eddies. They rise up without regularity, but there is always a deep channel, though sometimes intricate, through them. In December I descended the stream from Hyderabad, and though then near its lowest, the soundings in the great river were never under 2 fath. or 11 ft.; and the boatman did not always keep in the strength of the stream. While in the river we never grounded, and many heaves of the lead gave 5 and 8 fath., but 2 and 2½ predominated. In the cold season, the I. in the delta shrinks into a narrow and deep channel, which disappoints a stranger who has heard of the magnitude of this river. Enterprise will doubtless do much to create and improve commerce; but for the present it is a trade by the I., and not on the I. It is, in fact, a transit-trade to Western and Central Asia,—a line, however, which ought to supersede that by Sonmiani to Candahar, and by Bownuggur to Palli and Upper India." Great danger is experienced in the bends of the river, where the current has a quick gyratory motion, and is continually exerting its influence to undermine the banks; at these places, when a boat is caught by the eddies, she is driven with force against the steep bank, and if a large mass becomes detached by the concussion, which sometimes happens, her destruction is almost inevitable. Every effort is now making to establish steam-navigation on the I. for commercial purposes, but until the channel of the river is cleared, it must be an almost insuperable matter of difficulty. A steamer built in the Bombay dock for this purpose, and drawing only 4½ ft. water, was found nearly useless, her progress up the river, exclusive of groundings, being at the average of only a knot and a half an hour. Another has been constructed to draw only 2½ ft. water; but whilst its power of machinery must necessarily be slight in proportion, and the boat useless for the purposes of freightage, its strength as a tug must be very ineffectual. If the same means which have been so successfully exercised to clear the channel of the Mersey, can be employed with equal good fortune on the I., the successful result of such efforts must be a matter of immense and universal importance. Until some weighty change is effected, the navigation of the I. will ever be hazardous and tedious; but, in the meantime, camel depots might be formed both on the r. and l. arms by which means goods might be conveyed from Kurachi or Vikkur-bunder to the navigable portions of the I., at nearly as small expenditure, and with great celerity. The I. rises about April; "the commencement of the swell is detected more by the increasing current than by the rising of the water in the river. In May it assumes its maximum, at which it continues with little variation until the end of September, when the rapid falling of the river is accompanied by as sudden a decrease in the strength of the current, as its rising was distinguished by its speedy increase." [Wood.] The inundation, which does not

rise above the delta, extends for above 5 m. over its banks, from whence it is carried, or might be carried, over the entire face of the country, by water-courses and canals, and by natural streamlets formed by its own impetuosity. Its deposits are slight, when its velocity and magnitude are taken into consideration. "Very little mud is found in any of the deltoid branches, except the Kōri; it being apparently carried out by the strong tides, and not deposited until at such a distance from the shore as to be put out of their influence. The tides off the mouth of the I. are everywhere extremely irregular. Between the Sir and Mall mouths a feeble current sets constantly to the ESE along the shore, and flood or ebb can only be distinguished by the rise or fall of the water, which is only 4 ft. No rivers are discharged on this part of the coast, and the sea is but slightly discoloured in consequence. Off the mouths of the Sātā the ebb runs out of the different channels in a broad muddy stream, direct from the land, but quickly loses its strength as it leaves the bank. Here the water is fresh at low tide 5 or 6 m. from shore, and the ebb and fall increases to 10 ft. In other parts, where the small mouths are numerous, the tides change their direction almost every hour, and are scarcely felt at 2 m. outside of them. From the beginning of October to the middle of March the Sind coast is navigated by the boats of the country without difficulty or danger. The soundings are everywhere a sufficient guide, and, in general, decrease so gradually that no danger is to be apprehended in approaching it. The only shoal of any consequence is a great bank off the mouth of the Sātā, which projects beyond the line of the direct route to the N rivers. From the dangerous appearance of the breakers during the sea-breeze, the native boatmen have a great dread of approaching it, and at night always stand out into 11 or 12 faths. before they venture to pass it. During the fine season land and sea breezes generally prevail, with cold clear weather; but the wind sometimes blows very fresh from the NE, and the atmosphere is obscured by clouds of fine dust many miles from the land. The season terminates here long before it does on the Malabar coast, and the navigation then becomes very dangerous. W winds set in early in February; and after the middle of March, the I. may be considered as closed for the season. [Lieut. Carless.]

The Indus as a frontier-line. The Indus is now the boundary of British India on the W. The mouths of the river were made over by the annexation of Sind, and its great branches by that of the Punjab. Whether it is a better boundary than the line of the Sutledge is a question which divides military authorities. "If," says Sir C. Napier, "we abandon the Punjab, and retire to the l. bank of the Sutledge, we must there make our stand to defend a frontier of some 600 m., from Sind to Simla, divided from the hostile and powerful Sikh nation by a river everywhere fordable to these enemies, though not to our regular armies. Let military men say what army could defend so exposed and extended a frontier against such adversaries,—all plunderers, all ripe for inroads, and not only ready for border-war, but a border-war against the British alone; our border pop. (consisting of Sikhs also) being quite as hostile to us as are the Sikhs on the Punjab side of the river Sutledge, with whom they are as one people. To suppose that our army could do this, is nonsense. It would become a perpetual guerilla war. An army of 30,000 men could not do it. Even if such an army could do it, that army would become an insupportable drain upon the finances of the East India company, and would in a few years be obliged to retire from the Sutledge to the Nerbudda and the Ganges. Could we halt there? This question I will not pretend to answer; but I will say that to occupy Delhi with advancing standards was one thing; to hold Delhi with retiring standards would be another thing. A retreat upon Delhi would be the first march towards Calcutta, and the power of Nepal would come down like a mountain-torrent on the flank of our retiring columns; while the Bombay and Madras troops, which occupied the line of the Nerbudda, would have the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Deccan, with his 12,000,000 of subjects between that river and the capitals of the two presidencies, without counting the numerous other enemies all round them. To abandon the line of the Sutledge would be a disgraceful defeat in the eyes of all Asia, and defeat, as all the

world knows, is fraught with more danger in India than in Europe. There is no choice but to advance. In that alone we have safety and the hope of future peace. 'But,' says the advocate for abandoning the Punjab, 'if we advance to the I., and plant the British standard on the towers of Peshawur, we shall still have hostile nations on our frontier.' Not so. Various small tribes inhabit the r. bank of the I., disunited among themselves, and all disposed to be friendly and to entertain relations with us. So I found it in Sind; all those to the W eagerly cultivated our friendship except the plundering tribes of the Cutchi-hills, and those we conquered. In short, there would be no union among the tribes W of the Indus; and we should command all the passes in our front. There are 10 or 12 of these passes through the chain of mountains which run nearly parallel to the r. bank of the I., from Peshawur to Kurrachi. Through some one of these great defiles an army invading India must come, with all the supplies for its wants. Such an invasion of India must be met upon the I., not on the Sutledge. There would be no King Porus to defend the Punjab for us. The small tribes between the mountains and the r. bank of the I. are contemptible, and would find enemies on the I., or Punjab bank, if they dared to cross the river for plunder; but this would not happen under our rule if well administered. The inhabitants of the I. bank would become rich and more than ever inimical to those on the r. bank. Unlike the plains on each bank of the Sutledge (inhabited by nearly the same people, and all adverse to the British), those nations on the I. would be friendly to us as our subjects; but they must be well treated, for all depends upon the way in which they are governed."

To these arguments it has been replied, "First, that with regard to the comparative length of the two lines of frontier, it is only necessary to refer to a map of the country, which will show at a glance that the line of the Sutledge, instead of being more, would be less than that of the I. From Mittunkote to Roper at the foot of the hills, as surveyed and measured, is by land 388 m., by water 476½ m. Simla is not on the river, and if it is to be included as a *point d'appui* (for which it has never served, nor is likely to serve), we are bound in like manner to include the I. to Cashmere, the northern mountains of which bear the same relation to the course of the I. as those of Simla do to the Sutledge. In considering, however, the relative merits of the two boundaries geographically, a very material point has been overlooked: viz., that, while by the line of the Sutledge, the frontier of our defensive measures would be still limited to that of our old tributaries and territories, which have now been owing our sway from 25 years to nearly half-a-century, we should, by adopting the upper, as well as the lower, course of the I., extend the line of our defence by a semicircle of about 1,000 m., and have to cover an additional area of 128,000 sq. m.,—or measuring in length 550 m., and in breadth, from Ferozepore to Attock, at least 250 m.,—in a country and over a people of whose relative qualities, with those of the protected Sikh states and others, as subjects, on the I. banks of the Sutledge, no favourable comparison can be made. Again, with regard to fords, it can be shown that for practical purposes the Sutledge is scarcely less difficult than the I. From a table showing the soundings of the former river from Hurriki to Mittunkote, taken in a voyage made to explore the course of the Sutledge for the first time, in 1833, by a regular surveyor, it appears that in January—when, and in the months of November and December, these rivers are only fordable, being at their lowest—the extreme depth for an entire distance of 357 m. was 27 ft.; that it generally averaged from 10 to 12 ft.; and that although twice or thrice it shallowed to 3 ft., yet that in the whole course only one place was fordable, viz., between Bazidpore and Nunka. It should also be noticed that the soundings were taken in going down, and not across the river; and therefore that where they were only 3, 4, and 5 ft. to the r. and l. of those spots the channel was impassable. If fords were general, the pastoral tribes inhabiting the banks of the Sutledge would be the first to find them out; instead of which they use a bundle of straw about 1½ ft. thick, with the assistance of which they swim across. Above Hurriki to Roper, a distance by land of 96 m., by water of 108 m., fords are sometimes found, but they are of rare occurrence. Lord Lake, in pursuit of Holkar with a light division of his army in 1805, crossed the river near Kirana-ghat, just above Filore, opposite to Ludiana, but the tumbrils were emptied and the ammunition carried on the heads of the men to enable the horse artillery to pass; and even then several lives were lost, and in the course of a few minutes the ford became impracticable from a circumstance which is common to these rivers, viz., the friction of the carriage-wheels against the sand, and the steps of men and horses causing the sand to float and drift away, which deepens the passage in an incredibly short time. Since we advanced our line of frontier to the Sutledge in 1808-9 there is not a single instance of any ford having been used by a body of troops between Roper and the I., although after the first three years Ludiana was our only military post on the whole of that frontier." See article PUNJAB.

INDUSTRY, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 34 m. NW of Augusta. It is watered in the SE by Sandy river, and is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,036.—Also a village of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 234 m. NW of Harrisburg.

IV.

•INDVEG, a parish of Norway, in the bail. of N. Bergen, and SE of Gloppen. Pop. 3,899.

INEABAR, a township of Lafayette co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 302.

INEBOLI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. and 54 m. N of Kastamuni, and 81 m. W of Sinope, situated between two mountains which terminate in a headland, and at the entrance into the Black sea of a small river of the same name. Pop. about 3,000. It contains 4 mosques, a bazaar, and a public bath. The fort, which was built for its defence in the 15th century, has been suffered to fall into ruins. The roadstead offers few natural advantages, but affords the means of carrying on a considerable export trade in copper, timber, and grain. The inhabitants of the valley of the Ineboli are chiefly employed by the Sultan in coppering vessels. The town occupies the site of the ancient Ionopolis.

INEK-BAZAR, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Aidin, 18 m. WNW of Guzel-hissar, and a little to the E of Jenisheher, on an affluent of the Meander. It occupies a portion of the site of the ancient *Magnesia ad Maeandrum*.

INES, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 35 m. WSW of Soria, and partido of Burgo-de-Orma, near the l. bank of the Duero. Pop. 365.

INES (SANTA), or **ANGEL-DE-LA-GUARDA**, an island in the N part of the Gulf of California, to the WNW of the island of Tiburon, in N lat. 29° 45', and W long. 113° 40'. It is 48 m. in length, and about 15 m. in breadth.

INESTRILLAS, a town of Spain, Old Castile, in the prov. and 32 m. ENE of Soria, and 18 m. SSW of Corella, on the l. bank of the Alama, in a mountainous district. Pop. 574. The environs are fertile and well-watered.

IN-EUGHIL, **IN-OGHI**, or **IN-EUNI**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sultan-Euni, 18 m. NW of Eski-shehr, and 33 m. N of Kutaiah, at the foot of a lofty mountain, in which are numerous grottoes.

INEZ (SANTO), a headland on the E coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 54° 20', W long. 67° 8'.

INFANTA (CAPE), a headland of S. Africa, in the district of Zwelendani, on the W side of Sebastian bay, in S lat. 34° 32', and E long. 20° 47'.

INFERNO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which has its source in the Serra-da-Canastra, runs SE, and falls into the Rio Velhas on the l. bank.

INFICIONADO, a large and well-built village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 10 m. N of Marianna. Pop. 4,500. Agriculture and mining form the chief branches of local industry. It is noted as the birth-place of the poet José-de-Santa-Rita-Durão.

INFUESTO (NUESTRA-SEÑORA-DE-LA-CONCEPCION-DE), a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. The partido comprises 31 parroquias or parishes. The town is ancient, and contains several Roman remains, a parish church, numerous convents, and a custom-house. Pop. 416.

INFRESCHI (PUNTA DEGLI), a headland of Naples, on the W coast, on the W side of the bay of Policastro.

INGA, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Cacongo, on the r. bank of the Zaire, 60 m. NNW of San Salvador. Pop. 600.

INGATESTONE, a parish in Essex, 6 m. SW of Chelmsford, on the Eastern Counties railway. Area 2,678 acres. Pop. in 1831, 789; in 1851, 860.

INGALINSKAIA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 156 m. SW of Tobolsk, district and 18 m. SW of Jaloutorovsk, near the r. bank of the Iset.

INGALOS, a people of Russia in Asia, in the NE of the gov.

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of Georgia. They are slaves of the Leachi, who assert the sole proprietorship of the soil, and exact in tribute from the I. the third of its produce. They are chiefly Mahomedans.

INGAN. See **KHING-KHAN.**

INGBERT, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 8 m. WNW of Blieskastell. It has considerable iron-works, and in the environs is a mine of coal.

INGBIRCHWORTH, a township in the p. of Penniston, W. R. of Yorkshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Huddersfield. Area 820 acres. Pop. in 1851, 393.

INGELFINGIN, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 3 m. W of Künzelsau, and 33 m. NW of Ellwangen, on the r. bank of the Kocher. Pop. 1,500. It has a suburb, and contains a castle belonging to the family of Hohenlohe-Ohringen. Jewellery forms the chief article of local manufacture. The vine is cultivated here.

INGELHEIM (NIEDER), a town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, cant. and a little to the N of Ober-Ingelheim, 8 m. W of Mayence, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the l. bank of the Rhine, on the brow of a hill at the foot of which is the Salzbach. Pop. 2,000, of whom 805 are Catholics and 21 Jews. It possesses 2 churches, a Catholic and a Protestant church. On the summit of the hill are the ruins of the magnificent palace built by Charlemagne in 774, and destroyed by the French in 1689. The environs afford excellent wine.

INGELHEIM (OBER), a canton and town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, 8 m. WSW of Mayence, near the r. bank of the Salzbach. Pop. 2,212, of whom 590 are Catholics and 136 Jews. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and contains 3 churches, one of which, a Protestant church, is of great antiquity, and contains many curious monuments. The first diet of Charlemagne was held here in 774, and it has since been the ordinary place of the assembly of diets and councils by his successors. The environs afford good wine. Pop. of cant. 13,968.

INGELMUSTER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 7 m. N of Courtrai, and 18 m. S of Bruges, on the l. bank of the Mander-Beke. Pop. 6,085. It is noted for its manufacture of linen, and has several salt-refineries and breweries. A sanguinary engagement took place here on the 10th May, 1794, between the French and Anglo-Hanoverians, in which the former had the advantage.

INGELSTA, a haerad of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Christianstad. It contains a village of the same name.

INGENBRUCK, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 18 m. SSE of Achen, and circle of Montjoie. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of cloth.

INGENIO (EL), a town of Chili, in the district of Aconcagua, on the r. bank of the Ligna, 90 m. N of Santiago.

INGENOE, an island of the Arctic ocean, in the bail. of Finmark, to the WSW of Cape North, in N lat. $71^{\circ} 11' 40''$, and E long. $24^{\circ} 55'$. It is 12 m. in length, and 3 m. in medium breadth.

INGERSBY, or **INGARSBY**, a hamlet in the p. of Hungerton, Leicestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Leicester. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1851, 35.

INGERSHEIM, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. SE of Kayersberg, near the Weybach. Pop. in 1841, 2,516.

INGERSHEIM (GROSS), a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 5 m. SSE of Besigheim, and 14 m. N of Stuttgart, on the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,500.

INGERSHEIM (KLEIN), a village of Württemberg,

in the circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Besigheim, near the Neckar. Pop. in 1840, 603. This village was in the middle age the capital of the county of Ingersheim.

INGERSOLL, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of West Oxford, on the plank road, 22 m. E of London, and 10 m. W of Woodstock, on the E branch of the Thames. Pop. 400.

INGERTHORPE, a township in the p. of Ripon, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SE by S of Ripon. Area 510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 48; in 1851, 44.

INGESTRIE, or **INGESTRY**, a parish in Staffordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Stafford, on the Trent. Area 868 acres. Pop. in 1831, 116; in 1851, 174.

INGHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Lincoln. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1851, 612.—Also a parish in Norfolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of North Walsham. Area 1,503 acres. Pop. in 1831, 419; in 1851, 488.—Also a parish in Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,808 acres. Pop. in 1831, 226; in 1851, 233.

INGHAM, a central county in the state of Michigan, U.S., comprising an area of 560 sq. m., generally level, and possessing considerable fertility. It contains Pine, Portage, and Swampy lakes, and Red-Cedar, Willow, Mud, and Sycamore creeks. Pop. in 1840, 2,498. Its capital is Vivay. It contains a township of the same name, 77 m. W of Detroit.

INGHE-NOR, a lake of the Chinese empire, in the country of the Mongols of the Koko-Nor, and about 100 m. WNW of the lake of that name. It is 18 m. in length, and about 12 m. in breadth, and discharges itself by the Foukapira, which issues from its E extremity, and throws itself into the Koko-Nor.

INGHUR, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. and 36 m. WSW of Bijapur, and 15 m. WSW of Hutnee, on the l. bank of the Kistna.

INGLEBOROUGH, a mountain of Yorkshire, 9 m. NW of Settle. Alt. 2,370 ft. above sea-level.—Also a mountain of New South Wales, near the S confines of Westmoreland co.

INGLEBY, a township in the p. of Foremark, Derbyshire, 7 m. NE of Burton-on-Trent. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1851, 149.

INGLEBY-ARNCLIFFE, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SSW of Stokesley. Area 1,875 acres. Pop. in 1831, 335; in 1851, 382.

INGLEBY-BARWICK, a township in the p. of Stainton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SSE of Stockton-upon-Tees. Area 1,504 acres. Pop. in 1851, 147.

INGLEBY-GREENHOW, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. WSW of Stokesley, at the source of the Leaven. Area of p. 7,066 acres. Pop. in 1831, 368; in 1851, 361. Area of township 2,610 acres. Pop. 136.

INGLESHAM, a parish partly in Berkshire, and partly in Wiltshire, 3 m. N of Highworth, on the S bank of the Thames. Area 927 acres. Pop. 138.

INGLETON, a township in the p. of Gainford, Durham, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Darlington. Area 813 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1851, 305.—Also a chapelry and village in Bentham p., W. R. of Yorkshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Settle. Area 17,858 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,228; in 1851, 1,391. The v., situated at the foot of Ingleton hill, is large and well-built.

INGLEVERT (Sr.), a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Marquise, 13 m. N of Boulogne. Pop. 400. It is celebrated for the tournament which took place in the environs in 1390.

INGLIS ISLAND, an island at the mouth of Arnheim bay, Arnheim Land, N. Australia, in N lat. 12° , E long. $136^{\circ} 15'$. It is 12 m. long, and about 15 m. in breadth.

INGODA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of

Irkutsk, and district of Nertchinsk. It has its source on the E side of the mountains of Nertchinsk or Dauria; flows first NE, then E, and joins the Onou, which thence takes the name of Chilka, and is tributary to the Amour, near Gorodtchenskaia. It has a total course of about 360 m. The principal places which it passes are Doroninsk and Tchitinskoi. It flows in the upper part of its course between lofty banks covered with forests. The lower part is flat and fertile.

INGOE, a township in the p. of Stamfordham, Northumberland, $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE by N of Hexham. Pop. in 1851, 228.

INGOLDESTHORPE, a parish in Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Castle-Rising. Area 1,395 acres. Pop. 338.

INGOLDMELES, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. ESE of Alford, on the coast of the North sea. Area 1,857 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1851, 286.

INGOLDSBY, a parish and village in Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N of Corby. Area 2,237 acres. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1851, 407.

INGOLDSTADT, a town of Bavaria, capital of the landgericht-bezirk of the same name, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 36 m. SW of Ratisbon, on the l. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, and at an alt. of 420 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1838, 10,170; in 1845, 9,189, of whom 2,601 belong to the garrison. The streets are broad, and the houses, which are well-built, are generally painted outside. The principal buildings are the castle and the churches; the latter are adorned with numerous fresco paintings, and in one of them are the tombs of General Tilly, and of Eck or Eckius, the celebrated antagonist of Luther. There are 3 hospitals, an orphan's asylum, a college, a classical school, and schools of agriculture, and of arts and sciences. The chief articles of local manufacture are cloth, playing cards, powder, and potash. It has some distilleries, numerous breweries, and several bleacheries of linen and wax. The trade has much decayed. This town sustained a siege by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. In 1704 it was surrendered to Prince Louis of Baden; and in 1800 was given up to the French, who destroyed its fortifications.—The landgericht-bezirk presents a flat surface, but is well-cultivated, and possesses fine forests and meadow-land. Pop. 17,020.

INGORNACHOIX, a bay of Newfoundland, on the W coast, to the S of St. John's bay, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$, and W long. $57^{\circ} 20'$.

INGOUL, or INGUL, a large river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the N part of the gov. of Kherson, in the district and 27 m. NW of Yelisa-vetgrad; passing that town it flows S, and throws itself into the Bog on the l. bank, at Nicolaiev, after a course of about 180 m. Its principal affluent is the Gromokleia, which it receives on the r.

INGOULETZ, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the N part of the gov. of Kherson, 18 m. N of Yelisa-vetgrad; runs E to Alexandria; then bends S, runs for some distance along the confines of the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, and falls into the Dnieper, on the r. bank, 9 m. above Kherson, and after a course, chiefly through steppes and grazing lands, of about 300 m.

INGOURI, or INEOUR, a river of Russia in Asia, which has its source on the N side of the Caucasus, to the SE of Mount Elburz, in the N part of Mingrelia; separates that prov. from Great Abasia, and after a total course of 75 m. in a W and SW direction, throws itself into the Black sea at Anaclea, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 22'$.

INGOUVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, arrond. of Havre. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in

1831, 10,844; in 1841, 22,079. The town, which is a little to the N, and is considered a suburb of Havre, is pleasantly situated on a finely-cultivated hill, near the estuary of the Seine. Pop. in 1831, 5,666; in 1841, 9,880; in 1846, 12,060. It contains numerous villas, and a general hospital for Havre; and has numerous brick and tile-kilns, manufactories of pottery, vitriol, pitch, and tar, lace, cordage, copperas, acids, &c., several sugar-refineries, and a copper foundry. A fair for jewellery, ironmongery, &c., is held once a-year.

INGOYGHEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 10 m. E of Courtrai. Pop. 2,313. It has considerable manufactories of and trade in linen.

INGRAM, a parish and township in Northumberland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Wooler, on the Breamish. Area 11,304 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1851, 228.

INGRANDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Georges-sur-Loire, 20 m. WSW of Angers, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 1,452. It has an extensive glass-work, and a manufactory of sugar from beet-root.

INGRANDES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Langeais. Pop. 750. Fairs are held twice a-year.

INGRAVE, or GING-RALPH, a parish in Essex, 2 m. ESE of Brentwood, on the Eastern Counties railway. Area 1,792 acres. Pop. in 1851, 521.

INGRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Orleans. Pop. 2,905. It has a manufactory of animal black, and produces good wine.

INGRIE, INGERMANNLAND, and IJORSKAIA-ZEMBLA, an ancient prov. of Russia in Europe, and now comprised in the gov. of St. Petersburg. Its original inhabitants were Slaves; and were named Ijorka, from a river of that name on which their chief town was situated.

INGROWITZ, or GIMRAMOW, a market-town of Moravia, in the lgh. of Brünn, circle and 36 m. ENE of Iglau, and 9 m. NNW of Bistritz, on the Schwarzawa. Pop. 1,390. It contains 2 reformed churches, and possesses several manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics. Flax is extensively cultivated in the environs.

INGSTETTEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, NE of Illertissen.

INGUAZHILLIGI, a town on the Wowow territory, on the W bank of the Niger, the first place below Boussa where the river, is entirely clear of rocks, and a general thoroughfare for merchants passing and repassing to Nufi.

INGUIAGHER, a small town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Walla, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Maringouins, an arm of the Senegal, and about 60 m. N of St. Louis.

INGUINELL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Plouay. Pop. 2,204.

INGURLI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 120 m. W of Sivas, sanj. of Buzok, and 15 m. SSE of Yuzgat or Uskat.

INGUSHES, or INGOUCHI, a people who inhabit the E part of Circassia, on the N side of the Caucasus, to the S of Little Kabarda, to the W of the Tshetschentsis, and to the E of the territory which is intersected by the great road from Mzdek to Tiflis. The men devote themselves to war and to the chase, and leave to the women, in addition to their own more appropriate employments, the labours of agriculture. Contempt for life is held as a primary virtue by the I., and they admit of no supremacy in their chiefs beyond that which their moral influence may command. They acknowledge only one God, and devote the Sabbath to rest.

INGWILLER, or HENGWILLER, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N of Bouxwiller, on the r. bank of the

Moder. Pop. in 1841, 2,170. It has manufactories of madder, potash, starch, soap, tobacco, hosiery, and cordage, several dye-works and extensive bleacheries. Fairs for cattle, grain, &c., are held 3 times a-year.

INGWORTH, a parish of Norfolk, 2 m. N of Aylesham. Area 512 acres. Pop. 143.

INHAMBAN, or **INHAMBANE**, a country of E. Africa, situated to the S of Sabia and Sofala, and 200 m. NE of Delagoa bay. It is now the farthest region on this side to which the Portuguese dominion extends. Ivory and bees' wax are abundantly produced in the interior forests. The country in other respects is little known.—Also a river of Africa, of considerable magnitude, forming the N boundary of the country of the same name, and falling into the Eastern ocean, in S lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$, after a SE course of 150 m. At 8 m. above its entrance, is a town of the same name. Above this town, the river is navigable even for boats only 5 m.

INHAMBIPE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 50 m. NNE of Bahia, on a small river of the same name, which falls into the Atlantic near Villade-Conde.

INHANGA, or **ZAVARA**, a small river of Inhambane, which falls into the Indian ocean, in S lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, after a SE course of 120 m.

INHAUMA, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 5 m. NE of Rio-de-Janeiro.

INHIMIRIM, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the Serra-dos-Órgãos, runs S, receives the Ourto, the Santa-Cruz, Bonga, and Caioba, and flows into the bay of Niterohi.

INIA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, which runs NW, and flowing into the Mozambique channel, 20 m. N of the embouchure of the Sofala, after a course of 150 m., falls into the Obi, 50 m. NE of Kolyvan, after a course of 180 m.—Also a river in the district of Okhotsk, which flows SW into the sea of that name, after a course of 90 m.

INICHI, a sea-port of Asia Minor, on the Black sea, 80 m. N of Castamouni.

INIESTA. See **HINIESTA**.

INQUIARI, a small river of New Grenada, which enters the Caura on the l. bank, after a NE course of 90 m.

INIRIDA, a large and abundant river of New Grenada, prov. of San Juan de los Llanos, which rises in the Sierra Tunuly, runs NE, and falls into the Guaviare on the r. bank.

INISHAIL. See **INNISHAIL**; and generally for words with the prefix **INIS**, see **INNIS**.

INJEH-BURUN, a sharp but not high cape of Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of the Black sea, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 9'$, E long. $34^{\circ} 56'$, 73 m. E of Cape Kerempeh. It was the ancient *Syllas*.

INJEH-KARA-SU, a river of Asiatic Turkey, formed by the union of the Nazilitza and the Venetico, in the sanjak of Monastir, at a point about 6 m. NW of Servia. It flows in a N and NE course of 140 m. into the gulf of Salonica. Its general character is that of a deep full stream, flowing through fine pasture-lands.

INJEH-SU, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 15 m. W of Gurun, remarkably situated in a ravine traversed by a rivulet which gives name to the town. It contains about 750 Mahommedan and an equal number of Greek families; and is governed by a mutselli sent from Constantinople, its taxes being devoted to the maintenance of the Mahmudiyah mosque in Constantinople.

INJERAM, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, on the l. bank of the most eastern of the three principal branches of the Godaveri, 56 m. NE of Masulipatam.

INJIGHIZ, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 48 m. SE of Viza, on the r. bank of the Kara-su.

INKBARROW, a parish of Worcestershire, 8 m. ESE of Droitwich. Area 6,791 acres. Pop. 1,711.

INKERMANN, a small town of European Russia, in the Crimea, at the head of the gulf of Sebastopol, 4 m. E of that city, and 25 m. direct distance SSW of Simferopol. It has given name to a battle, fought on the 5th Nov. 1854, in which the allied forces of only 14,000 men defeated 45,000 Russians aided by the fire from the forts of Sebastopol.

INKORESTI, a town of Turkey, in Moldavia, 12 m. NW of Tekritsch.

INKPEN, a parish of Berkshire, 4 m. SE of Hungerford. Area 2,850 acres. Pop. 763.

INN, a large river in the south of Germany, an affluent of the Danube. Its source is in the lakes of Saint-Meritz, in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, at the foot of the Rhetian Alps, where it forms the romantic valleys called the Upper and Lower Engadine. It enters the Tyrol at Martinsbruck; traverses that province from W to E, and forms for some distance the boundary between it and Bavaria; enters Bavaria, and afterwards receives the Salza on the borders of Upper Austria; and separates Austria and Bavaria, till its course is closed by its junction with the Danube at Passau, on the r. bank. The Inn has a course of more than 250 m., and being early swelled by a number of streams from the Alps, becomes navigable so high as Hall in the Tyrol. At Passau it is nearly 900 ft. wide. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Oetz, the Sill, the Zill, and the Salza; on the l. the Trofana, the Mangfall, and the Roth. It was the *Enus* or *Ænus* of the Romans.

INNACONDA, a town of Hindostan, on the Northern Circars, 52 m. SW of Guntur, and near the l. bank of the Gondijam.

INNERINGEN, a town of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in the bail. and 5 m. NNE of Jungnau.

INNERKIP, a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the N and W by the frith of Clyde. Its coast is indented, but not deeply, by the bays of Gourrock, Lunderstone, I., and Wemyss. It contains 12,540 acres: of which in moss or moors, are 5,860; arable, 4,500; sound pasture, 1,500. The village of I. is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and frequented for sea-bathing. Its pop. in 1851 was 431. Pop. of parish in 1831, 2,088; in 1851, 3,018.

INNERLEITHEN, or **INVERLEITHEN**, a parish chiefly in the NE of Peebles-shire, but partly in the N of Selkirkshire. Area 30,100 acres. The surface gradually rises from the Tweed to the N extremity, and has, in general, a broken, rugged, and precipitous appearance. Hills, forming part of the broad range which diverges at an acute angle from the central chain of the Southern Highlands of Scotland at the Hartfell group, and runs NE to St. Abb's head, and attaining here, in many of their summits, the elevation of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level, crowd nearly the whole area. Estimating the whole area at somewhat more than 30,000 acres, nearly 26,000 are enclosed and constant sheep-walk, about 2,500 have been occasionally in tillage, nearly 550 are under wood, and about 1,500 are in a waste condition. About 16,000 black-faced and Cheviot sheep, and nearly 400 black cattle, feed upon the pastures. Pop. in 1801, 591; in 1831, 810; in 1851, 1,236.—The village of I. stands on the haugh-ground of Leithen water, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the influx of that stream into the Tweed, 6 m. from Peebles, and about 28 m. from Edinburgh. It consists chiefly of one neat street running along the public road, and winged with detached buildings and little clusters of houses. Most of the houses have been erected as accommodation for summer-rusticators and invalid visitors to

the spa. Across the Leithen is a stone-bridge, connecting the two parts of the village, and carrying over the Glasgow and Kelso turnpike. The mineral spring to which the v. mainly owes its prosperity, seems to have been unremarked for its medicinal properties till about the commencement of the present cent. In 1824, the publication of Sir Walter Scott's tale of 'St. Ronan's Well,' greatly enhanced its celebrity, and poured down upon it some rays of that lustre which popular opinion then assigned to 'the Great Unknown.' The well springs up at the base of the Lee-pen, about 200 ft. above the street of the village. In its original state, it issued in small quantities, and at only one spring; but, when the ground was dug to its source, in order to clear away admixtures near the surface, it became emitted in two streams of different strength. A quart of the less impregnated stream has been found to contain 5.3 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 9.5 grains of muriate of lime, 21.2 grains of muriate of soda,—in all, 36 grains; and a quart of the other stream, 10.2 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 19.4 of muriate of lime, and 31 of muriate of soda,—in all, 60.6 grains. The waters, jointly with the salubrious influence of the climate, are efficacious chiefly in cases of ophthalmic complaints, old wounds, and dyspeptic and bilious disorders. Tartans and broad cloth are manufactured here, to the extent of an annual consumption of raw material of between 2,500 and 3,000 stones. Pop. of the v., in 1838, irrespective of summer-visitors, or persons attracted by the spa, 412; in 1851, 463.

INNERSTE, a river of Germany, rising in the Harz, near Zellerfeld in Brunswick, and flowing into the Leine, on the r. bank, near Ruthe in Hanover, after a course of 38 m.

INNERWICK, or **INVERWICK**, a parish in the E of Haddingtonshire, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in average breadth. Two-thirds of the surface stretch across the Lammermoor hills: The coast—which, followed along its indentations, is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent—partakes, in a general way, but tamely, of the rocky boldness with which the ocean is confronted from Dunbar to St. Abb's head. About five-ninths of the area of the parish are in natural pasture; nearly four-ninths are in tillage; and 350 acres are under plantation. The p. is intersected along the coast by the mail-road between Edinburgh and London, by way of Berwick; and by the North British railroad along Monynut edge by a road between Dunbar and Dunse. The v. of I. is situated at the base of a steep but cultivated hill, about 1 m. W of the Edinburgh and London road. Pop. of the p., in 1801, 846; in 1831, 987; in 1851, 1,012.

INNICHEN, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, circle sud 14 m. ESE of Bruneck, on the r. bank of the Dran.

INNISBEG, an island in the estuary of the Ilan, co. Cork. It lies in the upper part of the estuary, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Skibbereen; and measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth.—Also an islet in the Atlantic ocean, 3 m. SSE of Tory island, off the coast of Donegal.—Also an islet in the Atlantic ocean, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N of the Great Glasquet, co. Kerry.—The name, meaning 'the small island,' is applied to numerous islets in Ireland.

INNISBEGIL, an island nearly in the middle of Achill sound, co. Mayo. It extends lengthwise from E to W; and is separated by narrow sounds from the island of Achill on the W, of Annagh on the S, and the mainland of Erris on the E. Its length is about 2 m., and its breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

INNISBOFFIN, an island in the Atlantic ocean, about 1 m. N of the mainland of co. Donegal, and 3 m. ENE of Bloody-Foreland. It measures about

1 m. in length, and between 3 and 4 m. in circumference.—Also an island and a parish in co. Mayo. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; breadth, 2 m.; area, 3,151 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,462; in 1851, 1,047. It extends E and W; is divided by a narrow sound from Innishark on the SW; and is partly encircled with a zone of isles, islets, and rocks, the chief of which is Davilin. Though politically within co. Mayo, it lies in considerably closer topographical position to co. Galway; being 9 m. W by S of the nearest part of the mainland of Mayo, and only $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. WNW of Claggan-point, co. Galway. The N coast is a precipitous cliff, indented with two inlets; the W coast has at its upper end a lagoon, divided from the sea by a beach of stones; and the S coast has an excellent natural harbour with 9 or 10 ft. of water, and facing the SW.—Also an island of co. Longford, in Lough Ree.

INNISCALTHRA, a parish, partly in co. Cork, but chiefly in co. Galway. It includes some isles in Lough Derg, lies mainly along the W shore of that lake, and is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Scariff. Area of the Munster section, 684 acres, of which 279 are in Lough Derg; of the Connaught section, 10,599 acres, of which 1,532 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,198; in 1851, 1,372. The rivulet Bora separates the two sections of the p., and at the same time forms the boundary between Connaught and Munster. The principal islands are, in the Munster section, Red island; and, in the Connaught section, Inniscalthra, Young's island, Basley island, and Cribby island. The celebrated island of I., which gives name to the p., but is itself more usually called the Holy island, lies about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Scariff. It is the chief of a group of three; and contains an area of about 20 acres. It has been famous from early ages as the site of ecclesiastical structures and the scene of superstitious observances. It has a pillar-tower 70 ft. high, in good preservation.

INNISCARAGH, an islet in the p. of Templecroan, co. Donegal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S of Arran, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W of Innisfree.

INNISCARRA, a parish, 5 m. W by S of Cork, co. Cork. It contains the villages of Lower and Upper Dripsy. Area 10,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,432; in 1851, 3,196. The river Lee flows along the S; and the Dripsy traces the W boundary.

INNISCATTERY,—popularly **SCATHERY**, and anciently **INNISCATHAL**,—an island of co. Clare, in the Shannon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Kilrush, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S of the nearest part of the mainland. It contains about 100 acres; well stocked with cattle, and abounding with rabbits and wild fowl. It is a low-browed island, little remarkable in its configuration or natural structure and produce, yet figures prominently in history and archaeology. Its sound or roadstead was early ascertained by the Vikingr to be one of their most convenient harbours for making descents upon Ireland: and the island, in consequence, was for a long period a bone of contention and a scene of strife between them and the Irish. Eleven churches are asserted to have been built on the island by Senanus; but the remains of only seven ecclesiastical structures can now be traced, and three of these evince themselves, at a glance, to have been built long after the time when Senanus is said to have flourished. The cathedral, St. Mary's church, and another of the seven structures, are in the pointed style of architecture, but possess no particular attraction; the four other structures measure only from 12 to 24 ft. in length, and were lighted each with only one or two very small loopholes. But proudly over all soars one of the finest pillar-towers in the kingdom, springing from a base of 22 ft. in circumf.

to an alt. of 120 ft., and wearing still its barrad or conical cap, though very long ago split by lightning almost from top to bottom. This *turraghan* forms an useful landmark to mariners.

INNISCLOGHRAN, or **INNISCLOTHRAN**, an islet of co. Longford, in the vicinity of Innisboffin.

INNISCOO, an islet of co. Donegal, in the vicinity of Rutland island, measuring about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. The narrow sound between it and Rutland forms the harbour of the latter island.

INNISDADROM, an island, a little S of the centre of the estuary of the Fergus, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW of Newmarket, co. Clare. It extends SW; and though proportionately narrow, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length.

INNISDRISCOL, an island of co. Cork, on the E side of the lower part of Roaring-Water bay, and across the mouth of the creek of Ringcove. Its length is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; its breadth about 1 m.

INNISFALLEN, a beautiful island, nearly in the centre of the Lower Lake of Killarney, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW of the town of Killarney, Munster. It comprises an area of 18 acres, is richly wooded, and has a sinuous shore-line partly of shallows and partly of bold rocks. Its surface is spread with the brightest verdure, over which flourish, in rich foliage, great varieties of trees and shrubs, and especially fine specimens of the arbutus, the sorbus, and the holly. The abbey of I. is alleged to have been founded toward the close of the 6th cent.; but, though its celebrated 'Annals' have the reputation of being one of the earliest and most authentic of the ancient Irish histories, hardly anything is known respecting the establishment till 1180. Its ruins are rude, and nearly level with the ground, and indicative of a much later date than that of the alleged original founding of the establishment; but an older pile stands on a projecting cliff at the SE end of the island. The *Annals of I.* were written by one monk down to 1215, and continued by another to 1319. Though containing extracts from the Old Testament, a history of the world down to St. Patrick's arrival in Ireland, and a view of Irish civil affairs from 432 to 1319, they are so exceedingly brief and superficial as to comprise only 57 leaves of medium quarto parchment. The original work is in the Bodleian library.

INNISFIL, a township in the Simcoe district of Upper Canada, skirted on the E by Lake Simcoe. It is mostly wild land. Pop. in 1842, 762.

INNISFREE, a small island of co. Donegal, 1 m. S of Rutland island, and midway between the v. of Dunglo and the island of Arran. It is about 2 m. in circuit.

INNISHANNON, a parish and town of co. Cork. Area of p. 7,153 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,840; in 1851, 2,429.—The small post-town of I. stands on a beautiful bend of the Bandon river, on the road from Cork to Bandon, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE of Bandon, and 12 m. SSW of Cork. The Bandon is here tidal, and brings up vessels of considerable burden from Kinsale. Pop. in 1831, 653; in 1851, 520.

INNISHARGIE, a parish in co. Down. Area 5,516 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,839. The surface is principally a part of the E sea-board of Lough Strangford, but extends on the N to the Irish channel.

INNISHARK, an island of co. Mayo, separated by a narrow sound from the SW side of Innisboffin, of a circular form, and upwards of $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in diam.

INNISHERE, an insular parish of co. Galway, the most easterly of the Arran islands, and separated by the South sound from the mainland of co. Clare. Length from E to W, 2 m.; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Area 1,400 acres, of which 16 acres are in Lough More. Pop. in 1831, 442; in 1851, 518. The highest ground has an alt. of 202 ft.

INNISHERKIN, or **SHERKIN**, an island of co. Cork, extending S down the mouth of Baltimore bay, and seaward to within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of Cape Clear island. With the islands, islets, and rocks in its vicinity, it renders Baltimore bay an intricate though mimic archipelago. Its length is $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; its greatest breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. in 1831, 1,026. The N extremity is called Wren-head, and the S extremity Sleamore-point. The E side is all high, bold, rocky coast.

INNISIRRER, an island of co. Donegal, 3 m. SSW of Bloody-Foreland. It is about 1 m. in length.

INNISKEA, two islands of co. Mayo. They lie parallel to the S part of the peninsula of the Mullet, at the distance of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 m. W, and 9 m. N by E of Achill-head. North I. is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long from N to S; South I. is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from NNE to SSW; but the two practically form only one island, being mutually separated by a sound not 50 fath. wide.

INNISKEEL, a parish 11 m. N of Killybegs, co. Donegal. Length 24 m.; breadth 8 m. Pop. in 1831, 11,432; in 1851, 11,519. The whole is politically divided into the two parishes of Upper I. and Lower I., mutually separated by the sea-lough called Loughnashmore. Area of Upper I. 21,627 acres; of Lower I. 80,453 acres. The district includes some islets in the Atlantic; and extends NE from the Glen river, through the moorish, broken, and chaotic basin of the Awinea, the Stracashel, the Finn, and the Guibarra, to the rugged mountainous region around Loch Muck,—a lake whose elevation above sea-level is 678 ft. Rochrow summit in Upper I. has an alt. of 1,649 ft.; and Aughta summit in Lower I. of 1,958 ft. The chief lake in Upper I. is Nalughraman, and has an elevation of 593 ft.; and the chief lakes in Lower I. are Finn, 438 ft., Ea, Kip, Macew, Derryduff, Sheskinmore, Doon, Derkmore, Nacroaghy, Drumnalough, and Muddy. The v. of Glenties is situated in Lower I.

INNISKILLEN. See **ENNISKILLEN**.

INNISKILLEN (MOUNT), a salient mountain in Tropical Australia, near the Victoria river.

INNISLACKEN, a small island at the middle of the entrance into Roundstone bay, co. Galway.

INNISMACAINT, or **ENNISMACAINT**, a parish, partly in co. Donegal, but chiefly in co. Fermanagh. The Donegal section contains the vs. of Bundoran and Single-Street, and part of the town of Ballyshannon; the Fermanagh section contains the v. of Derrygonnelly, and a small portion of Churchill. Length of the p. 20 m.; breadth 4 m. Area of the Donegal section 7,126 acres; of the Fermanagh section 45,867 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,874; in 1851, 11,821. The summits of Glenalong and North Shean, in this p., have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 795 and 1,135 ft. The island of I., which gives name to the p., is situated in Lough Erne, about a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the shore, and 3 m. ESE of Churchill, and was the site of a somewhat famous abbey, which monastic writers allege to have been founded early in the 6th cent.

INNISMACKLELAN, the most southerly of the chief isles of the Blasquet group, co. Kerry. It lies $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S by W of the Great Blasquet.

INNISMAGRATH, a parish of co. Leitrim. Length 8 m.; breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Area 27,439 acres, of which 4,026 acres are in Lough Allen. Pop. in 1831, 7,976; in 1851, 6,632. The surface of the whole declines S and E to the head and the W side of Lough Allen, and is to a large extent mountainous. Two summits, the one on the W and the other on the S boundary, have alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,125 and 1,377 ft.

INNISMOTT, a parish of co. Meath, 3 m. WSW of Ardee. Area 1,457 acres. Pop. in 1831, 405; in

1851, 381. The surface declines E along the course of the Dee.

INNISMURRAY, a small island of co. Sligo, off the S side of the entrance of Donegal bay, 3 m. N of Gessigo-point. It is a rock rising from the sea, with precipices toward the ocean, but shelving gently on the side opposite the mainland, and contains about 130 acres of shallow soil.

INNISNEE, an island of co. Galway, screening the E side of Roundstone bay. It extends upwards of 2 m. N and S, but is proportionally narrow.

INNISRUSH, a village in the p. of Tamlaght-O'Creilly, co. Londonderry. Pop. 108.

INNISTIOGUE, a parish and town of co. Kilkeny. Area 9,741 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,221; in 1851, 2,559. The surface extends along the r. bank of the Nore, here a broad and tidal stream.—The town, formerly a parl. burgh, is situated on the W bank of the Nore, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Thomastown. Pop. 725.

INNISTURK, an island of co. Mayo, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Innisboffin, and 6 m. W of the nearest mainland. Its length is $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; its breadth 1 m. It consists chiefly of slate rock.

INNOWRAZLAU, or **JUNG-BRESLAU**, a small town of Prussian Poland, in the gov. and 26 m. ESE of Bromberg. Pop. 5,660, nearly one-half of whom are Jews. It has some trade in woollens, and is the seat of a board for the superintendence of mines of saltpetre in the neighbourhood.

INNSBRUCK, **INSPRUGG**, or **INSPRUCK**, [*i. e.* 'Bridge of the Inn,'] the capital of the Tyrol, situated at the confluence of the Sill and the Inn, 62 m. S of Munich, 84 m. WSW of Salzburg, and 84 m. NNE of Trent; at an alt. of 566 metres = 619 yds. above sea-level. Its pop. in 1845 was 12,800. It may be called a handsome town, although it has but one broad principal street, in the centre of which stands a full-length and exalted figure of the Virgin. Its public edifices, more remarkable however for size than elegance, are the government-house, the town-house, the opera, the arsenal, and the barracks. The only buildings of taste are the small chapel erected by Maria Theresa to the memory of her husband, Francis I., on the spot where he suddenly expired, and the great hall, the former residence of the princes of Tyrol. In the church of the Franciscans is a magnificent cenotaph, erected to the memory of the emperor Maximilian, with 28 bronze statues of members of the house of Austria. A university was founded here in 1672, but afterwards suppressed, and its place supplied by a lyceum or academy. It was, however, re-established in 1826; and in 1842 had 24 professors, and 416 students, and possessed a library of 40,000 vols. The transit from Germany to Italy is considerable. The chief manufactures are silk, woollen, linen, and muslin goods, leather, glass, and cutlery. The artisans excel in wood-carving. The Innthal, or valley in which I. stands, one of the largest of those formed by the Northern Alps, and also the most picturesque, is about 30 m. in length; its breadth in the neighbourhood of I. is about 3 m. The river washes one of the sides of the town, and separates it from a suburb of considerable extent. The immediate environs are rich and beautiful, and interspersed with small villas. The background of the picture is formed by mountains, covered along their sides with vast forests, while their lofty tops terminate in a mass of precipitous and barren rocks. To crown the whole, the stranger, walking up the principal street, sees over the roofs of the houses, and as if overhanging the town, an enormous snow-capped mountain, called the Sollstein-berg. This valley was the scene of several of the events that took place during the heroic resistance made by the Tyrolese to the French and Bavarians in 1809.

INNSTADT, a small town of Bavaria, to the E of Passau, from which it is separated by the Inn.

INNTHAL. See **ENGADINE**.

INNTHAL (OBER). See **IMBST**.

INNTHAL (UNTER). See **SCHWATZ**.

INNVIERTEL, a large district or circle of Upper Austria, consisting of the territory lying between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza. It was originally a part of Bavaria, and was ceded to Austria by the treaty of Teschen in 1779. It was restored to Bavaria in 1810, but retained only till 1815. In that year also the quarter of the Hausruck, which Bonaparte had compelled Austria to cede to Bavaria, was restored for an equivalent, and annexed to this circle, so that at present its extent is 1,270 sq. m., with 200,000 inhabitants. The chief towns are Braunau and Scharding. The S division of this district, lying towards the duchy of Salzburg, is intersected by several chains of mountains covered with wood; but the tracts on the banks of the Danube and the Inn are fertile and well-cultivated, producing wheat, barley, and flax, and having extensive pastures.

INNY, a river of the NW of Leinster. It issues from Lough Sheelan, and falls into the head of the extreme E expansion of Lough Ree, after a S and SW course of 24 m. Much of the upper part of its run is through a flat, tame, boggy country; but the lower part is through a district not only rich and beautiful, but rendered classic by association with the names and writings of Oliver Goldsmith and Maria Edgeworth.—Also a rivulet of co. Kerry, rising among the lofty mountains on the E border of the barony of Iveragh, and flowing W about 12 m. to the head of Ballinskelligs-bay.

INNYCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, belonging to the Nagpore rajah, and situated on the E bank of the Wurda river, 47 m. SSW of Nagpore.

INOWLODZ, or **INOWLADISLAW**, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Masovia, 16 m. S of Rava, on the Pilica.

INSARA, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Penza, at the confluence of the Issa and the Insara, 278 m. ESE of Moscow. Pop. 4,730. There are iron works here.

INSCH, a parish in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire, skirted by the Urie water on the N. Area 7,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,338; in 1851, 1,519.

INSCRIPTION (POINT), a sandy point on Sweers's island in Australia, in S lat. $17^{\circ} 6' 50''$, E long. of Port Essington $7^{\circ} 28' 30''$.

INSELBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the forest of Thuringia. Alt. 3,300 ft. above sea-level.

INSHENE, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 9 m. S of Dendera.

INSHILLA, a small sea-port on the E coast of Tunis, and 108 m. S of Tunis.

INSINGEN, a large village of Bavaria, in the circle of Franconia, 4 m. S of Rothenburg.

INSKIP, a township of St. Michael p., in Lancashire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Preston.

INSKOLKAIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Kolivan, 40 m. SW of Busk.

INSMING, a commune of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. of Albestroff, 20 m. ENE of Chateaux Salins. Pop. 860.

INSTERBURG, a town of E. Prussia, in the gov. of Gumbinnen, on the river Inster, at its confluence with the Angerapp, 50 m. E of Königsberg. Pop. in 1846, 9,700. Its chief traffic is in corn and lint-seed produced in the adjacent country.

INSTOW, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. NNE of Bideford. Area 1,916 acres. Pop. 626.

INSUMA, a town of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 100 m. SW of Mecca.

INTCHEN-OUEI, a town of Chinese Tartary, 230 m. ENE of Peking.

INTEL, a small port of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Erdwen, 12 m. SE of L'Orient. Pop. 860.

INTERLACHEN, a beautiful village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, situated on the l. bank of the Aar, between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, 32 m. SE of Bern, in a small plain about 3 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, richly cultivated, and girdled by lofty mountains.

INTRÀ, a small town of Piedmont, on the l. bank of the Lago-Maggiore, 30 m. N of Novara, 1½ m. NE of Pallanza, in a picturesque country, called the Val Intrasca. It is noted chiefly for its bleaching grounds and dye-houses. Pop. 3,743.

INTRODACCUA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 4 m. SW of Sulmona. Pop. 4,000.

INTWOOD, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. SW of Norwich. Area 617 acres. Pop. 73.

INVER, a parish of co. Antrim. Area 1,773 acres. Pop. in 1831, 953; in 1851, 900. It contains the villages of Inverbeg and Invermore. Lough Larne forms its E. and the Larne river its N boundary.—Also a fishing-village in co. Mayo, on the E shore of Broadhaven, and 6 m. NE of Belmullet.—Also a parish on the S coast of co. Donegal, 7½ m. E of Killybegs. It contains the villages of Port and Mount Charles. Area 36,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,785; in 1851, 10,582. About one third of the surface is arable; the remainder is heathy upland pasture, and wild irreclaimable mountain. Benbawn, the principal eminence, is 1,490 ft. in alt., and forms part of a great chain which extends from the Atlantic about 20 m. E, and then deflects S toward Lough-erne.—The Inver issues from a lake on the top of a mountain at the E extremity of the p., tumbles headlong over the side of the mountain in a cataract called the Grey Mare's Tail, and runs about 6 m. SW to the head of Inver-bay.—Inver-bay may be regarded as entering between Durin-point on the E, and St. John's cape on the SW, which are 5 m. asunder. It penetrates the land 5 m. NE, and forms a good fishing-ground.—The small v. of Inver, situated at its head, is dependent chiefly on fishing at the bar of the Inver. The v. of Port-of-Inver is situated on the W side of the bay, 1½ m. from Inver.

INVER (Loch), a small arm of the sea, on the NW coast of Sutherlandshire, near the promontory of Ru-stoor. The village of Inver or Lochinver is a post-station 245 m. NNW of Edinburgh.

INVERARITY, a parish in the centre of the S division of Forfarshire, intersected by the Dundee and Forfar railway. Pop. in 1801, 820; in 1851, 948.

INVERARY, a parish in Argyleshire, extending about 18 m. in length, and on an average 3 m. in breadth, somewhat in the form of a crescent, and chiefly betwixt Loch-Awe and Loch-Fyne, and watered by the Aray and the Shira. Pop. of the town and parish in 1801, 2,051; in 1851, 2,229.

INVERARY, a royal burgh in the above p., and the county-town of Argyleshire, is 60 m. NW of Glasgow, by Luss and Arrochar, 39 m. N by W of Rothesay, in Bute, and 32 m. SE of Oban, situated on a small bay on the NE side, and within 5 m. of the head of Loch-Fyne, where the Aray falls into that arm of the sea. It is a small town, consisting chiefly of one street, in the centre of which stands the church, and another row of houses which face the bay. The pop. in 1831 was 1,117; in 1841, 1,233; in 1851, 1,164. It unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbellton, and Oban, in returning a member to parlia-

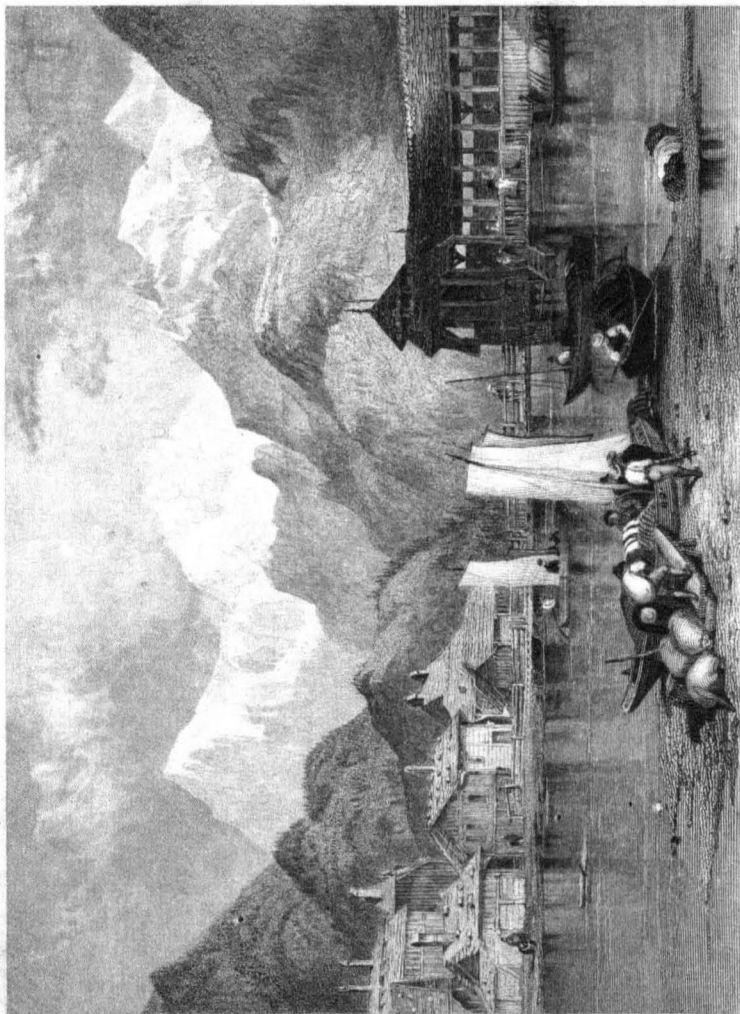
ment. The parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1840 was 55; in 1848, 40. The chief support of the place is the herring-fishery, which appears to have subsisted here from time immemorial.—Not far from the town, on a level space on the S bank of the Aray, is the castle of I., the principal seat of the duke of Argyll, a large quadrangular building, with a round tower at each corner, and a high glazed pavilion, by which the staircase and saloon are lighted, shooting up above the towers in the centre. It was founded in 1745, and is built of a micaceous slate brought from the other side of the lake, which is extremely soft, but will, in all probability, long stand the effects of the weather. The stone is of a blue grey colour; a single shower of rain turns it almost black, but a gleam of the sun restores its original colour.

INVERAVEN, a parish partly in Morayshire, stretching from the river Spey to the borders of Aberdeenshire, but chiefly in Banffshire. Its length is about 20 m.; breadth from 4 to 9 m. Pop. in 1831, 2,648; in 1851, 2,714. The river Livet intersects this parish, rising from numerous sources within its limits, and flowing NW through the celebrated Glenlivet, which occupies a considerable portion of its surface, to the Aven, whence the name Inveraven is derived. The Aven, however, only skirts the parish on the W in its course to the Spey, which runs across the NW boundary.

INVERCHAOLAIN, a parish in the district of Cowal, in Argyleshire, about 15 m. in greatest length, and 8 m. in greatest breadth; bounded on the SW by the E. Kyle of Bute, and intersected for 8 m. by Loch Striven. A ridge of mountains rises with a steep ascent all along the coast. In some places there are small flat fields nigh the shore; but, for the most part, the ascent from the sea is immediate. Pop. in 1801, 626; in 1831, 596; in 1851, 474.

INVERESK, a parish in the extreme NE of Edinburghshire, skirting on the N the frith of Forth. Along the shore stretches a broad belt of pleasant downs, formed by the subsidence of the sea, and only a few feet above the level of high water, furnishing a charming field for the favourite exercises of golf and walking. Behind this plain the surface rises in a slow ascent of verdant fields and highly cultivated soil, sending up across the SW projection the hills of Fallside and Carberry, 540 ft. above sea-level. The river Esk, combining just at the point of entering the p. the waters of the N. Esk and the S. Esk, bisects the p. into considerably unequal parts, in a beautifully winding course northward to the sea between Musselburgh and Fisherrow. The celebrated Pinkie-burn rises a little SE of Inveresk hill, and flows first N and then NW to the Esk, between Musselburgh and the sea. Little more than 1 m. in length of course, it derives all its interest from historical association with the disastrous battle to which it gave name. Coal, of remarkable aggregate thickness of seam, stretches beneath the whole p. It is mined chiefly at Monkton-hall, New Craighall, and Edmonstone, and produces, with the labour of upwards of 550 persons, nearly 55,000 tons a-year. Besides the v. of I., the p. contains the towns of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, and the vs. of Newbigging, Westpans, Wallford, and Craighall. The p. is cut from W to E near the shore by the great railroad from Edinburgh to London; it is traversed by the North British railway and its branch-line to Musselburgh; and by a part of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith branch of the North British railway, and contains the inclined plane of the railway passing New Hailes, Fisherrow, and Craighall. Pop. of the p. in 1831, 8,961; in 1851, 8,653.

INVERFARRAKAIG (PASS OF), a beautiful de



Engraved by W. Fisher.

INTERNATIONAL.

Engraved by C. H. Fisher & Co. from a drawing by W. Fisher.

file leading from Loch Ness, across Stratherrick, into Strathnairn.

INVERGORDON, a village in Ross-shire, in the p. of Rosskeen, on the N side of the frith of Cromarty, over which there is a regular ferry to Inverbreckie. It has a good harbour, having 16 ft. water at spring-tides, and 13 ft. at neap; and a fine sandy shore, where vessels may safely deliver their cargoes. It is 12 m. from Dingwall.

INVERGOWRIE, a village pleasantly situated at the head of a little bay formed by the influx of I. burn to the frith of Tay, in the p. of Liff, Forfarshire, 2½ m. W of Dundee, and 19½ m. E of Perth.

INVERKEILOR, a parish nearly in the centre of the maritime district of Forfarshire, bounded on the E by the German ocean. Area 6,100 Scottish acres. Keilor burn, from which the p. has its name, rises on the S boundary, and flows 4 m. E to Lunan bay. Lunan water comes in from the W, and falls into the sea at Redcastle. The v. of I., situated near Lunan water, contains a pop. of 141. Pop. of the p. 1,871.

INVERKEITHING, a parish in Fifeshire, stretching along the shore of the Forth, about 4 m. from E to W. At its E end a peninsula runs into the frith, at the extremity of which is N. Queensferry. Pop. in 1801, 2,228; in 1831, 3,189; in 1851, 2,499.—The town of I. is situated at the E end of the p., on an eminence overlooking the bay which bears its name, and chiefly consists of a main street of considerable length, and several lanes diverging from it, with a number of houses fronting the harbour. A lazaretto is built on the point of the bay opposite the town. As a royal burgh it is of great antiquity. The corporate-revenue is about £500. The burgh joins with Dunfermline, Stirling, Culross, and S. Queensferry, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. in 1851, 1,814. The parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1839-40 was 56; in 1848-9, 45. The harbour is pretty good, though it might be greatly improved; vessels of 200 tons burden can load and sail from it at spring-tides, but it is usually frequented by smaller vessels. There are at present 20 vessels belonging to it, varying in burden from 20 to 100 tons, which are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. A considerable number of foreign and English vessels load coal here.

INVERKEITHNIE, a parish in the shire of Banff, extending along the S bank of the Deveron about 6 m. Pop. in 1801, 503; in 1831, 589; in 1851, 835. The rivulet Keithnie intersects it from S to N, entering the Deveron near the p.-church.

INVERKIRKAG. See ASSYNT.

INVERLOCHY, a hamlet and castle on the E shore of Loch-Eil, 2 m. from Fort-William. The castle is a quadrangular building, with round towers at the angles, measuring 30 yds. every way within the walls. Near this place the celebrated marquis of Montrose signally defeated the Campbells under the marquis of Argyre, in February 1645.

INVERNESS, a parish in the shire of Inverness, bounded on the NE by the Beaully and the Moray friths. Its length from NE to SW is 14 m.; its average breadth 2½ m. It may be considered as the NE portion of the Great glen of Caledonia. On the S the surface rises to an elevation of about 400 ft.; on the N the acclivity is higher and more precipitous. The elevation of Loch Ness above sea-level is only 46 ft. The coast-line is flat, and well cultivated. The river Ness intersects the p. for 8 m. The most remarkable hill is Tomnahurich, near the town, on the W side of the river, a beautiful isolated mount, whose length is 1,984 ft.; breadth 176 ft.; and elevation from the channel of the river 250 ft. The elevation of Craig-Phadric from the sea-level is 435 ft. The number of arable acres in the p. is cal-

culated at from 8,000 to 9,000. Pop. in 1851, 16,496.

INVERNESS, a seaport, a royal burgh, the capital of the Northern Highlands of Scotland, and the supposed original metropolis of *Pictavia*, stands 19½ m. SSW of Cromarty, 38½ m. WSW of Elgin, 118½ m. WNW of Aberdeen, and 156½ m. NNW of Edinburgh. Its site is on both banks—chiefly the r. one—of the river Ness, from a ½ to 1½ m. above its entrance into that long sweep of marine waters which, inward from this point, is called the Beaully frith or loch, and outward is assigned a community of name with the Moray frith. Three large openings,—the basin of the Beaully frith from the W,—that of the Moray frith from the NE,—and the divergent termination of the Glenmore-nan-Albin from the S,—meet at the town and pour around it a rich confluence of the beauties of landscape, and the advantages of communication. Each outlet is different from the others, and each is beautiful; whether we proceed towards Fort-George, or towards Moy, or enter the valley of the Ness, or skirt the shores of the Beaully frith. All the W town, and nearly all the outskirts, as well as some of the interior of the E town, may at present compare in general neatness with any modern town of its size in the United kingdom. The public buildings, though possessing no remarkable features of elegance or beauty, are both creditable and interesting. A suite of co. buildings, which crowns the Castle-hill, and was erected at a cost of about £7,000, strongly arrest the eye of a stranger. On the NE side of Academy-street stands the Inverness academy, an extensive erection opened in 1792 for the education of the families of the upper classes throughout the Northern Highlands. On the l. bank of the Ness, 3 furl. above the old bridge, stands the infirmary of the northern cos., built in 1804, and including a lunatic asylum. At two beautiful islets in the Ness, very nearly united, and lying about a mile above the town, two handsome suspension-bridges have been flung across to connect them, the one with the r. bank, and the other with the l. These islands have been tastefully cut into pleasure-walks, and variously beautified as public promenades. Remains of a vast fort which Oliver Cromwell built in 1652-7—one of the four which he constructed for checking and overawing Scotland—may be seen at the harbour, 2 or 3 furl. above the mouth of the Ness. The fort had accommodation for 1,000 men; but it so annoyed and chafed the Highland chiefs under the keen administration of Cromwell, that at their request, and in acknowledgment of their loyalty to the Stuarts, it was destroyed immediately after the Restoration. I., though possessing many advantages for productive industry, has but inconsiderable manufactures. A white and coloured linen thread manufacture, which at the end of last cent. had its seat in the burgh, and was ramified over the northern cos., and employed about 10,000 persons, has almost wholly disappeared before the energetic competition of the towns of Forfarshire. A hemp factory within the area of Cromwell's fort employed 50 years ago about 1,000 persons, but now employs at most 300. Some coarse clothing, and tartan and plaids for the Highland market, are woven in the town; and there are 3 tanneries. Ship-building was a few years ago commenced in a spirit of enterprise. Malting was for generations a chief employment in the town; and I. had anciently a large share in the limited commerce of Scotland. During several centuries previous to the Union, it was the adopted home of foreign traders, or was annually visited by German merchants; and it conducted, with the ports of Holland and other parts of northern continental Europe, an extensive trade in skins and other Highland pro-

duce, in exchange for foreign manufactures. The northern co., and even the Highlands generally, as well as the Western and the Northern islands, looked to it as the only mart for their commodities, and the only depot whence they could obtain the produce of other lands. But during the effluxion of the former half of last cent., the Highlanders of the western and southern districts found their way by agents to Glasgow, and adopting it as a superior market, abandoned I. to the incompetent support of the infertile north. In its custom-house district, which extends from the mouth of the Spey to the Dornoch frith, there were, in 1831, 142 vessels of aggregately 7,104 tons; and in 1850, 149 under 50 tons, and 90 above that tonnage; aggregate of the 239 vessels, 11,279 tons. The number of sailing-vessels that entered inwards in 1850 was 965 = 61,219 tons; and 172 steamers = 41,061 tons. About one-third of the vessels, and about one-half of the tonnage, belong to the town. Steam-vessels sail every 10 days to London; once a-week to Aberdeen and Leith; and twice a-week to Glasgow and places intermediate along the route of the Caledonian and the Crinan canals. From I. and its vicinity, including Beaully and Easter Ross, between 30,000 and 40,000 quarters of wheat are annually shipped for London and Leith; and within its custom-house district about 100 cargoes of mixed goods from these ports and Aberdeen are annually debarked. A great trade is conducted also along the Caledonian canal, and disgorges most of its proceeds at the basin near the town. See article CALEDONIAN CANAL.—Three harbours, all small, but good and easily accessible, have at different periods been constructed in the Ness: the lowest admitting vessels of 250 tons burden, and the others vessels of 200 tons. At the Caledonian canal wharfs, within a mile of the town, large ships may receive and deliver cargoes, and in Kessock roads they have safe and excellent anchorage. The amount of customs collected at the port in 1850 was £5,008. At the July wool and sheep fair of I., the principal sheep-farmers throughout the north of Scotland are met by the sheep-dealers of southern counties, and by wool-staplers and agents from England, and sell to them annually sheep and wool to the value of between £150,000 and £200,000.—I. has not yet shared in the advantages of the railway-system. The Northern railway is now extended, on the east coast, onwards to Aberdeen, from which it has been proposed to carry the communication as far as Inverness. Another line, to connect I. with Ross-shire, by Beaully, Dingwall, and Tain, has been projected; and also a line running to Elgin, and thence by Braemar and the Spittal of Glenshee, to Perth.

I. is a burgh of great antiquity. The corporation revenue in 1838-9 was £1,985; in 1848-9, £1,930. The town is the seat of the courts of assize for the Northern counties; and unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency in 1839, 475; in 1849, 496. Pop. of parl. burgh, in 1831, 9,663; in 1841, 11,575; in 1851, 12,793.

History. The town of I. is invested with a fictitious interest, and assigned an origin at least 60 years before the Christian era, by Boethius and Buchanan connecting it with one of their apocryphal kings. Yet it probably was a seat of pop., and, at all events, it occupies a site in the centre of what certainly was a closely-peopled district in the remote age of British hill-strengths and fortified forts. It is believed to have been the original seat of the Pictish monarchs; and is supposed, even after Abernethy and Forteviot became a sort of Pictish capitals, to have retained its pre-eminence, and not altogether lost it till the union of the Scottish and the Pictish crowns. In the reign of David I. it figures as a king's burgh, and was made the seat of a sheriff, whose authority extended over all the north of Scotland. After the accession of Bruce, and during the successive reigns of the Stuartis till near the Union, I. was constantly exposed to the predatory visits of the Islesmen and the Highland clans. The

inhabitants distinguished themselves after the Revolution by enthusiastic and bold attachment to both Prelacy and Jacobitism. During the rebellion of 1745-6, and especially amid the stir which preceded and followed its closing scene in the neighbouring field of Culloden, the town had the distinction, and reaped the bitter awards of being the virtual capital of the losing party. No modern event of note has occurred, except an earthquake on the night of the 16th of August 1816; and a fearful inundation of the river Ness in January 1849.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, the most extensive and by far the most mountainous county in Scotland; bounded on the N by Ross-shire and part of the Moray frith; on the E by the shires of Elgin, Moray, and Aberdeen; on the S by Perth and Argyle; and on the W by the Atlantic ocean. A small insulated district, between the shires of Banff and Moray, containing Cromdale and Inverallen, is annexed to it; and several of the Hebrides are politically attached to this co. The mainland extends in length from the point of Arasaig on the W, to the point of Ardersier on the E, where Fort-George is built, about 92 m.; its greatest breadth, from the ferry of Ballachulish to the boundary of Strathglass, is nearly 80 m. Playfair estimates the superficies of the continental part of this co., exclusive of lakes, at 2,904 sq. m., or 1,858,560 acres. To this approximation must be added 132 sq. m., or 84,480 acres, for the lakes. The surface of the islands attached to this co. is equal to 1,150 sq. m., to which we may add 59 sq. m. of insular lakes—making 1,209 sq. m., or 773,760 acres. The total superficies of the whole county, continental and insular, is thus 2,716,810 acres. It contained, in 1801, including its islands, 74,292; in 1811, 78,336 inhabitants; in 1821, 90,157; in 1831, 94,797, whereof 44,510 were males, and 50,287 females; in 1841, 97,799, in 19,194 inhabited houses; and in 1851, 96,328, of whom 44,648 were males, and 51,680 females. The increase per cent. in 50 years, from 1801 to 1851, has been 32, that for all Scotland being 78. The annual rate of increase within the same period of 50 years has been 0.56, that for all Scotland being 1.16. The number of families employed in agriculture, in 1831, was 9,892; in trade and manufactures, 2,753.—The real land-rent was estimated, in 1811, at £70,530 sterling. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £185,565, of which the proportion under entail was nearly one-half; in 1843-4 it was £181,292.—The shire comprises 35 parishes. The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 34, attended by 2,639 children. The number of schools not parochial was 122, attended by 6,667 children.

Divisions, &c. The divisions of this co. are chiefly determined by natural boundaries. Lochaber comprehends that tract of country whose waters are discharged into the Western ocean at Fort-William, Moydart, Arasaig, S. and N. Morar, and Knoydart, seem to belong, in an extensive acceptation, to Lochaber. Glengarry is accounted a division; and Glenelg, Glenmoriston, Urquhart, Strathglass, and Aird, the vicinity of Inverness, the lordship of Petty, Ardersier, Stratherrick, the braes of Strathnairn and of Strathdearn, and the lordship of Badenoch, are all accounted separate divisions of the co. These divisions are generally marked by the different valleys watered by a river peculiar to each, and comprehended within parallel ranges of opposite hills. Unless one were to enter I. by the coast of the German ocean, its aspect from any other line of approach is rudely grand and forbidding. Mountains piled upon one another, and stretching away in immense chains, with hardly a pass or an opening to afford access from the S or W, form a barrier which requires enterprise to surmount. These mountains stretch across the island, and lie parallel to every valley—rising like immense walls on both its sides,

while the inhabited country sinks deep between them, with a lake or rapid river flowing in the centre; and no sooner is one defile passed over, than another range of hills comes into view, which conceal in their bosom another defile, and another strath of inhabited country. To form some conception of the W part of the co., one must suppose a deep valley beginning at Fort-William, and stretching across the whole co., nearly in the middle, from SW. to NE. This valley has a range of lofty mountains on both sides, which, at the NE extremity, sink down into the sandstone strata of Nairnshire. The rivers, flowing between the openings of these parallel mountains, meet one another, and discharge their streams into the bottom of the valley, as a common reservoir, and feed Loch-Lochy, which falls W, and Loch-Oich and Loch-Ness, which fall NE: See these articles. But after we penetrate back through these parallel ranges of mountains for several miles, either to the r. or to the l., we find other rivers, which flow in a direction opposite to the former, and take their course away from the great valley of the canal. This range of mountainous ground between the Great valley and the Atlantic, is the highest and widest throughout all the forbidding surface of this co., and has got the name of 'the rough bounds.' It extends from the head of Moydart, which joins the co. of Argyle, to Glensheil in Ross-shire—a distance of 70 m. or more. There descend from this general range of elevated land, five or six lines of lower but very rugged ground, which penetrate into the Atlantic, and form so many bold promontories on that shore. It is a singular feature in the complexion of this country, that the lower grounds are in many places covered with barren heath growing on a poor soil; while the tops of the mountains are in many instances clad with a rich carpet of green grass, springing from a fertile mellow earth. Travelling down the N side of Loch-Ness, a person of any taste must be struck with the beauty of the noble sheet of water, nearly 2 m. broad, which stretches away before him for a distance of nearly 24 m. The sides present a continued line of bold rocky ground, rising immediately from the lake to the height of mountains, without any opening on either hand, except at Invermoriston, at Urquhart, and at Foyers. These lofty banks consist of shelves of earth incumbent upon rock, and afford nourishment for copse of various kinds. In the division of the co. which lies E from the Great canal, there are six valleys of various degrees of sinuosity, which send all their waters to the German ocean. To the N of Loch-Laggan we arrive at high ground, where the waters separate in the same manner as at Laggan-achdrom on the side of the Caledonian canal, partly holding their course to the Atlantic, and partly to the German ocean. The rivers Pattack and Massie run almost parallel to each other for the space of 2 m.; and yet the former, after joining the Spean, is discharged into the Western sea; while the latter, uniting its waters with the Spey, flows eastward into the German ocean. The Spey derives its source from a small lake of the same name in the northern mountains. The co. is everywhere intersected by numerous rapid currents, which uniting form several large rivers. The most noted of these are the Spey, the Ness, the Lochy, the Garry, the Glass, &c., [see these articles.] all of which, with the lakes, abound with trout and salmon. The W shores, particularly of the districts of Moydart, Arasaig, Morar, and Knoydart, are indented with numerous bays, creeks, and arms of the sea—called lochs—which might be rendered excellent fishing-stations. On the confines of the county there are extensive tracts of natural wood,—evident remains of much larger forests. The fir woods of Glenmore

and Strathspey [see these articles] are supposed to be far more extensive than all the other natural woods in Scotland together.

Climate and soil, &c. On the W coast the rains are heavy, and of long continuance, but the winters are mild, and when snow falls, it soon disappears, owing to the genial influence of the sea-breeze, unless the wind be northerly. On the E coast the heaviest rains are from the German ocean; but the climate, upon the whole, is not so rainy as in those districts which are adjacent to the Atlantic. In the notes taken by Dr. Robertson from one gentleman's communications, it is stated that Fort-William, Inverary, and Greenock are the most subject to rain of any towns in Scotland. In the *New Statistical Account* it is stated that the annual number of rainy days at the Inverness end of the Great glen is about 60 less than at Fort-William at the other extremity of the glen.—A very great proportion of the surface is covered with heath. When Dr. Robertson wrote, some were of opinion that 39 parts out of 40 of the surface of this co. were clad with its russet hues. The dominion of the heath is, however, daily losing ground before the progress of agriculture and the industry of the inhabitants. A considerable tract of the surface is under wood; much of it is rock; and nearly as much is covered with water. Clay, in a pure state, is but a small proportion of the soil. Along the river Beaully, near its confluence with the sea, and on the side of the frith of that name, there is a certain extent of a rich blue clay; and about Inverness, and down the border of the Murray frith, where creeks and bays abound in which the tide ebbs and flows very gently, some small fields of a clay soil present themselves. Haugh is frequently to be met with, and the fields of it are far more extensive than any other valuable soil in the county. In Badenoch, from Kinrara on the E. to the place where the Spey descends from the hill of Corryarrick,—a tract of more than 20 m.,—haugh abounds almost without interruption, on both sides of the river. The head of every loch or arm of the sea, on the W coast, where they receive their respective brooks from the valleys behind, have less or more of this kind of soil, all the way from Moydart to Glenelg. Loam, properly so called, is rare. Sand and gravel form part of the soil in a great variety of places. Strathnairn, and particularly Strathdearn, so far as they are within this co., abound with this light free soil: a great proportion also of Strathspey and of Badenoch is of this complexion. Till, next to a sandy or gravelly soil, is the most common; and, if the mountains are taken into account, the proportion of till exceeds all the other kinds taken together. Moss, moor, and heathy ground, in the opinion of some intelligent persons, as already noticed, covers two-thirds of the shire. If one-fortieth only be arable land, there are probably twenty-six of the remaining parts covered with heath incumbent on moss or a till bottom. Almost all the deep mosses of this country are situated on land which is more or less elevated above the general level of the valleys, and lie on gravel, or stones, or till. None of these fields of moss—except a patch at Corpach, and a very few more—are in the bottom of a valley, like the famous Flanders moss of the county of Perth; nor, like it, have they in any case a bottom of rich clay.—Limestone is found in every district of the county, and in many places approaches to the nature of marble. Near Ballachulish there is a rock of ash-coloured marble, speckled with veins of copper pyrites, and intersected with small thready veins of lead ore. Near Fort-William, in the bed of the Nevis, is a singular vein of marble, of a black ground, with a white flowering resembling the frosting upon

a window, penetrating the whole vein. Most of the mountains are composed of a reddish granite, which, according to Williams, is the most beautiful of any in the world. In the p. of Kingussie a rich vein of silver was discovered, and attempted to be wrought, but without success; in other places veins of lead, containing silver, have been observed. Iron-ore has also been found, but not in sufficient quantity to render it an object of manufacture. In the isle of Skye there are several valuable minerals: see SKYE. —The mountains and forests are inhabited by herds of red and roe deer, which here roam in safety, in recesses impenetrable to man; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant.

Towns, Roads, &c.] I. contains one royal burgh, viz. Inverness, and several small villages. The Gaelic is the language of the people on the N, W, and S borders; but, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, the better sort use the English language. In the tract of the great vale or Glenmore, Fort-George, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-William, were erected, as a chain of forts across the island, after the events of 1715 and 1745. By means of Fort-George on the E all entrance up the Moray frith to Inverness was prevented; Fort-Augustus curbed the inhabitants midway; and Fort-William was a check to any attempts on the W. Detachments were sent from these garrisons to Inverness, to Bernera, opposite to the isle of Skye, and to Castle-Douart in the isle of Mull. —The military roads in this co., made by the soldiers under General Wade, are executed with great skill, and lead over mountains and through mosses and morasses which before were impassable to the lightest vehicle. The military roads maintained in repair are: 1st, the Badenoch road, from Inverness through Badenoch to Dalwhinnie, and further to the borders of Perthshire, reckoned at 52 m.; 2d, the Boleskine road, from Inverness to Fort-Augustus, 33 m.; where a road, 30 m. in extent, turning to the left over Corryarrick, reaches Dalwhinnie, and joining the Badenoch road enters Perthshire by a road originally military; 3d, the road from Fort-Augustus to Fort-William, and farther to Ballachulish ferry, reckoned at 45 m.; 4th, from Inverness another military road passes along the shore to the entrance of the Beaulieu frith at Fort-George, and with its offset-roads to the eastward is reckoned at 16 m. —The magistrates of Inverness in recently memorializing the Lords of the Treasury for a survey and investigation of the most practicable lines of railway to I., suggest that "a line of railway communicating with the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway at Falkirk, midway between these cities; extending, by Stirling, through the valley of the Allan, and down the valley of the Earn, towards Perth; thence through Strathmore, by Forfar and Brechin, to Aberdeen; from that city, through the centre of the agricultural district of Buchan, perhaps by the valley of the Ythan, to Banff; and thence along the coast, by Fochabers, Elgin, and Forres, to Inverness,—would form the main trunk of communication between the N and S counties." Another projected line proceeds from I. by Nairn and Forres to Elgin; thence by the Vale of Rothes to near Drumbain; thence between E and W Elchies to the river Spey, which it will cross between Carron and the church of Aberlour; thence by the vale of the Carron, between Benrinnes and Tamfarclas to the river Avon above Delnashough; thence by the E side of the Avon to Drummin; thence by Glenconglass and the E side of Tomantoul, to the head of the Don at Laggan-hall; thence by Loch Bulg and the Gairm to Allt Vrotachan; thence, crossing the Sluggan, to the river Dee, which it will cross below the ford and near

the castle of Braemar; thence by the E side of the water of Clunie, till within about 1 m. of Cairnwell. From this point the line it is proposed shall proceed either by a hollow on the W side of Cairnwell and the Spittal of Glenshee, and by Kirkmichael and the Loch of Lowes, to the Tay, which it will cross below Dunkeld, and thence proceed by Auchtergaven to join the Midland railway, about 4 m. north of Perth; or it will take the E side of Cairnwell and the Spittal of Glenshee, and proceed by Glenshee and the bridge of Cally and Rattray to Blairgowrie; and thence to join the Midland at Cupar-Angus. Numerous roads and bridges have been formed, under the direction of the Parliamentary commissioners, through every district of this extensive shire. See our general article THE HIGHLANDS. —The principal inhabitants of Inverness-shire are the clans of Forbes, Macintosh, Macpherson, Fraser, Grant, and Macdonald.

History.] The earliest notice of the existence of the office of sheriff in this district, is about the middle of the 12th cent. It appears that the sheriffdom of I. comprehended, at that time, the whole of the kingdom to the N of the Grampians. The shire of Moray appears to have been disjoined from I. as early as the year 1263. The shires of Forres, and Nairn, and of Crombath or Cromarty, are mentioned in the regulations adopted for the government of Scotland by Edward I., in 1294. The erection of the sheriffdom of Moray, properly so called, took place in the reign of James II., and was, perhaps, the first material dismemberment of the shire of Inverness. The defeat of Hacon, king of Norway, at the battle of Largs, in the middle of the 13th cent., had destroyed the power of the Norwegian monarchs over the Western Isles; yet, under the Lords of the Isles, they continued independent till after the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. In the beginning of 1476, John of the Isles was proscribed by act of parliament; and a powerful fleet and army being collected with a view to reduce him, he was persuaded to make his submission, surrendering the earldom of Ross, which was then declared to be unalienable from the Crown, and consenting to hold his insular possessions of the king in future. Although the independence of this chieftain was thus destroyed, it does not appear that Argyle, Lochaber, or the Isles, were included in any sheriffdom until the beginning of the 16th cent. At the Restoration, in 1660, the cos. of Argyle, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, and Nairn, were all distinct from I. The boundaries of Ross, however, were not finally settled until 1661; since which time, excepting the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1748, there is no material alteration in the limits of the shire of Inverness.

INVERURY, a parish, in Aberdeenshire, bounded by the river Urie on the N and E. Area about 4,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 783; in 1841, 2,020; in 1851, 2,649.—In the SW part of the p., on the N bank of the Don, stands a building, occupied from 1799 till 1829, as the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties. The building is handsome, and beautifully situated; but the college has been removed to Blairs in the county of Kincardine.—The royal burgh of I., in the above parish, is a straggling village, with none of the characteristics of a town, situated on the angle formed by the confluence of the Don and the Urie, about 15 m. NW of Aberdeen. It joins with the Elgin district of burghs in returning a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 94; in 1848, 110. Large and well-frequented cattle-markets are held here.

INVESTIGATOR ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S. Pacific, near the SW coast of Eyre-land, South Australia. The principal of the group, Flinder's island, is in S lat. 33° 45', and E long. 134° 20'.

INVESTIGATOR STRAIT, a channel of the Pacific, which runs between the S part of York peninsula and Kangaroo island, and connects Spencer gulf on the W with the bay of St. Vincent. It is 17 leagues in length E by N and W by S; and 23 m. in medium breadth; and has depth sufficient for the largest vessels. It was discovered by Captain Flinders.

INVOY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Maillem. Pop. 189.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Ramet. Pop. 798.